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BUDAUN



BALWANT SINGH

I. A. S.

State Editor

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PREFACE

This is the forty-seventh in the series of the revised district gazetteers of the State which are being published under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The first official document of this type relating to the area covered by the district of Budaun was published in 1879 and was known as the *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India, Part I, Vol.V-Rohilkhand Division*, a work prepared by E.T. Atkinson and H.C. Conybeare. In 1907 was published H.R. Nevill's *Budaun : A Gazetteer*, being Volume XV of the *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* which was supplemented by Volumes B, C and D in 1916, 1928 and 1934 respectively. The different sources utilized in the preparation of the present gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at the end of the book. The census data of 1961 and 1971 in general have been made the basis for the statistics used in this gazetteer.

The work on the Budaun District Gazetteer was started in the time of Sri D. P. Varun, State Editor. It was continued under the able guidance and supervision of his successors Sri Mata Prasad, Sri Om Prakash and (Dr) Parmanand Misra. In this task they were ably assisted by the Editors and the Compilation Officers.

My grateful thanks are due to my predecessors in office whose admirable work has greatly facilitated my task. These are also due to all the Editors, the Compilation Officers and others without whose help I could not have given final shape to the work so easily.

I should like to place on record my sincere thanks of the State Advisory Board, Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers, Central Gazetteer Unit, Government of India, New Delhi, and to all other officials and non-officials, who have helped in bringing out this Volume.

LUCKNOW :
August, 1981

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL*

Origin of Name of District

The district is named after its headquarters town Budaun, an ancient place, which is stated to be Vedamau of the *Mahabharata* and Budhmau of the Buddha period. According to an inscription found near the suburb of the town, it was known as Vodamayuta in the 12th and 13th centuries and in course of time got corrupted to Budaun. Local tradition assigns the foundation of the town, under the name of Budhgaon, to one Buddha, an Ahar prince who is said to have lived here in the 10th century.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district lies between Lat. $27^{\circ}40'$ N. and $28^{\circ}29'$ N. and Long. $78^{\circ}16'$ E. and $79^{\circ}31'$ E. It forms the south-west portion of the Rohilkhand Division, being part of the tract of land between the Ganga and its tributary, the Ramganga. On the north it is bounded by districts Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly, in the east by the district of Shahjahanpur, the boundary for a considerable portion of its length being formed by the Ramganga; while to the west and south the Ganga separates the district from districts Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah and Farrukhabad. The district is somewhat irregular in shape, having an extreme length of some 145 km. from the village of Sirhu in the east to Chaopur in the west, and an extreme breadth of 67 km. from Sikri in the north to Ballia in the south.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation the district occupied 5,158 sq. km. in 1971 and stood 25th in the State in respect of area. According to the board of revenue the area for the same year was 5,252.5 sq. km. Owing to frequent changes in the channels of the rivers the Ganga and the Ramganga from year to year the area of the district is constantly subject to variations.

Population—According to the census of 1971 the population of the district was 16,45,967 (females 7,37,463), the rural population being 14,92,096 (females 6,66,209) and the urban 1,53,871 (females 71,254). The district was thus 22nd in the State in respect of population.

History of District as Administrative Unit

The tract comprising the district of Budaun was ceded to the East India Company by the Nawab Vizir of Avadh in 1801 and was placed under the collector of Moradabad. In 1805 the parganas of Ujhani, Budaun, Usehat, Salempur, Kot and Sahawan were transferred to Bareilly. They remained so till October 1823 when a separate district

*Figures of population and area relate to year 1971 unless otherwise indicated.

of Sahaswan was formed from the aforesaid six Bareilly parganas; five of Moradabad, known as Rajpura, Asadpur, Islamnagar, Bisauli and Satasi; and four of Aligarh, comprising Bilram, Soron, Marahra and Faizpur Badaria, lying south of the Ganga. The formation of the district (Sahaswan) was completed in 1824. The Aligarh parganas were shortly afterwards separated from the district, but were again annexed in 1857, though in 1845 they were again transferred to the deputy collector in charge Patiali now in district Etah. Their revenue administration, however, remained in the hands of the collector of this district till 1856 when the district headquarters was removed from Sahaswan to Budaun.

At the time of the cession the area comprising the present district was divided into six tahsils, Budaun, Sahaswan, Islamnagar, Ujhani, Salempur and Bisauli, the last including the Bisauli and Satasi parganas. This number was reduced to five in 1805 by the amalgamation of Islamnagar with Sahaswan, but in 1821 three new tahsils of Usehat, Rajpura and Asadpur were created. In 1841 the last two were combined, the headquarters being located at Gunnaur, while in 1842, the tahsil of Salempur was removed to Dataganj. In 1844 a number of small alterations took place. The tahsils of Ujhani and Usehat were abolished, the two parganas being incorporated in Budaun, while Kot, which had previously belonged to Ujhani, was annexed to Sahaswan, and at the same time pargana Islamnagar was transferred from tahsil Sahaswan to Bisauli and the arrangements, thus completed, continue to the present time.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into five subdivisions, Gunnaur, Bisauli, Sahaswan, Budaun and Dataganj, each comprising a single tahsil of the same name.

Gunnaur, the westernmost tahsil of the district, is somewhat a remote tract bounded on the north by district Moradabad, on the east by tahsils Bisauli and Sahaswan, and on the south and west by the Ganga which separates it from districts Bulandshahr and Aligarh. The tahsil comprises the two parganas of Asadpur and Rajpura. It has an area of 935.5 sq. km. and a population of 2,37,605 (females, 1,08,768). There are 317 inhabited and 68 uninhabited villages in the tahsil.

Tahsil Bisauli forms the north central portion of the district and consists of the three parganas of Bisauli, Islamnagar, and Satasi. It is bounded on the north-west and north by district Moradabad, on the north-east by district Rampur, on the east by district Bareilly, on the south by tahsils Budaun and Sahaswan and on the west by tahsil Gunnaur. Its area is 931.9 sq. km. and the population 3,43,872 (females 1,54,115). There are 351 inhabited and 29 uninhabited villages in this tahsil.

Sahaswan, the west-central tahsil of the district is composed of the two parganas of Sahaswan and Kot and is bounded on the north by tahsil Bisauli on the east and south-east by tahsil Budaun, on the south by the Ganga, which separates it from districts Etah and Aligarh, and on

the west by tahsil Gunnaur. It has an area of 1,088.2 sq. km. and a population of 3,09,810 (females 1,39,486). There are 372 inhabited and 41 uninhabited villages and the towns of Sahaswan and Bilsa in this tahsil.

Budaun, the largest tahsil of the district is composed of parganas Budaun and Ujhani and is bounded on the north by district Bareilly, on the east by tahsil Dataganj, on the south by the Ganga, which separates it from district Etah, and on the west by tahsils Sahaswan and Bisanli. It has an area of 1,192.6 sq. km. and a population of 4,40,071 (females 1,97,328), the rural population being 3,45,727 (females 1,53,645) and the urban 94,344 (females 43,683). There are 380 inhabited and 27 uninhabited villages and the towns of Budaun and Ujhani in the tahsil.

Dataganj, the eastern tahsil of the district extends from district Bareilly on the north to the Ganga on the south, the tract beyond the river belonging to districts Etah and Farrukhabad. To the west lies tahsil Budaun and to the east district Shahjhanpur, the boundary for more than half its length being formed by the Ramganga. It has an area of 1,094.3 sq. km. and population of 3,14,609 (females 1,37,771), the rural population being 2,92,448 (females 1,27,659) and the urban 22,161 (females 10,132). There are 394 inhabited and 110 uninhabited villages and the towns of Kakrala and Dataganj.

Thanas—There are two police circles, the Sahaswan and the city in the district, the former including the Sahaswan, Zarif Nagar, Gunnaur and Rajpura and the latter the Kotwali, Binawar, Qadir Chawk and Ujhani police-stations.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district forming part of the Ganga plain is in its general aspect a level expanse but its surface and appearance vary to a considerable extent in different parts, being determined mainly by the course and character of the natural drainage channels, the rivers, rivulets, nullahs, etc. The slope of the tract is from north-west to south-east, and this direction governs the course of the streams within the district. Along the Ganga, the heights range from 184.40 m. above sea-level at Chaupur to 176.49 m. at Asadpur, 162.15 m. at Kachhla, 158.50 m. at Qadir Chawk and 146.00 m. in the extreme south-east corner. Beyond the immediate influence of this river a belt of highland runs in the same direction through the centre of the district, forming the watershed between the Mahawa and the Sot. The most elevated point is at Gawan in pargana Rajpura, 187.45 m. above sea-level, Idamnagar coming next with 185.32 m. The level drops to 175.87 m. at Bilsa and to 168.55 m. at Ujhani, continuing thence to Qadir Chawk. In the east beyond the Sot the height at Sikri is 181.66 m. which drops to 178.31 m. at Bisanli, 173.74 m. at Wazirganj, 168.55 m. at Budaun and 163.37 m. at Kakrala. Beyond the last mentioned place the high ground continues due eastwards into district Shahjhanpur, Usbat to the south being only 151.79 m. above the sea-level. East of Budaun towards the Ramganga, the land drops rapidly, a line drawn parallel to the eastern border showing 155.75 m. at Sadullahganj, 154.89 m. at Dataganj and 151.49 m. at Hazaratpur.

The district falls into four main natural divisions, the *bhur*, the *katehr*, the Ganga *khadar* and the Ramganga *khadar* (lowland).

Bhur—The tract comprises the high ridge, entering the district from tahsil Sambhal of district Moradabad and passing through the eastern portions of parganas Asadpur and Sahaswan and central portions of parganas Ujhani and Uschat. This belt is rarely more than 8 km. in breadth and the soil throughout consists of sand. There are few trees, and the only natural vegetation consists of long thatching grass, the noxious weed known as kans and the shrub called *memri*. Though the whole *bhur* tract is very similar throughout the district it presents some internal variations. The different types of soils found are locally known as the *thandi bhur*, the chilled or moist sand; *lokhariya bhur*, the high sand frequented by the foxes and the *urani bhur*, the sand blown by the wind. The cultivation is generally confined to the first category. Elsewhere the tract consists merely of rolling sand-hills, the soil being blown bitter and blither by the wind till it consolidates round tufts of shrubs or grass. The worst part of the *bhur* is the western edge, which forms a high cliff overlooking the valley of the Ganga, and probably representing the bank of that river at some distant period. Not only is this the highest part, but soil has been deprived of all the elements of fertility by the rush of drainage into the lakes below. Towards the east, where it approaches the *katehr*, the surface is more level and the soil imperceptibly improves into a light loam, though in almost every place there is a distinct dip marking the boundaries between the two tracts.

Ganga Khadar—Between the *bhur* and the Ganga is the lowlying *khadar*, a tract of very diverse appearance and fertility. Its eastern boundary is formed by the high cliff below which lies a broad shallow depression, doubtless representing the old river bed. In the north it is occupied by the Chhoiya, but further south in pargana Sahaswan this stream turns aside to join the Mahawa, and its place is then taken by a chain of marshes and lakes. In former days all this line of low ground sent its overflow into the tributaries of the Ganga by means of numerous little channels or *kadwaras*, which have since silted up resulting into serious waterlogging. Beyond this lies the *khadar* proper. In the high lying portion the soil is good, wells are easily constructed, cultivation is steady and the produce excellent. In places, however, *usar* makes its appearance. In tahsils Gannaur and Sahaswan the tract is traversed by numerous streams, of which the most important is the Mahawa, and these having a very irregular and ill-defined courses, do much damage by overflowing their banks and shifting their channels. Further south, after the junction of the Mahawa with the Ganga, the *khadar* improves in richness and fertility. However occasional patches of dhak and *usar* lands are also seen. In pargana Uschat the land along the Ganga is fertile and well cultivated the only difficulty being the overflow of the Sot. In pargana Ujhani most of the lowland is very fertile, and it is only where the backwaters of the Ganga are liable to come down in flood and leave behind them a deposit of sand, locally known as *bela*, that any deterioration in soil condition and fertility is to be feared. The *bela* tract is most marked in tahsils

Gunnaur and Sahaswan. The soil in this narrow belt is a thin layer of loam spread over a bed of sand, and interspersed with stretches of waste, consisting either of sand, hills or *jhau* (*Tamarix dioca* or *Tamarix appylla*) jungle. It is liable to become exhausted unless renewed by the annual inundations of the river.

Ramganga Khadar—A small strip of pargana Usehat, and the whole of Salempur lies within the influence of the Ramganga. The *katehr* and *katil* give place to the *bankati*, a tract which was once covered by a dense growth of dhak and it extends as far as the Aril and possesses a heavy clay soil. The *rabi* harvest can usually be irrigated from wells and numerous tanks but a failure of rains causes general distress, while in wet years flooding is very common. In former days the *bankati* was a dense forest and patches of dhak are still seen here and there. The drainage of the tract is defective. Formerly the flood water was carried off by a channel known as the Kadwara, which flowed underneath the eastern edge of the *katehr*, but this was silted up and the stream now wanders through the low ground, filling every lake and stray local depression. East of the Aril is another elevated plain, comprising the greater portion of Salempur and extending to the alluvial belt along the Ramganga. The prevailing soil is a firm and productive loam, but in the depressions it stiffens into a hard clay. The tract chiefly depends on the *rabi* harvest, as the autumn crops are often endangered by floods. The riverain lands bordering the Ramganga are of the usual type and are entirely at the mercy of the river. Adjoining the stream are stretches of sand, covered in places with *jhau* or tamarix, but further inland the thin alluvial loam produces fine crops in the winter.

Katehr—To the east of the *bhur* tract lies the broad plain of the *katehr*, a level and perfectly homogeneous expanse of good fertile loam. It roughly comprises the entire Bisauli tahsil excepting the western corner of pargana Islamnagar and also the whole of pargana Kot and half of Budaun and Ujhani. The only river of any importance is the Sot, which runs through the centre, and in ordinary years acts as an efficient drainage channel. By and large the soil of the *katehr* consists of a loam giving place to clay in the depressions. The water-table is high here and wells may be easily dug. Portions of pargana Kot and Islamnagar are liable to be affected by floods after a succession of wet seasons. In the former the slope is too slight to drain off the surface water with sufficient rapidity, the result being seen in damage to the autumn crops and delay in completing the winter sowings. In Islamnagar some damage occurs from the flood water passing southwards from pargana Sambhal in Moradabad, a tract which has no regular drainage system of its own; but these defects are not noticed in normal years. Towards the eastern edge the land deteriorates. In the north, between the Sot and the Aril, the land is somewhat more elevated and less uniform, while the soils are light and in the neighbourhood of the streams the ground is undulating or lowlying, crisscrossed by ravines, and subject to flooding. Here a run of wet seasons results in waterlogging and appearance of *reh*. The same thing occurs in the north-east of pargana Bisauli. At its southern extremity where the *katehr* passes from pargana Budaun into Usehat, the land again becomes light and dry, and this upland tract tapers

away between the Ramganga valley and the *bhur*. The distinction is marked by a change of name, this portion being known as the *katil*. The soil is still loam, but it is less cohesive and contains a greater proportion of sand, unprotected wells are difficult to construct, and in many places cannot be dug at all. None-the-less, the tract exhibits considerable prosperity, having a dense population, small villages and numerous hamlets, and extremely close cultivation; it suffers little from excessive rain-fall, but at the same time is apt to be severely hit in years of drought.

RIVER SYSTEMS AND WATER RESOURCES

The chief river of the district is the Ganga and all the others are its tributaries, the more important being the Ramganga, which joins the Ganga in district Hardoi.

Ganga—The Ganga has a course of some 150 km. along the borders of this district, from the north of pargana Rajpura, past Asadpur, Sahaswan, Ujhani and Uschat, to the trijunction of Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad. It flows in a wide and sandy bed and is liable to change its channel from year to year, so that the total area of the district is constantly subject to variation. Numerous aits occur along its course and as the deep stream rule prevails, they are apt to be transferred from one district to another several times within the course of a few seasons. The banks of the river are alternately sloping and abrupt, a cliff on one side being usually faced by a slope on the other. The vagaries of the Ganga have been checked considerably after the construction of Narora weir in district Bulandshahr and by a series of embankments flanking it on either side. Thus large tracts which previously suffered from flooding and waterlogging have been brought under cultivation. Elsewhere the land along the river is of fluctuating value.

The lowland along the Ganga is intersected by a multitude of small streams, some of which have their origin in the interior and maintain definite courses, while the rest are merely backwaters of the river and are liable to change from year to year.

Mahawa—It is the chief tributary of the Ganga in the district. Originating in district Moradabad it enters district Budaun in the north of pargana Rajpura, some 11 km. from the Ganga. It flows in a direction roughly parallel to that of the latter, but below Rajpura it bends sharply to the east, and thence maintains a south-easterly course through Asadpur. Entering Sahaswan, it again turns east towards the edge of the *bhur* uplands, where it is joined by the Chhoiya, and passing south through the *khadar* it continues parallel to the Ganga till its junction with that river in the western extremity of pargana Ujhani.

The Mahawa, which originally was nothing but a local drain, now acts as an overflow channel of the Ganga owing to changes that have occurred in district Moradabad. Consequently before it enters this district its narrow and often tortuous bed is filled to overflowing, with the inevitable result of serious flooding when the stream is swollen by

the drainage brought down by its small tributaries. These inundations fill the whole of the Mahawa valley, and the tract is swept by a destructive rush of water which leaves severe damage in its wake. The floods extend into Asadpur and Sahaswan and have been conducive to over saturation and the consequent appearance of *usar*, while in many places the river, by its efforts to straighten its winding course, has cut away much good land, carving for itself experimental channels and then abandoning them and covering considerable areas with a deposit of coarse gravel of sand. In the lower part of its course it is flanked by a line of villages in which the surface is uneven and the soil inferior, the tract near the junction with the Ganga being perhaps the worst in the district.

Tikta—The tributaries of the Mahawa are very numerous, though of little importance, being mere drainage channels. They seldom hold water throughout the year. The first to join the Mahawa in this district is the Tikta, otherwise known as Nakta or Nakatia, which has its origin in the lakes lying below the *bhur* cliff in pargana Sambhal of district Moradabad. It enters Rajpura on the northern border near the village of Singhaula and flows past Bhiraoti to join the Mahawa at Garha. It is fed by the Kunda Nala, which rises in the neighbourhood of Gawan and develops into a deep lake near Bhainsrauli. It then flows on through Hirauni, where it is known as the Andheria, and falls into the Tikta at Arthal. Just above this point the stream is swollen by the overflow from the lake at Mukatpur.

Burdmar—This stream, known in its upper reaches as the Singh, is a small stream which collects the drainage in the tract between the Mahawa and the Ganga, and passes through pargana Rajpura into Asadpur, where it flows along the northern boundary to join the Mahawa near Pusauli. It is an insignificant stream, containing water only during the rains. The land in its neighbourhood contains a large amount of *usar* waste and a hard unfertile soil.

Chhoiya—Rising in district Moradabad, the Chhoiya, flows below the sandy upland of Rajpura and Sahaswan, draining the area somewhat imperfectly, as it is unduly swollen during the rains by a number of small tributaries or *kadwaras* which carry down the surface water from the *bhur* or else bring into its channel the overflow from the Mahawa. A short distance from Rasulpur Kalan, the Chhoiya leaves the *bhur* and cuts across the *khodar* to join the Mahawa at the village of Bhogajit Nagoria. The name Chhoiya is also applied to a number of small rivulets that assist in carrying off the drainage from the *kadwara* line of swamps to the Mahawa.

Aka—A small tributary of the Mahawa drains the tract known as Baiswara and falls into the river near Bhoes. To the west of this there are a number of small ill-defined streams in the vicinity of the Ganga, known generically as *sotyas* or *gotyas*, through which the river sends its overflow during the rains. The most prominent of these is the Ghagel which passes through the alluvial *mehals* and the Latheta, winding along the flood bank and the river. These are in no way permanent streams and are liable to alteration or even disappearance at any time.

Bhainsaur—It is a small stream which has its origin in a lake of pargana Islamnagar, where it is known as the Nahra. Running diagonally through pargana Kot, it passes the town of Bilsa below which it falls in the depression which marks the eastern limit of the *bhur* tract. This depression consists of an irregular line of small marshy ponds, going by the name of the Aswar lake. It then flows along the borders of the pargana separating Kot from Sahaswan in a broad and insufficiently defined bed, waterlogging and lowering the fertility of a wide stretch of good light soil in the same way as the Aswar in its upper reaches. In wet seasons it is apt to burst its banks and throw the overflow across the country towards the Sot. Passing into Ujhani its waters are swollen by those of the *Rasula kadhara* near Butla, and laterly by the *Kamra* after having cut through the *bhur* tract in a southerly direction. It then falls into a large backwater of the Ganga, which meanders through the low ground between the high bank and the main stream.

Kamra—This stream rises in the Sahaswan *kadhara* and flows through the west of Ujhani with a somewhat rapid current. In normal years it hardly causes any damage, but occasionally it has to carry much of the Mahawa overflow, and then it floods the tract through which it passes with incredible severity. Near Nana Khara it falls into the Bhainsaur.

Sot—The main drainage line of the *katehr* tract is the Sot, which rises in the Pilakund lake in district Moradabad. It enters the district near Kheradas on the northern borders and runs in a south-easterly direction through tahsil Bisauli. Flowing on in the same direction it separates tahsil Sahaswan from tahsils Bisauli and Budaun. Entering tahsil Budaun it flows past the town of Budaun and running through pargana Usehat flows to district Shahjahanpur where it joins the Ganga. The river is also known by the poetical name of Yar-i-wafadar or the faithful friend. Tradition has it that this appellation was bestowed on it by the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah, when his army was suffering much from heat and thirst on its way from Sambhal to Budaun. The river flows in a deep and clearly defined bed, and seldom does much damage to the land in its neighbourhood. There is a small amount of alluvial *khadar* along the channel, and though autumn crop cannot safely be grown, the floods are seldom severe enough to prevent the land from being cultivated in *rabi*, and generally excellent harvests are realised. In tahsils Budaun and Dataganj the *khadar* becomes extremely narrow, while the banks are higher and cut up by small ravines, above which the land is light and sandy. In tahsil Dataganj the Sot forces its way through the *bhur* ridge and emerges into the *Ganga khadar*, thence following the line of the high cliff and carrying off the drainage from the uplands. Owing to the absence of restraint on the right bank, it here pours its overflow across the *khadar* during the rains, and in times of flood it unites with the Ganga, such inundations being responsible for much *usar* and deposits of sand in the valley. Near the eastern border of the pargana, the water of the stream is utilised through the canals drawn from it to irrigate the tract of stiff clay soil around Khara Jalalpur, known as the *chaunr*.

No tributary of any importance falls into the Sot in the district, the only drainage channels of any size are confined to the lower portion of its course. One of these is small nullah known as the Chhoiya, which rises near Sateti in pargana Kot and runs into the river at Shahzadnagar after a winding course of few kilometres. Another goes by the name of Gutain, a lowline of drainage skirting the eastern edge of the *bhur* and becoming an unconnected string of small swamps, the largest of which lies close to Ujhani. The overflow from these morasses passes through Aharwara into a large ravine which joins the Sot near Muhammadganj. The stream is of insignificant size, but does an undue amount of damage, as in the upper part of its course considerable waterlogging and deterioration have taken place.

Aril—This stream rises in pargana Sambhal in district Moradabad, and first touches this district in the north-eastern corner of pargana Islamnagar near the village of Ajitpur. Passing into Bisauli it bends northwards, and after uniting with the small stream locally known as the Chhoiya, flows along the eastern boundary as far as Bharatpur where it leaves the district to enter district Bareilly. In the upper part of its course the Aril has a well-defined bed with a small *khadar*. In pargana Bisauli, the valley expands and becomes more shallow, with the result that in times of flood the stream overflows its banks and does somewhat extensive damage to the villages in its neighbourhood. It forms the boundary for a short distance in the north of pargana Budaun and then turns south-east beyond the Bareilly road. Entering Salempur, it flows in a very irregular course, separating the *bankati* from the eastern uplands, and eventually joins the Ramganga in the extreme south of the pargana. The river appears to have changed its direction at no very distant date, its old channel being the *kadwara* or depression which traverses the *bankati* in pargana Budaun. The bed of the river is fairly well-defined, and in this part of the district it proves more beneficial than otherwise, as, although floods are frequent in the wet seasons, numerous villages along its banks use it for irrigation. The river is perennial but generally fordable except when swollen in the rain.

In addition to the small Chhoiya in the north of Bisauli, the Aril has several tributaries, though these merely represent old channels of the river, the chief being the Bajha and Narha.

Bajha—This affluent runs for a few kilometres, through the north-eastern corner of pargana Budaun before crossing into Salempur. At Sirsa it receives on its left bank a similar stream known as the Andheria and thence flows due south till it joins the Aril at Chhachao.

Narha—It is a small stream which rises in Bareilly and flows in a southerly direction through the alluvial land that fringes the Ramganga, being finally absorbed by that river near the village of Urena. It carries off the drainage from the higher ground to the west, but in its general aspect is merely a backwater of the larger stream. In wet seasons it swells to a considerable size, and the entire tract between it and the Ramganga is liable to be submerged.

Ramganga—It is a large river which flows through a wide bed, within which its channel shifts from year to year. It has a course of

some 58 km. along the eastern boundary of the district, separating pargana Salempur from district Shahjahanpur. From its entry at Rukampur in the north to its exit at Simaria in the south-east corner of the pargana, the banks of the river are fringed by stretches of sand, covered in places with *shaw* (tamarix), and beyond this lies a strip of thin alluvial loam which produces fine crops in the *rabi* season. The whole of this area is subject to change, as the river is no more stable in this district than in any other part of its course. The banks resemble those of the Ganga, being alternately shelving and abrupt; they are of no great height, and in all cases are liable to be cut away by the stream.

Lakes.—The lakes in the district are numerous and extensive. The various depressions differ greatly in their character and appearance. Some are of the nature of permanent lakes, while others are merely ill-determined drainage channels, with beds silted up at places, resulting in the formation of numerous detached swamps instead of a regular stream. Among the latter must be included all the lakes that lie along the edge of the mian *bhur* ridge, known generally as *kadwaras*, but sometimes possessing distinctive names, as is the case with the Aswar and Gutain lakes. A third class comprises the numerous small ponds which abound throughout the lowlying clay tracts, especially in the *bankati* of parganas Budaun and Salempur. Of the lakes in pargana Rajpura the chief is the great Purainia lake near the village of Bhiraoti, while others include the lake near Bhainsrauli and numerous smaller depressions in the eastern part of the pargana.

In pargana Sahaswan there is a continuous line of swamps along the *bhur* cliff, culminating in the great Dhand horseshoe lake outside the headquarters town, some 5 km. long and 180 m. broad. Smaller continuations of this lake extend to the southern border of the pargana in a line between Kaulhai and Rasula near Ujhani. In the southern portion of the Ganga valley there are many lakes of considerable size, the most noteworthy being three in the village of Jalalpur, Qadir Chawk and Nurpur. The last is the finest stretch of water in the district and is a permanent lake. Beyond the *bhur* there are not many lakes of great size. A few are to be found in pargana Islamnagar to the north, the largest being that at Bikampur Charsauna. There are none in Bisauli, but further south in pargana Satasi, several broad but shallow depressions are to be seen, the chief being those of Singhthara, Paipal, Bagren, Agai and Urena, all of which are of considerable value for irrigation. In pargana Kot there are no large swamps, but a number of small depressions such as the Aswar lake and others in the centre of the pargana, where the rain water has no natural outlet. The same remarks apply to the *katehr* tracts of Budaun and Ujhani, save for the line of marshes in the latter which develops into the Gutain. To the east, in the *bankati* tract, lakes are numerous but seldom of any size or permanence, the largest being near Usawan in pargana Usehat, a large narrow piece of water which stretches over a distance of about 8 kilometres. In the extreme south of the same pargana there is a large tract of swampy land, which receives the escape waters of the Sot canal.

GEOLOGY

Geologically the district is formed by Sub-Recent to Recent rocks composed of the ordinary alluvium. The thickness of the alluvium

may be of the order of 300 m. to 500 m. as deduced from the surrounding plains of Uttar Pradesh.

Budaun is not rich in minerals. The limestone conglomerate known as *kankar*, is found at Chakolar, Rasula, Belaura and Masandpura. Lime is obtained by burning *kankar*; *Reh* or Saline efflorescence is found in small quantity on *usar* land, especially in the vicinity of Kachhla and Ujhani. Clay is to be found in most parts, usually in the beds of tanks and depressions.

FLORA

In former days the forests of the district were extensive, covering a large portion of Rajpura, where there was once an extensive forest known as the Kaledhaka, which served as an impenetrable refuge for the marauding Ahar inhabitants. Another extensive forest was that which occupied almost the whole of the *bankari* tract in parganas Budaun and Salempur which was used as a hunting ground by the Sultans of Delhi and hiding place by the turbulent Kachhrias. These forests gradually decreased in area owing partly to the spread of cultivation, and partly to the demand for firewood created by the railway before the use of steam coal, and by the canal works at Narora. In the 80 years preceding the Settlement of 1864-70 more than 5,666 hectares of lands were cleared off forests in parganas Budaun and Salempur only. In the beginning of the present century there were practically no forests except small tracts of land overgrowing with dhak around Kakora and elsewhere. These jungles were placed in the category of wasteland in the district records and there was no forest area as such till 1952 when an area of 6,903 hectares was vested in the forest department. Assit was not practicable to manage small, isolated and scattered patches the same have been transferred from time to time, to the respective *gaon sabhas*. On the other hand some cultivable waste lands of *gaon sabhas* were resumed by the government and transferred to the forest department but in majority of cases, such lands, though notified to have been vested in the forest department are not available to it on account of cultivation. The area classified as forest is about 12,383 ha. in the district, nearly half of which being under the control of forest department for its scientific management, and the rest being with the *gaon sabhas*.

The tree most commonly found in the district is the dhak (*Butea monosperma*) which is of little use except as fuel, although occasionally dye is extracted from its flowers. Till the beginning of the present century its gum was used in the preparation of indigo. Its bark and roots furnish material for a cheap kind of rope while the leaves are commonly used to make platter and cups for serving curd and other food on occasions like marriage feasts etc. Of other trees found in the district mention may first be made of the mango, which is generally planted in groves or along the roads mainly for its wholesome and luscious fruits besides timber. The sissoo (*Delbergia sissoo*) *siras* (*Albiza lebbek* or *Albizia procera*), *nim* (*Azadirachta indica*) and *tun* (*Toona ciliata* or *Cedrela toona*), all of which are of considerable value for timber, are commonly grown for the purpose; the *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), which is valuable not only on account of the hardness and durability of its wood, but also for the bark, which is in general demand for tanning of leather,

the four varieties of fig, known as the *gular* (*Ficus recemosa*), *pakar* (*Ficus lucescens*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) and *bargad* (*Ficus bengalensis*) all of which especially the last two attain great size are commonly found. A very celebrated example of a giant *bargad* may be seen at Karanpur in pargana Islamnagar, where it covers about one-quarter hectare of ground. Besides these mention may be made of the bamboo which grows in great profusion and date-palm which are found in considerable number in the *bankati* and elsewhere; and various species prized for their fruit or their medicinal properties such as the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *mulberry* (*Morus alba*), *ber* (*Ziziphus jruticosa*), *bel* (*Aegla marmelos*) and *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*).

About 330 km. of road side avenues with trees like *sissoo*, mango, *jamun*, *siras*, babul eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), etc., are also controlled and managed by the forest department.

The forest tracts under the forest department are confined to tahsils Budaun, Sahaswan and Dataganj. For the proper management and scientific development, these forests are being looked after under the working plans prepared by the department from time to time.

To increase the forest wealth plantations have been raised under 'fast growing species' and 'economic and industrial species' schemes. Fast growing trees such as eucalyptus under the former scheme and trees like *sissoo*, babul, *siris*, *bilayati* babul (*Propice juliflora*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *pakar* (*Ficus indica*), *semal* (*Salmelia malbaricum*), *imli* (*Tamarindus indica*), *arjun* (*Termenalia arjuna*), *dhak*, *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata*) and *amaltas* under the latter scheme have been planted along the roadsides as well as in the waste lands under the control of the forest department. Till 1976 an area of about 417 hectares was thus planted. An idia may be had of the plantation work done by the department in this district under the Van Mahotsava programme from 1961-62 to 1976-77 from the following statement :

Year	No. of trees planted in wastelands	No. of trees planted on roadsides
1	2	3
1961-62	4,000	—
1962-63	10,000	—
1963-64	30,000	2,060
1964-65	1,63,000	1,208
1965-66	—	1,254
1966-67	—	—
1967-68	60,000	881
1968-69	—	1,722
1969-70	58,500	—

[Contd.]

1	■	■
1970-71	1,20,000	1,292
1971-72	90,000	2,572
1972-73	19,000	1,288
1973-74	—	1,547
1974-75	800	2,288
1975-76	35,000	2,980
1976-77	38,720	6,600

FAUNA

In former days a large number and variety of wild animals were found in the district, a greater part of which was then covered with the terai forests. It is stated that Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388) converted the whole tract between Budaun and Aonla (in district Bareilly) into an imperial hunting preserve and prohibited cultivation. However, due to increasing population and pressure on land the forests of the district were gradually cleared and the land cultivated leaving only a small area under forests, the number and variety of the wild animals in district consequently diminished. The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and le pard (*Panthera pardus*) had become extinct in the beginning of the present century. The wolves (*Canis lupus*) which were once numerous and caused loss of human and cattle life have since been considerably reduced in number. The wild pig (*Sus scrofa*) has become rare. The blue-bulls or nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) have also greatly reduced of late and their disappearance from the jungles of Rajaura was marked shortly after the construction of the railway line. Among the other animals found in the district are the jack l (*Canis aureus*) monkey (*Macaca rhesus*) and hare (*Lepus ruficandatus*), which are common sight as in other adjacent districts.

Birds—The number and extent of the tree plantations in the district give it a well-wooded appearance making it rich avifauna. Nearly all the varieties of the birds found in the plains of Uttar Pradesh are met with in the district. The snipe and waterfowl of all varieties are found in the district. Other game birds are the quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) sand-grouse (*Pterocles exustus*) black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*) and grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), the florican (*Sypheotides indica*) being somewhat rare.

Reptiles—Snakes are common in the district especially in the rural areas, the chief being the cobra (*Naja naja*, *Naja tripudians*) krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*). The python or ajgar (*Python molurus*) is also seen occasionally in the dhak jungles. Of sauria the most important is the monitor lizard. The gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and mugger (*Crocodilus palustris*) are found in the Ramganga and Ganga. However they are very rarely seen, the species being on way to extinction.

Fish - Fish abound in the rivers, lakes and ponds of the district. The chief species found here are the *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*) *bhakur* (*Catla calla*), *rita* (*Rita rita*) *bata* (*Labeo bata*), *mahasher* (*Barbus tor*) and *karau-nch* (*Labeo Calbasu*).

Game Laws The game laws in the district are governed by the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 which imposes a total ban on shooting of wild animals in danger of fast extinction due to change in and reduction of their natural habitat and poaching.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by general dryness, a hot summer, and a pleasant cold season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from about the middle of November is followed by the summer from March to about the third week of June. The south-west monsoon season which follows, lasts till about the third week of September. The period from the last week of September to the middle of November constitutes the post monsoon or transition season.

Rainfall Records of rainfall in the district are available for five stations Budaun, Bisauli, Gunnaur, Sahaswan and Dataganj for sufficiently long period. The details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given at the end of the chapter. The average annual or normal rainfall in the district is 821.4 mm. The rainfall in the district increases from the south-west towards the north-east and varies from 674.7 mm. at Gunnaur to 901.2 mm. at Dataganj. About 87 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon months, June to September, July and August being the rainiest months. The variation in the amount of rainfall from year to year is large. In the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall, which was 199 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1936 whilst the lowest, amounting to 16 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1918. During the same period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 14 years, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurring thrice. Considering the annual rainfall at individual stations two or three consecutive years of deficient rainfall appear quite common. Two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred four times at Sahaswan, thrice each at Budaun and Bisauli and twice each at Gunnaur and Dataganj. Three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice at Dataganj and once each at Bisauli, Gunnaur and Sahaswan. The following statement showing the frequency of annual rainfall reveals that the district received between 600 mm. and 1,100 mm. of rain in 32 out of 50 years.

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in District (1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
1	2	3	4
301-400	1	1001-1100	3
401-500	3	1101-1200	3
501-600	7	1201-1300	2
601-700	8	1301-1400	1
701-800	5	1401-1500	0
801-900	7	1501-1600	0
901-1000	9	1601-1700	1

On an average there are 41 rainy days (*i.e.* days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 36 at Gunnaur to 43 at Bisauli and Dataganj.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 409.7 mm. at Bisauli on July 30, 1961.

Temperature—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is based on the records of observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. From about the end of February there is steady increase in atmospheric temperature. May and early June are the hottest period of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature touching 40°C. and the mean daily minimum 25°C. The scorching dustladen westerly winds, which blow in the summer season, add to the discomfort due to the intense heat. On individual days the maximum temperature reaches over 46°C. Afternoon thundershowers, which occur on some days, bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the advance of the monsoon by about the third week of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature but the nights continue to be as warm as during the latter part of the summer. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the third week of September there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the night temperatures begin to drop. After October both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 22°C. and the mean daily minimum at about 8°C. The district is affected by cold waves in association with passing western disturbances in the cold season and the minimum temperature then occasionally drops down to about the freezing point of water and frosts occur.

Humidity—The humidity is high during the south-west monsoon season after which it gradually decreases. The driest part of the year is the summer when the relative humidity in the afternoons become less than 30 per cent.

Cloudiness—In the monsoon season the skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast. In the cold season, for brief periods of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances skies become cloudy. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds—Winds are generally light especially in the mornings with calms on many days. During the period from October to April the winds blow predominantly from the west and north-west. By May easterlies and south-easterlies appear and these become the predominant directions during the south-west monsoon season.

Special Weather Phenomena—During the summer months the district experiences dust and thunderstorms also occur in association with passing western disturbances during the cold season. In the monsoon season too, rains are often associated with thunder. Fog is common in the cold season.

TABLE—I

Rainfall

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BUDAUN DISTRICT

Extreme Rainfall																		
Station	No. of years of date	Normal Rainfall												Extreme Rainfall				
		Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Aug-ust	Sep-tem-ber	Octo-ber	Nov-ember	De-cem-ber	De-Ann-ual	Highest Annual rainfall as per-centage of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as per-centage of normal and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Budaun	50 a	20.1	20.1	14.2	7.6	13.7	83.3	262.1	228.6	163.1	30.2	1.8	9.4	854.2	283 (1936)	43 (1918)	238.8	July 9, 1878
	b	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	4.0	11.3	11.2	6.9	1.0	0.2	0.8	41.6				
Bisauli	50 a	20.8	23.5	11.4	8.1	17.8	74.2	256.3	249.4	153.4	25.9	2.8	7.6	856.2	176 (1916)	49 (1938)	409	July 30, 1961
	b	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.4	4.1	11.4	11.6	6.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	42.8				
Gunnaur	50 a	15.5	17.8	10.4	5.6	11.7	55.9	214.4	197.6	119.9	18.8	1.5	5.6	674.7	174 (1916)	39 (1905)	803.5	July 11, 1916
	b	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	3.5	9.8	9.9	5.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	36.0				
Sahaswan	50 a	19.1	23.4	10.9	5.8	16.0	84.6	235.7	248.4	142.5	23.1	1.3	6.9	817.7	216 (1936)	36 (1918)	265.9	October 1, 1910
	b	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.2	4.0	20.7	10.7	6.3	1.0	0.2	0.6	40.0				
Dataganj	50 a	18.3	21.6	11.2	8.4	10.7	79.5	283.2	252.7	169.4	38.6	2.0	8.6	904.2	184 (1936)	41 (1941)	258.1	October 10, 1903
	b	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	4.3	11.7	11.4	7.0	1.2	0.2	0.7	42.5				
Budaun (district)	a	18.8	22.3	11.6	7.1	14.0	75.5	250.3	235.3	149.7	27.3	1.9	7.6	821.4	199 (1936)	46 (1918)		
	b	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	4.0	11.0	11.0	6.5	1.0	0.2	0.7	40.6				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm (b) average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more). *Based on all available data upto 1964

CHAPTER II HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The early history of the region covered by the present district of Budaun is wrapped in almost complete obscurity. The antiquity of Budaun town itself is doubted as it does not find mention in any literary or epigraphical record before the tenth century A.D. But the evidence of ancient coins and of other antiquities discovered here shows that some earlier town on the same site existed long before the advent of the Muslims in India. No systematic archaeological excavations have been carried out in the district but there are several old mounds (*kheras*) which are supposed to contain the ruins of ancient buildings and habitations.

That the region was inhabited in prehistoric times is borne out by the finding of numerous prehistorical bronze weapons and tools. This region must have been civilized long ago, probably during the bronze age or even earlier. A large copper hoard was found at Bisauli in the district. In 1949, two trial trenches near the find-spot of the copper, hoard at Bisauli were dug and contact was made with a ceramic which, in the light of further discoveries, may well be said to be contemporary with the copper objects found in other parts of northern India¹. A large number of copper flat celts, anthropomorphic figures, harpoons and 'ochre-washed' wares have been found here during the course of excavations². The distinctive ceramic industry producing such wares is believed to have belonged to the crucial age that followed the disappearance of the Harappa culture and preceded the emergence of the historical period and to have been characteristic of the culture of the early Aryan settlers in these parts.

The earliest known Aryan people, who settled in this region, were Panchalas who were the close allies of the Kurus, as is indicated by the joint name, Kuru-Panchala³. The Vedic texts do not know of north Panchala and south Panchala which we come across in the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas*. Evidently the Panchalas had extended their kingdom by conquests in post Vedic times. The territory of the Panchalas roughly corresponded to the present Bareilly, Budaun, Farrukhabad and adjoining districts of Uttar Pradesh⁴. In post-Vedic literature the term Panchala has been used to denote the land as well as the people who inhabited it. In that period the Panchalas had extended their territory by conquest and had entered into a friendly alliance with the Kurus which lasted for a long time⁵. The two together were regarded as pre eminent

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1. Gordon, D.H. : *The Prehistoric Background of Indian Culture*, (Bombay, 1958), p. 134; Bajpai, K.D. : *Yuga Yugon Mein Uttar Pradesh*, (Allahabad, 1955), p. 89
 2. Gordon, *op. cit.*, p. 147
 3. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 237
 4. *Ibid.*, Raychaudhari, H.C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, (Calcutta, 1958), p. 59
 5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 257; Rapson, E.J. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 105

among the people living in Madhyadesha and, for some time, they are said to have had the same kings like Kraivya and Sona Satrasaha, who performed the horse sacrifices on the bank of the river Yamuna and thus claimed imperial power¹.

According to Puranic traditions, Pururavas Aila (a grandson of Manu Vaivasvata), the progenitor of the lunar race, was probably the first monarch who ruled over this region². His great-grandson, Yayati is also said to have ruled the whole of Madhyadesha including the district. Some time later, Mandhatri of the solar race of Ayodhya was the overlord of the entire region. Haihaya king, Kartavirya Arjuna, is also said to have led his victorious campaigns as far north as the Himalayas and thus, the district came under the Haihayas³. According to traditions, Sahasrabahu, a Haihaya chief, who came in the district on a hunting expedition founded there a town, presently called Sahaswan, and also built a fort which is in ruins⁴. In his own time the Paurava king, Bharata was the overlord of the whole of northern India⁵ and obviously held sway over the district. Sixth in descent from him was Ajamidha whose second son, Nila, founded the kingdom of North Panchala (which included this district) with his capital probably at what later came to be known as Ahichchhatra⁶ (modern Ramnagar in Bareilly district situated at some distance from the northern border of the district). The Panchalas were, thus, a branch of the Bharatas (descendants of Bharata) and are said to have been so named after the five sons of Bhrimyashva (fifth in descent from Nila) who were nick named 'the five capable one', their territory also being designated Panchala as it represented the kingdom 'for the maintenance of which five capable persons were enough' (*panchalam*)⁷.

After Bhrimyashva's death, the kingdom is stated to have been divided among his five sons, Mudgala, the eldest, founding the main branch of the rulers of North Panchala⁸. His great-grandson, Divodasa, extended the kingdom considerably and probably united all the five units under him. During the reign of Sudasa (probably fifth in descent from Divodasa), the North Panchala power rose to unprecedented eminence through his victory in the famous 'battle of ten kings'⁹. But his successors were weak and almost lost the kingdom, only Prishata (sixth or seventh in descent from Sudasa) being able to rehabilitate with the help of the rulers of Hastinapur the fortunes of the dynasty and to become king of the whole of Panchala with Ahichchhatra as capital¹⁰. Prishata's son and successor, Drupada, fell out with his friend, Drona¹¹, who went

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 255; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 105

2. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 277

3. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 286

4. Nevil, H.R. : *Budaun : A Gazetteer*. (Allahabad, 1907), p. 239

5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 296

6. *Ibid.*, p. 297

7. Pargiter, F.E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (Delhi, 1962), p. 275

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 117, 275

9. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 297

10. *Ibid.*, p. 298

11. *Ibid.*, *Mahabharata, Adi-parva*, ch. 130

over to the Kurus of Hastinapur and with their help attacked and vanquished Drupada, but returned to him the South Panchala part of the conquered realm, keeping for himself the territory of North Panchala (including this district)¹.

In the great Mahabharata War North Panchalas were the staunch supporters of Kauravas and once Drona was the supreme commander of Kaurava forces but was killed in the battle. Drona's son, Ashvatthama, also took part in the battle but nothing is heard about Panchalas after him².

Practically nothing is heard in the post-Mahabharata period of North Panchala or even of South Panchala, the common name Panchala being used for the entire region, of which Kampilya (modern Kampil in the Farrukhabad district) was the chief city which had been the capital of South Panchala. The Panchalas and their kingdom are the third in the list (preserved in the *Puranas*) of the ten ruling dynasties and their kingdoms which flourished at the end of the Mahabharata War and continued till the time of Nandas, but except the number of their kings—which is said to be twenty seven who ruled one after the other, no details are forthcoming³.

During the time of Buddha and Mahavir (in the 6th and 5th century B.C.), Panchala figured as the tenth in the list of the sixteen premier states (*mahajanapadas*) and is said to have comprised the region covered by the present districts of Budaun, Bareilly, Farrukhabad and adjoining parts of Uttar Pradesh⁴. Originally a monarchical clan, the Panchalas formed a *sangha* or republic in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

About the middle of the fourth century B.C. this region was annexed to the Nanda empire of Magadha⁵ and after the overthrow of the Nandas a quarter of a century later, the district became part of the powerful Maurya empire and continued as such for the next century and a half. Kautilya describes Panchala as being a corporation, which indicates that under the Mauryas this region was not directly governed by them but was perhaps in the form of a dependancy which was republican in character⁶. After the death of Asoka in 236 B.C., the Mauryan empire crumbled to pieces and seems to have been parcelled out amongst his sons.

With the downfall of the Mauryas, the Panchalas of this period, who had probably started as feudatories of the Mauryas gradually gained power as the fortunes of the latter declined—perhaps themselves helping in expediting that decline—but were subsequently weakened by feuds with

1. *Ibid.*, ch. 137

2. *Ibid.*, *Drona-parva*; *Shalea-parva*, ch. 65, vv. 34-37, 44; *Sauptika-parva*, ch. 8, vv. 17-182, ch. 16, V. 20

3. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 319; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 281

4. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.): *History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 11

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 32-33

6. Shamasastri, R. (Ed. and Tr.): *Kautilya's Arthashastra*, (7th ed. Mysore, 1961), p. 407

their own allies and might have, therefore, been brought under subjugation by the newly risen imperial power of the Sungas.¹ Pushyamitra Sunga overthrew Mauryan power and established Sunga dynasty which lasted for about one hundred years from 187 B.C. to 75 B.C. After the Sungas, the Kanva dynasty wielded power from 75 to 80 B.C.² The subordination of this region, however, seems to have lasted only for a short time because the Sunga power itself soon became prey to the centrifugal forces which possibly received a fillip from the incursions of the Greeks (Demetrius and his lieutenant Menander).³ It has been suggested on the basis of *Yuga-Purana*, a section of *Gargi-Samhita*, that the 'viciously valiant Greeks' overran the whole of Panchala country (Rohilkhand in a narrow sense and thus including this district), along with Saket, Mathura and Pataliputra and that there was a complete breakdown of administration⁴. Fortunately, the people fought the invading army so ferociously that they thought it fit to retrace their steps and they were unable to reap the fruits of their military success⁵. Probably the same Greek invasion has been alluded to in the *Mahabhashya* of Patanjali, who also notices in his work the existence of the kingdom of Panchala and distinguishes the northern Panchala from the eastern Panchala⁶.

The history of this region from the end of the Kanva rule to the rise of the Guptas is very obscure. Reference may be made in this connection to a large number of coins found at places like Ahichchhatra, Aonla (both in district Bareilly) and the Budaun district⁷. Towards the close of the third or the beginning of the second century B.C., an almost independent ruling dynasty seems to have established itself at Ahichchhatra, holding sway over the whole of the North Panchala region including this district. The numerous coins discovered from Ahichchhatra and the neighbouring tracts, which are generally assigned to circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 350⁸, reveal that at least twenty-seven kings ruled over this region more or less independently of any other power⁹. All these rulers do not seem to have belonged to a single dynasty but to several royal lines which might have flourished one after the other, with or without an interval between any two. The chronology of these dynasties and the kings of each dynasty or the sequence in which they ruled over this region is also not quite certain. These local rulers or dynasties are usually designated the Panchala or the Panchala kings.¹⁰ If a tentative sequence of the Panchala kings of this region, as known from their own coins, is attempted it would appear that Rudragupta, Jayagupta and Damagupta were amongst the earliest. This particular line of rulers was succeeded by another, to which probably belonged Vishvapala, Yajnapala and Bangapala¹¹. No further details are available about them.

1. Sastri, K.A.N. (Ed.) : *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (Madras, 1957), p. 104
2. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 95-99
3. Sastri, *op. cit.* p. 104
4. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 102
5. Puri, B.N. : *India In The Time Of Patanjali*, (Bombay), pp. 28-29; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 491
6. Puri, *op. cit.*, pp. 47, 80-81
7. *Ibid.*, p. 44
8. Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 473
9. Puri, *op. cit.*, pp. 43-47; Sastry, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 106
10. Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 339; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 43
11. Bajpai, K.D. : *Ahichchhatra*, (Lucknow, 1956), p. 8

About the beginning of the first century B.C., a third dynasty came into existence in Panchala which consisted of some fourteen successive rulers, all having names ending in 'mitra' and are hence often designated as the Mitra rulers of Panchala. These rulers are Agrimitra, Anumitra, Ayumitra, Bhanumitra, Bhumimitra, Dhruvamitra, Indramitra, Jayamitra, Phalgunimitra, Prajapatimitra, Suryamitra, Varunamitra, Vishnumitra and Vrihaspatimitra. The coins of these rulers have been found in large number at Ahichchhatra, Aonla and Budaun¹. It is, however, not possible to ascertain the sequence and dates of these kings on the basis of their coins, though they are generally believed to have flourished between 100 B.C. and 200 A.D.².

About the beginning of the second century A.D. when the Kushana power expanded eastward, the Mitra rulers of Panchala seem to have been subjugated by it and were probably allowed to live as feudatories³. But when the Kushana rulers showed signs of weakness, about the close of the second century, their feudatories, including the local Panchala rulers, rose in revolt simultaneously in several parts of the country and together pulled down the mighty edifice of the Kushana empire⁴.

The period between the decline of the Kushana empire and the rise of the Guptas was marked by the emergence in northern India of a number of republican and monarchical states. Some time in the first half of the third century A.D., the Mitra line seems to have come to an end and was probably succeeded by a Naga dynasty⁵. Achyuta, the last of the Naga kings of Panchala, was overthrown by the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, about the middle of the fourth century A.D.⁶

During the fourth century A.D., Guptas once again established imperial unity in India. The present district of Budaun also shared the fruits of the golden age and contributed much towards its peace and prosperity. For the next two centuries or so, the district formed part of the Ahichchhatra *bhukti* (province) of Gupta empire, which was governed by a Kumaramatya (title signifying a governor)⁷. In the *Gilgit Manuscripts* (written in post-Gupta times) the North Panchala region) which included this district) has been described as being 'very prosperous, rich in wealth and agricultural produce and a 'densely populated janapada'⁸ (country).

After the downfall of the Guptas in the latter half of the sixth century A.D. the district appears to have come under the domination of the Maukhari kings of Kannauj⁹ and after them under that of the emperor Harsha (606-647 A.D.). The Ahichchhatra *bhukti* was in existence in

1. Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 44

2. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 171-172; Mookerji, R.K. : *Ancient India*, (Allahabad, 1956), p. 256

3. Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 107

4. *Ibid.*, p. 255

5. *Ibid.*

6. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 173; Majumdar, R.C. and Altekari, A.S. : *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, (Delhi, 1960), p. 139

7. Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 11

8. *Ibid.*, p. 18

9. Tripathi, R.S. : *History of Kannauj to the Moslem Conquest*, (Delhi, 1959), pp. 85, 52, 55

his time also¹ and it is likely that the administrative constitution of this unit had remained almost undisturbed since the time of the Guptas. During Harsha's reign the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang visited Ahichchhatra about 635 A.D.² and it is quite probable that, while proceeding from Ahichchhatra to Kapitha or Sankashya (Sankisa in Farrukhabad district), he must have traversed a part of the Budaun district.

For more than half a century after the death of Harsha the history of this region, as that of the rest of northern India, spells anarchy and confusion. In the second quarter of the eighth century the district seems to have been included in the dominions of King Yashovarman (725-52 A.D.) of Kannauj³ and after that for several decades, in that of the Ayudha kings, also of Kannauj⁴. Some time in the first half of the ninth century, probably soon after the capture of Kannauj (about 815 A.D.) by Nagabhata II, it came under the sway of the rising power of the Gurjara Pratiharas⁵. Afterwards, under the able guidance of Bhoja I (836-885 A.D.) and Mahendrapala I (885-910 A.D.) the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty attained imperial greatness⁶. Later on, the invasions of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, fratricidal struggles, incapable reigns and incessant Muslim raids contributed to their downfall. The process of disintegration of the Pratihara empire was particularly hastened by the repeated invasions of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. In his expedition of 1019 A.D. against Kannauj, Mahmud is said to have crossed the Ramganga before advancing upon that city⁷ and so might have passed through this district. Alberuni, who came to India at that time also referred to Panchala as one of the nine great kingdoms of old, adding that the name was not then commonly used⁸.

The tottering Pratihara empire of Kannauj collapsed under the repeated shocks of terrible onslaughts by Muslims. The process of disintegration had set in about fifty years before, when its feudatories had started declaring their independence, but now even those who had persisted in their loyalty ceased to owe any allegiance to their erstwhile overlords⁹. One such dynasty was that of the Rashtrakutas of Vodamayuta (Budaun district), which had established itself in this region, probably as a feudatory of the Gurjara Pratiharas some time in the latter half of the tenth century. In the second quarter of the eleventh century, these Rashtrakutas seem to have begun to exploit fully the downfall of the Gurjara Pratiharas. They not only became independent, but also occupied Kannauj itself and probably held sway as far east as Bahraich¹⁰.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 89, 117, 143

2. Watters, T. : *On Yüan Chwang's Travels In India*, (Delhi, 1961), Vol. II, p. 335

3. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 188

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 212-215; Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Eds.) : *History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, pp. 21, 22, 24

5. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 230-233; Puri, B.N. : *The History of the Gurjara-Pratiharas*, (Bombay 1957), p. 43

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 51-74

7. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 237

8. Sachau E.C. : *Alberuni's India*, (Delhi, 1964), Vol. I, p. 298

9. Niyogi, R. : *History of the Gahadwala Dynasty*, (Calcutta, 1959), p. 4; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 37; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 233

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 298-300

With the establishment of Rashtrakutas in this region, the prosperity and importance of Budaun grew tremendously and soon it became one of the premier cities of northern India. They made Budaun capital of their expanding kingdom. Hasan Nizami stated that Budaun, at that time, was "one of the mothers of cities and one of the chiefest of the country of Hind." The inscription of Lakhanapala, found at Budaun, gives a list of eleven rulers representing eight generations of the dynasty¹. The first known king, Chandra, appears to have been its founder. He also seems to have established his supremacy over Kannauj during the period of disorder that followed the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni. He was succeeded by his son Vigrahapala and the latter by his son Bhuvanapala, who flourished in the third quarter of the eleventh century. During this period, Chalukya Someshvara I and the Chola Virarajendra of south India invaded Kannauj². Bhuvanapala's son and successor was Gopala and it was during his reign that Mahmud, son of the Sultan Ibrahim of Ghazni, conquered Kannauj. Gopala was succeeded by his eldest son Tribhuvana. Tribhuvana's younger brother and successor was Madanapala who was ruling in 1119 A.D. and whose kingdom extended upto Sahet Mahet in the Gonda district³. The Sahet Mahet inscription of Madanapala Rashtrakuta is dated 1119 A.D. and in it he is described as exhibiting such prowess 'that there was never any talk of the Hambiras coming to the banks of the river of Gods⁴. The term 'Hambira' is evidently meant for the early Muslims who made raids upon these parts under Sultan Masud III of Ghazni⁵. Madanapala was succeeded by his younger brother Devapala. Devapala was followed in succession by Bhimapala, Surapala and Amritapala, each being the son of his predecessor⁶. Large number of coins of Amritapala have been found all over the Bareilly Division⁷. Amritapala was succeeded by his younger brother Lakhanapala who was the great Rashtrakuta ruler. He erected the Shiva temple at Vodamayuta (Budaun), which has been described in his inscription as ornamenting the land of Panchala⁸. He seems to have flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. The fort of Budaun is also said to have been built by Lakhanapala, though local traditions assign the erection of the fort to Ajayapala, probably the successor of the former⁹. Dharmapala was probably the last ruler of the Rashtrakuta line from whom Muslims succeeded in capturing the Budaun district.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

In 1197-98 Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Muhammad Ghuri's governor of his Indian possession, took the city¹⁰ by night attack after a short siege. It is said that during his stay at Budaun Qutb-ud-din founded a college

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1. Nevil, H.R. : *Budaun : A Gazetteer* (Allahabad, 1907), p. 131; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 50
 2. *Ibid.*
 3. *Ibid.*
 4. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 309; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 23
 5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 50
 6. *Ibid.*
 7. Nevil, *op. cit.*, p. 132
 8. *Ibid.*, pp. 131-132; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 21
 9. *Ibid.*, p. 137
 10. Habibullah, A.B.M. : *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*, (Allahabad, 1931), p. 63

known as the Muizzi Madarsa,¹ which according to tradition stood behind the old temple, though no trace of it now remains. In 1202 Qutb-ud-din once again visited Budaun after the capture of Kalinjar.² The place is described as one of the chief towns of Hindustan, and apparently became the capital of a province at this early date. The first governor of whom any mention occurs was one Hizabbar-ud-din Hasan.³ He was succeeded by more famous Iltutmish in 1203 A.D. (600 A.H.). There are, however, reasons to believe that shortly after Muhammad Ghuri's death, Budaun was once again recaptured by the Gahadvala prince Harish Chandra.⁴ It appears that Budaun was soon recovered, Qutb-ud-din Aibak retaining Iltutmish as governor of that place on his accession in 1206. Budaun continued in his possession till his accession to the Delhi throne in 1210. During his governorship, Iltutmish is supposed to have built the Idgah at Budaun, the decadent remains of which still stand to the west of the town. In 1215 Iltutmish overthrew his rival Yalduz, a favourite slave of Muhammad Ghuri and a powerful claimant to the Delhi throne. He was taken prisoner and sent in captivity to Budaun where he died.⁵ His tomb lies in the west of the Jama Masjid and is known as Gor Shah Balkhi.⁶ There are some positive indications that at the time of Iltutmish's accession some sort of local insurrection had broken out and, possibly Budaun had for a short time, relapsed into the hands of some local chieftain. Iltutmish defeated him and recovered Budaun.⁷

It is not known who followed Iltutmish as the governor of Budaun; but a local tradition, which is almost certainly incorrect, states that Rustam Khan Dakhani, was in charge and that it was he who changed the name of Neodhana to Islamnagar. The governor of Sambhal in the reign of Shah Jahan was of the same name, and it may safely be assumed that he was the person in question.⁸ In 1228, however, prince Ruknuddin, the eldest surviving son of Iltutmish received a grant of Budaun with a green umbrella, his wazir being Ainul Mulk Husain Askari.⁹ Prince Ruknuddin remained governor of Budaun till the beginning of 1232 A.D. In 1230 Ruknuddin built the great mosque of Budaun, still called the Shamsi Masjid, the date of its erection being preserved in a Persian inscription. He succeeded his father in May, 1236, but his licentious conduct caused immediate dissatisfaction and rebellions became general, one of the first to revolt being Izzuddin Muhammad Salari, the governor of Budaun.¹⁰ He was joined by the Sultan's prime minister Nizamul Mulk Muhammad Junaidi at Aligarh and some other disaffected nobles, but in the meanwhile princess Razia had imprisoned the sultan and assumed the reins of sovereignty.¹¹ However,

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1. Mohammad Raziuddin : *Kanzul Tarikh*, (Budaun, 1907), p. 187
 2. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, p. 232
 3. *Ibid.*, p. 305
 4. Habibullah, A.B.M. : *op. cit.*, p. 87
 5. Yahiya bin Ahmad bin Abdullah Sirhindi : *The Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*
 6. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. *op. cit.*, p. 324; Nevill, H.R. : *Budaun : A Gazetteer*, p. 134
 7. Mohammad Raziuddin, *op. cit.*, pp. 192-193; Habibullah, A.B.M., *op. cit.*, p. 103
 8. Nevill, H.R. : *op. cit.*, p. 134
 9. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 330
 10. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. II p. 331
 11. *Ibid.*, pp. 331-332

the insurgent nobles refused to accept the *fait accompli*, but Razia soon succeeded in winning over to her side Izzuddin who remained faithful to her till her overthrow in 1239. In her distribution of offices, Budaun went to one Malik Altigin.¹ She was succeeded by her brother Muizzuddin Bahram who appointed his *Amir-i-hajib* (chamberlain) to the government of Budaun, who being suspected of instigating a revolt against the Sultan was called back, imprisoned and slain.² Bahram was succeeded in 1242 by Ruknuddin's son, Alauddin Masud. This monarch appointed Taj-ud-din Sanjar Katlak as the governor of Budaun where he entertained Minhaj-us-Siraj, the celebrated author of *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, in the following year.³ He remained in Budaun till 1248 when he was succeeded by Jalal-ud-din.⁴ In 1251 Izzuddin Balban, a pardoned rebel, became governor of Budaun, and in the next year accompanied Nasiruddin on his expedition against Multan. In 1254 the Sultan himself paid a nine days' visit to Budaun after suppressing the recalcitrant zamindars of Katehr. Shortly afterwards he transferred his intriguing minister Imad-ud-din Rihan to Budaun as its governor.⁵ Only a year later Imad-ud-din was transferred to Bahraich, where he rebelled and was put to death; his ally Katlagh Khan being more successful, as he defeated the royal forces near Budaun.⁶ At this juncture Budaun appears to have been under one Taj-ud-din Sanjar Tabar Khan.⁷

Nothing is heard of Budaun for next ten years till the accession of Ulugh Khan, better known as Ghiya-ud-din Balban, to the throne of Delhi in 1265-66. Ziauddin Barani refers to a remarkable incident about one Malik Bakbak, a slave of Balban, and the then governor of Budaun. When Balban visited Budaun he received the complaint of a woman whose husband had been scourged to death by the governor. He immediately ordered that Malik Bakbak should be scourged to death in the same manner in the presence of the widow, while the spies (*barid*) were hanged over the gate of the town for failure to report this incident⁸.

In the very early years of his reign Balban was beset with the serious problem of Katehriya uprising in Budaun and Amroha. The magnitude of the disturbance was such that even the governors of these places expressed their inability to maintain order in their respective fiefs⁹. The sultan, therefore, immediately set out with all haste to chastise the rebels. He ordered his five thousand archers to plunder and set fire to the habitat of the insurgents and to slay the entire adult male population. The orders were carried out in such an exemplary manner that "the blood of the rioters ran in streams, heaps of slain were to be seen near every village and jungle and the stench of the dead reached as far as Ganges."¹⁰ To render the suppression of any further outbreaks easier, he had roads cut through the jungles which then covered a large

1. Habibullah, A.B.M., *op. cit.*, p. 116

2. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, p. 339

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 342-343

4. *Ibid.*, p. 349

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 353-354

6. Mohammad Raziuddin *op. cit.*, p. 212

7. *Ibid.*

8. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, vol. III, p. 101

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 105-106

10. *Ibid.*, p. 106

area.¹ In 1280 Balban again visited Budaun, on his return from the expedition against Tughril in Bengal and proceeded thence to Delhi by the ferry of Gunnaur, probably Ramghat or Narora.² Balban again exhibited his severity by hanging the captured rebels on gibbets all along the road from Budaun to Pilibhit. Along the same road passed Balban's grandson and successor, Kaiqubad, on his way to Bengal for reconciliation with his father Bughra Khan.

In 1289, Jalal-ud-din Feroz ascended the throne of Delhi and founded the Khalji dynasty, but within few months of his accession Malik Chhajju, a nephew of Sultan Balban, rose in rebellion at Kara and marched towards³ Delhi. Sultan Jalal-ud-din proceeded with his army towards Budaun, stayed there, sending his son, Arkali Khan to meet the insurgents⁴. The royal forces crossed Ganga and defeated Chhajju, who, when captured was treated with great and even foolish clemency⁵. It appears that Ala-ud-din was in sultan's company during the latter's stay at Budaun and from thence he was sent to Kara.⁶

It also appears that during the third year of Jalal-ud-din Khalji's reign a local insurrection broke out and the sultan sent one Malik Mughalti to Budaun, presumably as its governor, to suppress the insurrection and to bring the rebels to book⁷. After Jalal-ud-din had been done to death by Ala-ud-din at Kara in 1296, the latter proclaimed himself as sultan and set out for Delhi, halting on the way at Budaun to collect fresh troops. By forced marches he reached Delhi and ascended the throne. It however, appears that he left Budaun in charge of his nephew Umar Khan, but the latter in 1299 broke in open rebellion, only to be captured and put to cruel death together with his brother, Mangu Khan, governor of Avadh⁸. In 1308 the country was invaded by the Mongols under Ali Beg Gurgan, who occupied the doab and extended his operations into Budaun and Avadh, but though the capital was at one time in great danger, they were ultimately overthrown by Malik Kafur.

After the death of Ala-ud-din nothing is heard about Budaun till the accession of Firuz Tughluq, the third ruler of the Tughluq dynasty in 1351. In 1379, Rai Kharku, the chief of Katehr invited Saiyad Muhammad the governor of Budaun and his brother as his guest and had them killed treacherously. The sultan took upon himself to avenge the crime and marched towards Katehr, on whose approach the Rai fled and the entire country was laid waste, and was converted into a hunting preserve⁹. For six years, says Farishta, not an inhabitant was to be seen and not a chain of land cultivated. The sultan having plundered that country, made over Budaun to one Malik Qabul¹⁰. In order

1. *Ibid.*

2. *Ibid.* p. 121

3. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. : *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 139-140, Sirhindi, Yahya bin Ahmad bin Abdullah, *op. cit.*, pp. 58-59

4. Elliot, B.M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 138

5. *Ibid.*

6. Muhammad Raziuddin, *op. cit.*, pp. 215-216

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*

9. Khwaja Nizamuddin : *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 251

10. *Ibid.*

to keep the country in subordination he made annual visits ostensibly for excursion, but in fact to overawe the rebellious elements of the region. During his last visit to this region in 1385 he built a fort at Beoli a place seven kos from Budaun, and named it Firozpur, and being the last of the forts built by him, it became known as Akhrinpura¹. Beoli, the site of this fort, is a village in pargana Satasi. According to another account this fort was at Bisauli, which appears to be wrong as Bisauli is far more distant than seven kos from Budaun. Shams-i-Siraj Afif, who frequently accompanied the sultan in his excursions states that the chase was carried on principally in the neighbourhood of Budaun and Aonla, where deer, nilgai, and other animals were to be found in great numbers. He ingenuously remarks that "orders were given for its being retained waste for hunting purposes, otherwise it would have quickly become peopled and cultivated under the prosperous and fostering government of Firoz"².

Nothing much is, however, known about Qabul's governorship of Budaun, save that he gave his name to the Qabulpura *muhallah* of Budaun. After the death of Firuz confusion reigned supreme throughout the empire, and in 1394 Budaun came in possession of Nusrat Shah, while Mahmud, another strong contender of Delhi throne was confined to the capital³. Immediately before the catastrophic invasion of Timur, Iqbal Khan, an influential noble of Mahmud, entered Katchr, the country around Budaun, where he exacted tribute from a local chieftain Rai Har Singh,⁴ but was unable to proceed further east, as Avadh and all the adjacent territory were in the hands of Khwaja-i-jehan of Jaunpur.

During the early years of Mahmud's reign one Mahabat Khan was appointed governor of Budaun, who remained there, in all probability, till the death of the sultan. After the death of Mahmud in 1412, Mahabat Khan, together with Rai Har Singh of Katchr and other chieftains extended their allegiance to Daulat Khan. The latter, however, failed to secure the Delhi throne for himself and surrendered to Khizr Khan⁵. In the same year Khizr Khan sent an army under Taj-ul-Mulk towards Katchr to chastise the recalcitrant Katchriya chieftain, Rai Har Singh. The fear of the imperial army compelled Har Singh to take shelter in the hills of Aonla, and the entire Katchr was utterly devastated. Shortly afterwards, however, Har Singh submitted and was pardoned. Mahabat Khan, the governor of Budaun, came and had an interview with Taj-ul-Mulk, and was probably confirmed in his post⁶. Har Singh remained quiet for a few years, and only in 1418 showed signs of rebellion. Taj-ul-Mulk was sent a second time to bring him to submission. On the approach of the imperial army Har Singh laid waste the entire countryside and receded to the forests of Aonla. Here he was defeated and driven towards Kumaon hills⁷. On his return Taj-ul-Mulk passed

1. *Ibid.*, Sirhindi, Yahya bin Ahmad bin Abdullah, *op. cit.*, p. 142

2. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 137

3. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 137

4. Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, p. 282 (He names the local chieftain of Katchr as Rai Narsingh)

5. Sirhindi, Yahya bin Ahmad bin Abdullah, *op. cit.*, pp. 185-186

6. *Ibid.*, Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, p. 293

7. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, p. 194

through Budaun and then crossed the Ganga by the ford of Bijlan¹, and allowed Mahabat Khan, who was perhaps accompanying the imperial general, to return. By 1419, Mahabat Khan himself appears to have meditated a rebellion at Budaun. After reducing the recalcitrant elements of Katchh and securing the jungles along the Ramganga, Khizr Khan himself marched towards Budaun. Frightened at the approach of Khizr Khan, Mahabat Khan undertook preparations for standing a siege². The fortress was besieged for six months, and when the victory of the royalists appeared imminent news arrived of a possible conspiracy at Delhi³. Khizr Khan then raised the siege and returned to Delhi; Budaun being still in safe possession of Mahabat, who continued to hold it till the death of the Sultan in 1421. Khizr Khan was succeeded by his son, Mubarak Shah⁴. In 1423 the latter paid a visit to Katchh, reduced the insurgents and obtained the submission of Mahabat Khan, who was duly pardoned for his past insubordination and taken in favour⁵. He does not, however, appear to have kept the province in order, for Har Singh the Katchhriya chief, was still defiant, and when the sultan himself paid a visit next year, the Rai came down in person and did homage and paid tribute⁶. Mubarak thence marched along the banks of the Ganga towards Kannauj, but returned to Delhi on account of the terrible famine then raging in Hindustan⁷. In 1426 Budaun was for the first time threatened by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi the sultan of Jaunpur, who reached the Ramganga, but was driven back.

After the murder of Mubarak Shah in 1434, prince Muhammad, a grandson of Khizr Khan, ascended the throne under the exasperating tutelage of Sarwarul-Mulk. The latter's arrogance and complicity in the late sultan's murder created general discontent, and the nobles, including Allahabad Khan of Sambhal and Miyan Chaman, who now held Budaun, made a conspiracy against him, and rose in open rebellion. A force was immediately sent to crush the rebels under one Kamal-ud-din, but the latter himself joined the former and crossed the Ganga and besieged Sarwar-ul-Mulk in Delhi⁸. The minister was subsequently killed in attempting, at the life of the sultan, who rewarded Miyan Chaman with the title of Ghazi-ul-Mulk and the territories of Budaun and Amroha⁹. On Muhammad's death his son ascended the throne in 1445 and assumed the title of Sultan Alaaddin. He was a weak and incompetent ruler wholly incapable of withstanding the ambitious designs of Bahlul Lodi. Two years after his accession, Alaaddin made his first visit to Budaun, which appears to have had great attraction for him. After his brief stay at Budaun, Alaaddin returned to Delhi and declared his intention to settle at Budaun permanently. Hissam Khan, an influential noble advised the sultan against such an intention, which the sultan ignored

1. *Ibid.*, (Bijlana is identified with Bijnor)

2. *Ibid.*, p. 195

3. *Ibid.*

4. Nevill, *op. cit.*, 138

5. Ahmad Khwaja Nizam-ud-din, *op. cit.*, p. 304; Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, p. 207

6. Ahmad, Khwaja Nizam-ud-din *op. cit.*, p. 306,

7. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, pp. 210-211

8. Ahmad, Khwaja Nizam-ud-din, *op. cit.*, p. 324

9. *Ibid.*

10. *Ibid.*, p. 325

completely and only shortly afterwards returned to Budaun, giving himself up to sensual pleasure¹. Here he remained content for the rest of his life with the small territory of Budaun, allowing Bahlul to assume sovereignty at Delhi. During his stay at Budaun, Alaaddin is said to have founded Alapur, while one of his sons, Haider, built the *muhalla* of Miran Sarai, and another the now vanished quarter of Saiyidpura. His mother, Makhdum Jahan, died at Budaun and was buried in the mausoleum on the road to Sheikhpur beyond Miran Sarai, an Arabic inscription stating that it was built by Alaaddin in 1472. This tomb, too, represents in all probability the resting-place of the deposed king himself².

After 28 years of peaceful solitude at Budaun, Alaaddin died in 1478. Shahn Husain Shah son-in-law of the late sultan, who then ruled Jaunpur proceeded to Budaun, ostensibly to console with the family, but in reality to seize the town, which he wrested from the late sultan's sons³. From thence Husain Shah marched to Sambhal, took Tatar Khan, the governor of that place, prisoner and advanced towards Delhi⁴. Bahlul prepared himself to give a fight to Husain at Delhi, but the greater number and strength of Husain prompted Bahlul to effect a truce, which was promptly made⁵. But no sooner had Husain turned his back than Bahlul fell upon his retreating army and captured a part of his equipment, treasure and forty of his famous nobles. The Jaunpur kingdom was, however, reduced after many uneasy treaties and placed under imperial governor. Budaun was recovered and given in jagir to an old noble of Lodi family named Khan Jehan, of whose generosity many stories are told. Bahlul himself stayed at Budaun for some time after his return from Jaunpur and a few years later he died⁶.

After Bahlul's death his eldest son Sikandar ascended the throne in 1488, and was almost immediately beset with the trouble in the east, his brother Barbak Shah, who then ruled Jaunpur as an independent monarch showed signs of contumacy. Sikandar defeated Barbak near Kannauj and compelled him to take shelter in Budaun where he was besieged and forced to submit. Khan Jehan seems to have retained possession of his fief till his death, when one Miyan Zainuddin was made governor, who appears to have exercised authority in absentia, while himself living permanently at Delhi⁷.

After Sikandar's death his son, Ibrahim ascended the throne. His stern behaviour and open disregard of old nobility sparked off general discontent and at the time of Babur's invasion the country beyond the Ganga came in possession of refractory chieftains. However it appears that the country remained in possession of Afghans till the final overthrow of their power in the year following the accession of Babur in 1526. In 1528 Babur regained Avadh and Lucknow and in all probability took

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 330-331

2. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 139

3. Ahmad, Khawaja Nizam-ud-din, *op. cit.*, p. 348

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*, p. 349

6. *Ibid.*

7. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp 537-538

8. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 140; Mohammad Raziuddin, *op. cit.*, p. 333

possession of entire Rohilkhand including Budaun. Humayun succeeded Babur in 1530, but during the ten years of his troublous reign nothing much regarding Budaun is heard.¹ However, a guess about Budaun can be made on the basis of the stray references of Sambhal and Katehr, the latter in all probability comprised the area covered by this district. During the early years of Sher Shah's reign one Nasir Khan was in charge of Sambhal and his tyrannous behaviour compelled the emperor to replace him by Isa Khan Kalkapur², a man of greater confidence and sagacity. He immediately reduced the entire Katehr, and brought the lawless zamindars to submission. To ensure further security he destroyed the jungles which for years had constituted an impregnable place of refuge for refractory zamindars. How long Isa Khan held charge is not known, but at the death of Islam Shah in 1553 the governor was Yahya Khan, who espoused the cause of Ibrahim, one of the three rival Sultans. Adil Khan sent a force to crush the confederacy of Ibrahim and Yahya, which met a disastrous defeat near Budaun. However, Yahya was defeated by Sikander Suri at Agra and again in the same vicinity by Hemu, the renowned general of Adil. It appears that during the troublous days of Adil's reign one Qambar Diwana seized Budaun together with Sambhal and a considerable portion of the doab. According to another version he was given the government of Budaun by Humayun after the latter's successful return to power in 1553³. After the formal capture of Agra and Delhi, Humayun confirmed Qambar at Budaun and bestowed Sambhal on Ali Quli Khan which Qambar highly resented, being in fact, deprived of a greater portion of his territory. On hearing of the appointment, Qambar plundered Budaun and advanced as far as Kant and Gole, defeated Rukn Khan Afghan and captured Mallawan. Subsequently, however, he fought another unsuccessful war with Afghans and retreated to Budaun⁴. His ambition in reckless disregard of his own weakness prompted Qambar to measure sword with his neighbour Ali Quli, who, in return, invaded Budaun and besieged the fort⁵. Qambar made a gallant resistance, but the inhabitants detested him for his gluttony and cruel disposition, and eventually the place was taken by treachery. Qambar was captured while attempting to escape, and was put to death by Ali Quli Khan. After the death of Qambar, Mir Murtuza, a protégé of Ali Quli Khan succeeded to the government of Budaun⁶. According to Budauni, Mir Murtuza was a man of great aesthetic taste, and a poet of no mean repute⁶. It is not however clear when he assumed the government of Budaun and when and how he disappeared from the scene.

It is rather surprising that the history of Budaun remains almost obscure throughout the reign of Akbar more so because one of the greatest historians of the day, Abdul Qadir Budauni was the native of this place. This may have been either due to the fact that Budaun relapsed into insignificance or no significant event occurred to attract the attention of the chronicler. The only governors of whom anything is heard were

1. Abbas Khan; *Turikh-i-Sher Shahi* (English Trans. by Elliot, H.M.) pp. 100-101

2. Raziuddin, *op. cit.*, p. 240

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*, p. 241; Nevil, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 141

5. *Ibid.*, p. 243

6. *Ibid.*

Qasim Ali Khan Bajja'e in the early years of Akbar's reign, and Sheikh Qutb-ud-din Chishti, ■ grandson of the famous Sheikh Salim Chishti of Fetehpur Sikri.¹ Qasim Ali Khan was also ■ poet and composed under the sobriquet "Attari". During his rule a great fire broke out in Budaun in 1572. Abul Qadir Budauni gives a very horrible picture of this fire, as he professes to have seen it with his own eyes. Innumerable people lost their lives, the dead being carried off in carts to the Sot.² One result of the conflagration was the partial destruction of the great mosque, of which the dome collapsed; the damage was repaired by Qutb-ud-din's son.³ In 1573 there appears to have been a small outbreak of insurgency in the district, for Hus in Khan Tukriya, governor of Kant and Gola, was sent thither to repress the rising. It also appears that after this event both Kant and Gola were included in the sirkar of Budaun.

Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari* throws a considerable light on the administration of the district during Akbar's reign, which remained practically unchanged throughout the reigns of his successors. The foremost change that was brought about was that Budaun lost its status of being the capital of a province, and became merely a sirkar in the subah of Delhi. This subdivision contained 13 *mahals* or parganas, but only few of these now lie within the limits of the present district, the rest being included in Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur, while small portions extend beyond the Ganga into the district of Etah. The remainder of the tract now constituting Budaun lay in the sirkar of Sambhal. Owing to the change of name and the alteration in area in the case of several parganas, it is impossible to effect a complete reconstruction of this district as it then existed, and consequently any comparison of the old and present areas and revenues can be merely approximate.

The *mahal* of Budaun Haveli then comprised a large stretch of country including the modern parganas of Budaun, Ujhani and Usehat, as well as Nidhpur and Aulai beyond the Ganga in Etah, the southern boundary having apparently been the Burhganga river. The chief landowners of Budaun were Sheikhzadas and Kayasthas, who furnished a force of 50 and 500 foot. Sahaswan included the pargana of that name, and also, it would appear, Faizpur Baduria of Etah. The *Ain-i-Akbari* does not mention, as is usual, the principal zamindars of this pargana, nevertheless they provided a fighting force of 100 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. The *mahal* of Kot Salbahan comprised the present pargana, as well as the portion included in Bisauli, the village of Kot itself now lying beyond the pargana boundary. The Tomar Rajputs of this pargana afforded 50 cavalry and 500 infantry. The Salempur pargana did not then exist, but was apparently included in the Sancha *mahal*, although it seems probable from an examination of the map that some portion lay in Budaun Haveli. Sancha was a very small *mahal*, and cannot have covered more than the area of the present pargana in the Bareilly district. The modern Satasi is presumably represented by the *mahal* rendered as Satasi Mundia by Sir H.M. Elliot. The spelling assumes many different forms, but there is no reasonable doubt that this interpretation is correct. The name Satasi still survives, and Mundia is a well-known

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 141
 2. Raziuddin, *op. cit.*, p. 246
 3. *Ibid.*, pp. 245-246

place near Bisauli. The *mahal* embraced both the Bisauli and Satasi parganas of the present district and was held by Tagas and Brahmanas, the local levies being 50 horse and 500 foot.

The remainder of the district, comprising the Gunnaur tahsil and pargana Islamnagar lay beyond the limits of sirkar Budaun, and were included in the government of Sambhal. This covered a large area, and the identification of various names is a matter of great difficulty. There was a *mahal* of Gunnaur, which seems to have comprised the greater part of pargana Asadpur and a portion of Rajpura. The principal inhabitants of these places were the Muslims who contributed 10 horsemen and 100 foot. The rest of Rajpura belonged to the old *mahal* of Majhaura, the greater portion of which now lies in Moradabad, which was a large pargana and owned by Bargujars. Islamnagar was known as Neodhana, as we are told by the traveller Tieffenthaler, and this place gave its name to a *mahal*, which comprised most of modern Islamnagar pargana and probably the rest of Asadpur. Its owners were Gaur Rajputs who provided 100 cavalry and 500 infantry. The rest of Islamnagar, comprising the north-eastern portion was included in the *mahal* of Jadwar, a Bargujar property, which lay mainly in Moradabad.

The history of Budaun remains obscure for a considerable period after the death of Akbar in 1605. The contemporary historians rarely mention Budaun in their annals and concentrate mainly upon the events occurring around the capital or on the outlying confines of the empire. Tradition states that in the days of Jahangir one Nawab, a descendant of famous divine Baba Farid Shakarganj Farid Khan, was appointed governor of Budaun. Nothing of any importance occurred during his governorship. Towards the end of Jahangir's reign we hear of one Sultan Ali Khan in charge of Budaun. He held office only for one year, for in 1628 Ali Quli Khan was placed in charge.

The beginning of the Mughal rule, as already said, had deprived Budaun of its status of being the capital of a province, Shah Jahan struck another blow to its prosperity by removing the headquarters of the local government to Bareilly. The successive officials who held sway at the new capital were Abdullah Khan, Manik Chand and Nazar Muhammad Khan, who in 1632 built a masonry bridge over the Set in Budaun. In 1657 Raja Makrand Rai, the son of Manik Chand was posted to Bareilly, and in his time Budaun and Sambhal were united under the old name Katehr. During Makrand Rai's governorship the Katehriyas again rose in revolt, but were thoroughly suppressed. In 1679 Muhammad Rafi was appointed to the governorship, and when Aurangzeb advanced towards Ajmer, the Katehriyas and Janghars once again withheld the tribute. The Nazim was, however, able to suppress the trouble but with great difficulty. It is not known who was the immediate successor of Muhammad Rafi, but in 1685 one Fidai Khan Mohammad Saleh held the charge of *faujdar* and *Diwan* of Bareilly. It is, however, sure that when Aurangzeb died in 1707 this region together with the entire north India was in the state of utter anarchy. The Mughal empire began to disintegrate which gave rise to several independent principalities in north India, the territories of Farrukhabad, Avadh, Bundelkhand and Marathas, being more noteworthy, all of which played important part in the subsequent history of the district.

MODERN PERIOD

The Afghans who before long established their rule in Budaun belonged to two great clans—the Rohilla Pathans of Katchr and the Bangash Pathans of Farrukhabad. The first to rise into prominence were the Bangash Pathans. Their chief Muhammad Khan Bangash, the founder of Farrukhabad, was a cavalier of fortune, who in 1720, took forcible possession of Jalalabad, Budaun and Sahaswan. In the meantime, the Rohilla chief, Ali Muhammad, also rose to prominence. He was the adopted son of an Afghan, named Daud Khan who had seized a number of villages in Bareilly district¹ and afterwards, in reward for services rendered against the Marathas, had obtained a grant of land in pargana Satasi, including Beoli. When Daud Khan was murdered by the raja of Kumaun, Ali Muhammad was only 14 years of age. With a body of his father's retainers, he took service under various chiefs and by fair means or foul had soon added considerably to the paternal estates in Satasi². His success became assured when, for assistance rendered against the Saiyids of Barha, emperor Muhammad Shah granted him the title of Nawab in 1737 and confirmed him in the possession of all the lands he had earned or seized³. He was then joined by Hafiz Rahmat Khan, another Rohilla, to whom he had made a small grant of land in Bareilly

During his invasion of India (1738-39) Nadir Shah did not penetrate as far as Budaun, but its effects were felt in the advent of a crowd of Afghan refugees who, frightened by his atrocities, flocked to Rohilla chief, Ali Muhammad, for employment. Thus reinforced, the Nawab attempted the annexation of his neighbour's domains and even defeated the governor of Moradabad, who had been sent to punish his depredations. By skilful negotiations, he managed not only to avert the penalties of open rebellion, but to obtain the recognition of his authority over a greater portion of what are now the districts of Budaun, Bareilly and Moradabad⁴. To this, he soon added Pilibhit and part of district Naini Tal, but his victories aroused the jealousy of Safdar Jang, the nawab vizir of Avadh, through whose influence Muhammad Shah advanced in person to Rohilkhand⁵. The emperor crossed the Ganga at Ramghat and the Rohilla chief, Ali Muhammad retired from Aonla to Bangarh⁶. After a short siege, he was taken to Delhi, where he was compelled to surrender and was kept prisoner⁷. Six months later, Hafiz Rahmat Khan, another Rohilla warrior, appeared suddenly before the capital with a large force of Pathans and demanded his release. In order to satisfy their claims, the emperor appointed the Rohilla chief, Ali Muhammad governor of Sirhind⁸, retaining as hostages his two sons, Abdullah and Faizullah, while Badr Islam Khan and Farid-ud-din Khan were appointed governors of Katchr.

1. Srivastava, A.L. : *Avadh Ke Pratham Do Nawab*, (Agra, 1957), pp. 110, 111, 112; Strachey J. : *Hastings and the Rohilla War*, (Oxford, 1892), pp. 10, 11

2. Said Ghulam Hussein Khan : *The Scir Mulapherin*, Vol. III, (Calcutta), p. 236

3. Srivastava, A.L., *op. cit.*, p. 112

4. Conybeare, H.C. and Atkinson E.T. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of North-Western Provinces, of India, Rohilkhand Division*, Part I, Vol. V, (Allahabad, 1879), p. 106

5. Srivastava, A.L., *op. cit.*, p. 114

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*, p. 116

8. *Ibid.*, p. 117

In 1748, the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali gave Ali Muhammad an opportunity of recovering his old domains, and returning to Rohilkhand he had little difficulty in regaining control of that province. A few months later, however, he died and was buried at Aonla, leaving his possessions to his third son, Sadullah Khan¹.

Safdar Jang (the nawab vizir of Avadh) then directed Qaim Khan of Farrukhabad to take charge of Rohilkhand, with the double object of revenging himself on the Bangash leader as well as the Rohillas. The Rohillas and the house of Bangash had hitherto ruled side by side. Negotiations of a peaceful character certainly took place; but these failed and Qaim Khan entered Rohilkhand with an army of about 50,000 men². The Rohillas marched from Aonla with less than half that force and met him between the villages of Dauri and Rasulpur, a short distance to the south of Budaun. At the outset, the Rohillas suffered great havoc from the enemy's artillery; but two brilliant charges led by Dundee Khan and Hafiz Rahmat respectively turned the fortune of the day and the death of Qaim completed the rout of the enemy. Hafiz Rahmat, the regent, then took possession of the Bangash camp. This great battle, which took place on the 22nd of November, 1749, placed the entire district in the hands of the Rohillas³. Fatch Khan Khansaman, the steward of the Rohilla chief, Ali Muhammad, was placed in charge of Budaun and Usehat, while Salempur was assigned to Hafiz Rahmat, Ujhani and Sahaswan to Abdullah Khan; Kot to Sardar Khan Bakhshi and the rest of the district to Dundee Khan⁴.

Safdar Jang at once consoled himself for the defeat of Qaim Khan by annexing the territory of Farrukhabad. But Qaim Khan's son, Ahmad, succeeded in regaining his heritage and inflicted two severe defeats, first on Safdar's deputy and afterwards on Safdar himself. He next carried the war into the nawab vizir's own province of Avadh, and Safdar being hard-pressed and determined to humble the Pathans at any price, called in the aid of the Marathas. And then followed a struggle in which Budaun was again concerned. Reinforced by the horsemen of Scindhia and Holkar, Safdar Jang advanced on Farrukhabad⁵.

Alarmed at the approach of this irresistible force, Ahmad Khan crossed over into Rohilkhand, where he had succeeded in enlisting the support of Sadullah Khan and Fatch Khan. Hafiz Rahmat and the other Rohilla chiefs held aloof from what they considered a dangerous alliance. The Rohilla and Bangash forces, amounting to a little more than 12,000 men, were completely outnumbered and suffered a crushing defeat (1751)⁶. Fearing that a similar disaster might befall his own army, Hafiz Rahmat retreated to the foot of the hills, where in the following year, the Rohillas were reduced to terms by the Avadh and Maratha forces. They gave bonds for indemnity and paid tribute and Safdar Jang, who handed these documents over to the Marathas in part payment of the reward he had promised (1752).

1. Conybeare, H.C. and Atkinson E.T., *op. cit.*, p. 107-108

2. Srivastava, A.L., *op. cit.*, p. 150

3. *Ibid.*, p. 151

4. Conybeare, H.C. and Atkinson, E.T., *op. cit.*, p. 110

5. *Ibid.*, p. 109

6. *Ibid.*, Burn, R. and Haig, W.: *The Cambridge History of India. The Mughal Period*, Vol. IV, (New Delhi, 1957), p. 415

On his invasion of Punjab in 1752, Ahmad Shah Abdali, with a view to regaining the friendship of the Rohillas, released the two captive sons of Ali Muhammad and sent them to Rohilkhand, with the recommendation that they should be placed in possession of the domains bequeathed to them by their father's will. Hafiz Rahmat was, of course, unwilling to sacrifice his authority and after Rohilkhand had been purposely so divided amongst the sons of Ali Muhammad as to ensure their quarrelling amongst themselves, a fresh arrangement was adopted, by which the eleven parganas constituting the present Budaun district were divided as follows : Rajpura, Asadpur, Islamnagar, Bisauli and Satasi were assigned to Rahmat's cousin, Dunde Khan; Fateh Khan retained possession of Budaun and Usehat, while Abdullah Khan (Ali Muhammad's son) was established in possession of Ujhani and Sahaswan. Kot was given to Sardar Khan and Salempur was kept by Hafiz Rahmat.

In 1759, the throne of Delhi became temporarily vacant by the murder of Alamgir II and in the same year Abdali invaded India for the fourth time. The invader was assisted by the Rohillas and as both Hafiz Rahmat and Dunde Khan participated in the campaign, his army must have included a large contingent from Budaun. The Rohillas did not, however, distinguish themselves at the battle of Panipat in 1761. Hardly more than six months after that event, Abdullah Khan, who had become an ascetic, died from snake bite at Ujhani and was succeeded by his son Nasr-ullah.

In 1769, the Marathas again invaded the *doab* and threatened the possessions of Nawab Ahmad Khan and Hafiz Rahmat. The two resolved to join forces and Rahmat passed through Budaun and Usehat, intending to cross the Ganga at Qadir Chank. Having reached that place, he halted for a while to obtain fuller information and then retired to Sahaswan; but afterwards he marched down the left bank of the Ganga to cross it at Fatehgarh. The result of the campaign was the complete discomfiture of the Rohillas, who were forced to cede Etawah and other territories to the Marathas. The Afghan power was further weakened in 1770 by the death of Dunde Khan at Bisauli, who was succeeded in his Budaun possessions by his sons, Ma'nib-ullah and Fateh-ullah. In the succeeding year, the Marathas invaded Bijnor and the various rulers of Budaun fled northwards to Pilibhit. Their precipitate departure proved unnecessary, as the Marathas did not enter this district. Hafiz Rahmat sought assistance from Shuja-ud-daula, with whom a treaty was made on the understanding that the latter would drive the Marathas out of Rohilkhand in consideration for a bond of forty lakhs of rupees, the engagement being countersigned by Sir Robert Barker in June, 1772¹ on behalf of the East India Company. The bond was executed and handed over to the Marathas, who then withdrew for a time. In the meanwhile, Sardar Khan died at Aonla and his pargana of Kot was left to his sons, Ahmad and Mir Muhammad Khan. The former had succeeded to his father's office and quarrelled with his younger brother about the division of the property. Mir Muhammad had applied to

1. Dodwell, H.H. : *The Cambridge History of India, British India*, Vol. V, (New Delhi), p. 217-218

Hafiz Rahmat, but having failed to obtain help in this direction, took up arms and seized Gunnaur. Rahmat sent Fateh Khan against the insurgents and Mir Muhammad was defeated and was taken prisoner on the bank of the Sot. Shortly after, Rahmat's own son, Inayat Khan, rebelled against him, but was induced to appear before his father by the promise of forgiveness and the grant of Salempur; on his way towards Barilly he was captured and subsequently banished¹.

Hafiz Rahmat was wholly unable to pay the promised sum of Rs 40 lakhs and consequently in November, 1772 the Marathas threatened an invasion. The Rohilla leader turned again to Shuja-ud-daula and at the same time sent Ahmad Khan Bakhshi with a force to Ramghat, while he himself proceeded to Bisauli². Thence he advanced to Asadpur, but before his arrival Ahmad Khan had been attacked by a large force and after a stubborn resistance compelled to surrender. Hearing the news, Hafiz Rahmat prepared to attack the invaders, when messengers arrived from the nawab vizir, announcing the arrival of reinforcements under Colonel Champion. A battle then ensued in which Scindhia was forced across the Ganga by the Avadh troops, who pursued him for a long distance and captured his camp and baggage, while Hafiz Rahmat was equally successful against Holkar, who was driven in flight towards Sambhal and thence over the Ganga³.

Shortly after the retreat of the Marathas, Fateh Khan died and the parganas of Budaun and Usehat passed into the possession of his son, Azim Khan. The elephants, artillery and other property of the late chief, which at the time of his death were at Usehat, became the subject of a quarrel between Azim and his brother, Irshidad Ahmad of Aonla. The mediation of Hafiz Rahmat was invoked and Azim was forced to give up half of his property; but Irshidad Ahmad, after a profession of good will, marched straight to Usehat and took possession of the whole, at the same time seizing Budaun and was afterwards confirmed in his father's title of Khansaman. At the same time, Kot was restored to Ahmad Khan, who had been released by the Marathas on payment of two lakhs of rupees.

After his return to Avadh, Shuja-ud-daula endeavoured to recover the money due from Hafiz Rahmat and the latter's refusal was the immediate cause of war. The nawab vizir first seized Etawah and then obtained the assistance, not only of the English, but of several Rohilla chiefs, who between them held half the district of Budaun. Early in 1774, he sent Latafat Ali with a force from Farrukhabad to build a bridge at Ramghat, while he himself advanced from the direction of Lucknow. Hafiz Rahmat at once began to organize resistance, but he was ill supported by the Rohillas, who concealed their treachery by arriving too late to be of any assistance. At the battle of Miranpur Katra in April, 1774 Hafiz Rahmat was defeated and killed and the whole of Rohilkhand passed into the hands of Shuja-ud-daula⁴.

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1. Nevill, H.R. : *Budaun A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1907), p. 148
 2. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VIII, (Allahabad, 1964), pp. 306-307
 3. *Ibid.*, p. 308
 4. Majumdar, R.C. and Datta, V.G. : *The History and Culture of the Indian People, The Maratha Supremacy*, Vol. VIII, (Bombay, 1977), p. 370

Ahmad and Irshidat fled to Bisauli, but deeming themselves unsafe there, continued their flight with their families and treasure to the hills above Bijnor. Muhib-ullah and Fateh-ullah elected to remain at Bisauli and the latter afterwards started off to Bareilly with the hope of making peace with the nawab vizir and obtaining a substantial grant of land. The attempt failed, for he was at once placed in confinement and at the same time Najaf Khan was despatched to take possession of Bisauli, where Muhib-ullah was seized and sent with several other Rohillas to Allahabad. During the rains, the English forces and those of Shuja-ud-daula remained cantoned at Bisauli. This campaign, however, ended in the treaty of Laldhang. On their return, Shuja-ud-daula stayed for a short time at Bisauli, while the English troops encamped for several weeks at Ramghat before quitting the district. The next year, Shuja-ud-daula died and was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-daula.

For twenty-seven years, Budaun remained in the possession of the rulers of Avadh. While at Bisauli, Shuja-ud-daula had given the whole of Rohilkhand to one Bias Rai, the *diwan* of Hafiz Rahmat, for the sum of two crores of rupees. His malversations and tyrannies were too open to escape notice and he was soon displaced and followed by a number of governors who occupied the office but for a short period till the death of Asaf-ud-daula in 1794, when the territories of Avadh passed in the hands of one Vazir Ali, who was deposed in the same year and was succeeded by Sadaat Ali.

The nawab vizir had, under various treaties, engaged to provide a subsidy for the support of the English force which he had located in his territories. But in 1801, the arrears of this subsidy had reached an amount which he was utterly unable to pay and to satisfy the debt he agreed to surrender Rohilkhand and other territories to the East India Company. The agreement was ratified by a treaty on the 10th of November in the same year.

Till 1856, the district remained peaceful and no political event of any note took place. From the early part of next year there had been great excitement in the district following a rumour that the government was issuing leather rupees coated with silver in order at once to depreciate the currency and destroy religion, obtaining considerable credence locally. As elsewhere, the story probably had considerable effect on the Hindu population, while the Pathans of Budaun were seething with discontent under the British rule and were ready to revolt under any pretext. The growing discontent of the masses was further aggravated by the land revenue settlements and the annexation of Avadh. The former created a class of dispossessed nobles and landlords, while the latter gave a rude shock to the Indian soldiers in the Bengal army who were recruited mostly from Avadh. Thus, sepoys become spear-heads, the instrument and means of an uprising in various parts of the country.

On the eve of the freedom struggle, Budaun was in the charge of William Edwards. The military force at his command comprised about a hundred men of the 68th Native Infantry, then stationed at Bareilly

who were on duty at the treasury at Budaun. The news of the disturbance at Meerut reached the district about the 15th of May, 1857 and its effects were soon visible in a keener spirit to throw off the foreign yoke. The signs of revolt were first exhibited at Behta Goshain, where a cart full of melons was plundered and the police who came to enquire into the matter were repulsed and put to flight. On the 21st of May, 1857, the villagers in pargana Asadpur, by way of repudiation of the English rule, opened a violent campaign against the Britishers on the highway and the Ganga.

William Edwards, the then collector, endeavoured to enlist the aid of the more influential landholders in preserving order, but his efforts met with little success. Two landlords were killed by the Ahars of Pataria in Asadpur and a third was slain at Binawar for assisting the government. The first sign of disturbance at Budaun itself became manifest on the 25th of May 1857, which was a Muslim festival. The collector, who had been informed that a general rising was arranged for that date, averted the danger by inviting all the leading Muslims to his residence on the pretext of debating on measures to ensure the safety of the public and detaining them there till the pre-arranged hour was over.

On the 28th of May, 1857, Phillips, the magistrate of Etah, rode into Budaun to obtain military aid for the suppression of disturbances in his own district. He learnt from Edwards that nothing was to be expected from Bareilly, for indeed help had been already refused for Budaun.

On the 1st of June, 1857, however, news came of the mutiny by the Bareilly brigade and of the advance of a hostile force on Budaun. The same afternoon the guard at the treasury revolted, seized the treasurer, broke open the jail, released some three hundred convicts and made for the house of the magistrate. Edwards and his companions, finding resistance hopeless, could no longer delay their escape and consequently mounted their horses and galloped off to Etah¹. On the 2nd of June, the rebels from Bareilly marched in and joined the treasury guard. The factories of Messrs Donald at Budaun, Bisauli and Ujhani were completely gutted. At Dataganj, the tahsildar managed to save the treasury from the insurgent Rajputs, but lost the greater part at the hands of the mounted police who were engaged to carry it to Budaun. At Bisauli, one Aziz Khan proclaimed himself governor and seized the money in the tahsil; but the attack of the villagers soon forced him to take it off to Bareilly, where Khan Bahadur Khan, a descendant of Hafiz Rahmat, had established himself as ruler of Rohilkhand in the name of the emperor of Delhi².

On the 17th of June 1857, Khan Bahadur Khan appointed Abdur-Rahim Khan as *nazim* (governor) of Budaun, with Fasahat-ullah as his deputy. The collector's *sarishtadar* (clerk) was appointed deputy magistrate and two pensioned tahsildars became deputy collectors. Most

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 151-152; Rizvi, S.A.A. : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, (Allahabad, 1960), pp. 210-219
 2. *Ibid.*, pp. 153-154

of the old officials obeyed the summons. The difficulties encountered by the new administration were, in the beginning, not inconsiderable because of some pockets of resistance organised by the Rajputs who, for want of proper enlightenment among other reasons, could not make themselves agreeable to the administration by the *nazim*. In July and August of the same year, therefore, two small actions had to be fought to secure their submission. In the matter of collection of revenue, the authorities experienced difficulty and did not feel at home. Hence, they resorted to the old practice of farming, whereby certain tracts of land were leased to landlords¹.

On 20th October, 1857, J. Cracroft Wilson (then holding a roving commission for the suppression of rebellion) being then at Aligarh, received a letter begging for assistance from Captain Gowan of the 18th Native Infantry, which had mutinied at Bareilly. Gowan, along with other English fugitives, had managed to escape into tahsil Dataganj, where he found shelter with some friendly landlords. Wilson reached Kachhla on 27th October, 1857 but received no news from Gowan and consequently he retired to Soron. There, he received a tidings from Gowan informing him that he would be at Miaon in pargana Usehat on 29th October. Wilson, at once, started with 100 picked men and reached the Ganga before midnight of 28th October. On 30th October, a message was received from Gowan stating that the party would cross at Jati in Usehat and begging Wilson to meet them at Qadirganj on the opposite side. The force forthwith marched and reached the latter place. On the morning of 31st October, the fugitives arrived and were rescued by Wilson². On 5th November, 1857 the forces of the *nazim* defeated the Ahars at Gunnaur, took possession of that tahsil, hitherto held by British. Towards the close of January, 1858 the rebels, under Niyaz Muhammad, marched against Fatehgarh, but were dispersed by Sir Hope Grant's force at Shamsabad. Niyaz Muhammad then returned to Budaun³.

In the meantime, the British authority was being re-established on all the sides. The campaign in Budaun was entrusted to General Penny, who left Fatehgarh on 24th April, 1858 with a force consisting of 200 men of Carabineers, 250 Multani Horse, 353 men of the 64th, 320 of the 2nd Punjabis, 360 of the Biluch battalion and 250 of the 11th Native Infantry. He had, in addition, six heavy and six light guns. On 27th April, the General, accompanied by Wilson, crossed the Ganga at Neoli. In the meantime, Captain Gowan of the 11th was despatched to drive in a picquet of the rebels that was posted some 7 km. off on the road to Kakrala. The picquet was abandoned on his approach and the rebels who had collected at Kakrala retired to Budaun. There was, however, another force at Usehat composed of about 1,000 men with one gun.

General Penny ordered the troops under him to advance by the night of 29th April, when the British force had arrived within a kilometre of their objective, information was received that the rebels had retired to Dataganj and Usehat was found to be unoccupied.

1. *Ibid.*, p. 155

2. *Ibid.*, p. 156-157

3. *Ibid.*, p. 158

As Kakrala was approached towards dawn, some horsemen were seen in front, but as they retreated, the General continued his advance, only to be surprised by the discharge of four guns from a plantation on the outskirts of the town. The British artillery, at once, returned the fire, but at the same time were assailed by a body of rebels who had remained in concealment : however, disaster being averted by a charge of the Carabineers, who repulsed the rebels with slaughter after a fierce struggle at close quarters. The rebel guns were then withdrawn to the east of the road. In the meantime it was found that the General had disappeared. It seems that he had been wounded in the arm and his horse had carried him into the opposite camp, where he met his death at the hands of an Indian. His body was discovered some distance in advance of the spot where the conflict had occurred; he was buried at Kakrala, but his remains were afterwards removed to Meerut¹. The command then devolved upon Colonel Richmond Jones, who reinforced with British infantry, assumed the offensive. A feeble opposition was met, but as the odds were heavy, the rebels were soon in full retreat towards Budaun, pursued by the British cavalry. The chase continued through dust and glare until past noon on 30th April and many of the rebels were killed. The Kakrala battle was the main cause of the Rohillas' downfall in the district.

But this was not the only defeat which the Indians sustained on that eventful day. Major Gordons' columns from Moradabad compelled the Indian forces at Bisauli to retreat in haste to Bareilly. For several months, however, peace could not return to the countryside on account of the pursuit of numerous small band of freedom fighters which roamed the country.

The month of May 1858 saw the gradual restoration of order and the British rule. Brigadier Coke's column entered the district on 3rd of June, 1858 and Colonel Wilkinson's column from Bareilly on 8th June. On the way, two villages were destroyed. Many of the rebels were arrested and shot dead. By August in the same year, the restoration of order was complete².

Then commenced an era of most violent repressions and reprisals. The struggle which started in Budaun ended in the killing of Tafazzul Hussain, Ahmad Husain, Rafi-ullah, Majid Ali, Muhammad Shah and several other leaders. All the properties and estates belonging to them were forfeited to the government. In Budaun, 21 persons were shot dead, 117 were hanged, 4 including Niaz Muhammad were transported and 895 were awarded different punishments. The rewards given by the government fell under two heads, the first for aid afforded to Englishmen and the second for good work done in connection with administration and the maintenance of order.

Thereafter for 50 years the district remained peaceful and made considerable economic progress. The chief events, apart from the settlements of the land revenue, were the development of communications and the expansion of trade and commerce in the district. New roads

1. *Ibid.*, p. 159

2. *Ibid.*, p. 160-161

and railway lines were constructed. The introduction of English education brought to the people of the district new social and political ideas of the west, along with the knowledge of western science. In course of time, a sizeable newly educated middle class appeared on the scene which could not only speak the English language, but had a common stock of western liberal ideas too. Various other developments took place during this period, like the reorganisation of administration and the establishment of post-offices, hospitals and English schools. On July 31, 1879 Swami Dayanand Saraswati (the founder of Arya Samaj) visited the district. Towards the close of the 19th century the activities of Arya Samaj were limited to the district headquarters and some other towns. Its doctrine of monotheism, uplift of untouchables, education of women and widow remarriage were responsible for a great social upsurge all over the district, as elsewhere in the country.

The 20th century saw the dawn of nationalism in the country. In the district, the youth became restless, discontent and rife and events moved rapidly. During the partition of Bengal (1905), the district did not lag behind in holding public meetings, organizing strikes and protests and creating an awareness among the people of the ruthlessness and oppressions of foreign rule. Simultaneously, the movement for boycotting the foreign goods also gained rapidly. Even in the interior of the district, the *Swadeshi* movement struck deep roots when mass oaths to boycott foreign articles and patronise *Swadeshi* goods were taken by the people.

However, in between the *Swadeshi* era and the advent of Gandhiji on the Indian political scene, there was no remarkable political happening in the district. The Rowlatt Act, followed by the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre in Punjab, stirred up a fresh wave of nationalism in the country. *Swaraj* was now the guiding slogan of the people. The beginning of 1920 saw the foundation of the district Congress committee and during the same year, the Non-co-operation Movement started by Gandhiji also spread in the district. This was an attempt to widen *Swadeshi* movement from a mere boycott of British goods to a boycott of every thing or institution that was British¹. Meetings and hartals were held at Budaun, Dataganj, Sahaswan, Ujhani, Bisauli, Gunnaur, Rajpura, Kakrala and other important places. Persons who led the movement were Raghuvir Sahai, Badan Singh, Laxman Dutt, Jang Bahadur, Banshi Manohar, Ganga Ram, Hukum Singh, Idris Khan, Mangal Sen, Tulsi Ram, Jaigopal and others. They addressed meetings explaining the concepts of *Swadeshi* and *Swaraj*. Gandhiji, who visited Budaun on March 1, 1921, was taken through the city in a procession. A campaign was launched in the district for using indigenous goods, especially *khadi* or home-spun cloth. For the first time, students, peasants and workers were drawn in large numbers into the fold of the movement, when they boycotted the shops selling foreign cloth. People were exhorted to leave government services, boycott the courts and children were asked not to go to government schools. The district administration imposed a ban on the sale of *khaddar*, but foreign cloth worth thousands of rupees was almost daily reduced to ashes at public places. Towards the close

Majumdar, R.C. : *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Struggle for Freedom*, Vol. XI, (Bombay, 1969), p. 839

of 1921, the movement gathered momentum, particularly on the eve of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. There was little activity in the district in connection with the Khilafat Movement, except that the Turkish victories continued to occasion rejoicing among the people. The Chauri Chaura tragedy in Gorakhpur district on February 22, 1922 caused Gandhiji to call off the Non-co-operation Movement in the whole country.

For the next five years, the district remained quiet. The district was visited by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1924. He was taken to the city in a procession to attend the district political conference. Jawaharlal Nehru advocated the enlistment of Congress members and the use of *khaddar*. In between 1925-26, Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai arrived at Budaun in connection with the assembly elections. In 1928, the slump in the political activity and decadence in public life were suddenly shaken off by the annuouncement of the appointment of the Simon Commission. A complete hartal was observed and demonstrators in large number marched in processions, waving black flags and carrying 'Go back Simon' banners.

Gandhiji made a hurricane tour of the whole of northern India in order to gather support for the newly launched Civil Disobedience Movement. On November 9, 1929 Gandhiji visited Ujhani where he addressed a large meeting. The proceedings opened with the presentation of four addresses of welcome in Hindi printed on *khaddar*, which were offered on behalf of local institutions. In his speech, Gandhiji dwelt on the five main points: the boycott of foreign cloth, the fostering of the *khaddar* industry, abstinence from intoxicants, the removal of untouchability and enlistment in the Congress. The following day he visited the Gurukul and Arya Samaj institutions at Budaun and left for Bareilly after visiting the Christian colony.

In 1930, Civil Disobedience Movement was started in Budaun, as in the other parts of the country. The first phase of the movement was the violation of the Salt Act. Salt-making was at first started in Gularia with a gathering of about 15,000 persons. Salt was also manufactured at Alapur and several other places in the district. On receiving the news of Gandhiji's arrest, hartal was observed in Budaun and other towns in the district. The Congress flag was taken out in processions to the accompaniment of patriotic songs. The boycott of foreign cloth and the picketing of liquor shops continued daily at Budaun, Dataganj, Gunaur, Sahaswan, Bisauli and Bilsa. Besides, several meetings at these places were held. Though there was a slight let up in the activities due to Gandhiji-Irwin pact, yet the no-rent campaign took fresh impetus when pamphlets urging cultivators not to purchase attached property were circulated in various parts of the district. The local peasants refused to pay land revenue and several arrests were made. The Civil Disobedience Movement continued unabated till May, 1934, when Gandhiji withdrew it. During this Movement, more than 600 persons from the district were sent to jail or fined.

After the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the people in the district participated in the elections for the provincial legislative assembly in 1937. In the course of this election campaign, Jawaharlal Nehru, paid a visit to the district. The election campaign

gave an opportunity to the Congress to come into close contact with the masses resulting in greater political consciousness among the people. The Congress candidates were returned with overwhelming support and the Congress won absolute majority in the provincial assembly. On September 29, 1939 Kailash Nath Katju visited the district in order to gather support for the newly launched prohibition programme.

Subhash Chandra Bose, who visited Budaun on March 5, 1940 met with an enthusiastic reception, his audience numbered some 4,000 persons. He made an impassioned appeal, advocating immediate mass struggle for the country's Independence. In 1941, movement for Individual Satyagraha was launched, particularly against the war fund, and a large number of people courted arrest.

On August 8, 1942, the Congress passed a resolution calling upon the British to relinquish power and quit India. With the launching of the Quit India Movement, nearly all the local leaders were arrested but their place was continuously filled up by other people. The movement took a violent turn and resulted in large-scale uprooting of railway lines and pulling down of telephone wires and street lamp-posts. Schools and colleges were closed for an indefinite period and anti-government literature was put into circulation. The people from the rural areas also joined the movement. After successful conclusion of the war and the victory of the allies, the Congress leaders were released in 1946. In the general elections for the provincial legislature which followed, the Congress again gained majority. With the end of the World War and particularly after the victory of the Labour Party in the elections in Britain, the Independence of India became an immediate issue. The fight for freedom was henceforth waged not in the battlefield, but the council tables.

On August 15, 1947, the country achieved its dream of long-awaited Independence by shaking off the foreign rule. The day was celebrated with enthusiasm all over India. Wild rejoicing were witnessed in every city and village. The district celebrated the Independence day in a befitting manner. National flag was hoisted in all government buildings and even private residential houses and commercial establishments. The buildings were decorated and illumination on a grand scale. Sweet were distributed among the school children and the poor were fed. This day has since been declared one of the three national days of the country. The district celebrates Independence day every year and there is rejoicing in every home.

But the country had to pay a very heavy price for freedom. It was partitioned. The partition uprooted millions of people. The enormous loss to life and property was followed by communal disturbances which took place in this district as well but were soon controlled.

Within a few months another tragic event in the assassination of the father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi on January 30, 1948 took place. It plunged the whole district in mourning. Markets, schools, offices and all government and other institutions, etc., were closed and several processions were taken out and meetings held to mourn the tragic and irreparable loss of the "father of the nation." Though martyred, his memory lives on in the minds of the people. Every year, October 2 is

celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti, when meetings, discussions and discourses are organised all over the district to eulogise his great achievement. The people also renew their pledge to serve the nation and to follow the way of life preached by this great and dedicated leader.

With the enactment and adoption of the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, India became a sovereign democratic republic. The day was celebrated in the district by taking out processions, holding meetings and illuminating houses, shops and government and other buildings. It is known as Republic day and is celebrated with enthusiasm every year all over the district.

On the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee year of Independence (1973), 171 persons of the district who had taken part in the freedom struggle, or their dependents, were favoured with the award of inscribed *tamra patras* (copper plates), placing on record the services rendered by them or their fathers in the cause of liberation of the country from foreign rule.



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

According to the census of 1971, the total population of the district was 16,45,967 (females 7,37,463) and was distributed over five tahsils. The statement below furnishes the tahsilwise statistics of population.

Tahsils	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
Gunnaur	2,37,605	1,28,842	1,08,763
Bisauli	3,48,872	1,89,757	1,54,115
Sahaswan	3,09,810	1,70,324	1,39,486
Budaun	4,40,071	2,42,743	1,97,328
Dataganj	3,14,609	1,76,838	1,37,771
Total	16,45,967	9,08,504	7,37,463

The area of the district according to the central statistical organisation was 5,158 sq. km. in 1971. The district occupied 25th position in respect of area and 22nd position in respect of population among the districts of the State. Tahsilwise distribution of rural and urban population is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

The density of population in the district was 319 persons per sq. km., which was higher than the State average of 300 persons per sq. km. Among the tahsils the most densely populated were Bisauli and Budaun with nearly equal density of 369 persons per sq. km., followed by Dataganj with 287, Sahaswan with 282 and Gunnaur with 254 persons per sq. kilometre. In the rural and urban areas of the district, the density of population per sq. km. was 290 and 7,255 persons respectively.

The number of females per 1,000 males was 854 in 1901, 824 in 1911, 848 in 1921 and 1931, 855 in 1941, 844 in 1951, 837 in 1961 and 812 in 1971. It would, thus, appear that the sex-ratio was lowest (812) during the decade 1961-71 and highest (855) during 1931-1941. In 1971, the district had a lower sex-ratio (812) than the State average of 879. The sex-ratio of the district in 1971 in rural areas was 807 as against 862 in urban areas.

Growth of Populations

The first census of population of the district was carried out in 1847 taking the geographical square mile as the standard for determining its density, though in subsequent years it was never used. The statistics collected at this census were not descriptive, but simply indicated the figures under the headings Hindus and Muslims—the former including all non-Muslim classes. The statistics show a total population of 6,93,627 persons, giving an average density of 350 persons to a sq. mile, the variation ranging from 439 in pargana Kot and 420 in Bisauli to 311 in Ujhani and only 299 in Sahaswan. The district then comprised 2,016 villages, of which 112 were populated by more than a thousand inhabitants. Bilsa, Ujhani and Budaun had a population of over 5,000 persons. The population of the district was next enumerated in 1853, when it stood at 8,45,568 persons. Except for the additional information regarding sex, no details beyond those of the foregoing census were collected that time as well.

The third census took place in 1865. The population rose to 8,89,836, giving an average density of 451 to the sq. mile. At that time, there were 1,856 villages and towns, of which 145 had a population between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. This census had detailed statistics showing age, castes and occupations.

The census of 1872 recorded a rapid increase of population to 9,84,670 persons—raising the density to 466 persons to the sq. mile. The total number of villages and towns also increased to 2,361. The returns of this census having more detailed statistics were generally supposed to be of greater importance and accuracy.

The fifth census of 1881 showed a marked decline, partly due to famine and partly to the occurrence of several severe epidemics. The total population fell to 9,06,451 and the average density to 452.8 per sq. mile.

By 1891, however, when the next census was conducted, the population had increased by a considerable extent and the average density had risen to 459.9. Out of 1,856 towns and villages, 162 had a population between 1,000 and 5,000.

The decennial growth of population in the district during the period 1901-1971, is given in the following table :

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	10,26,192	—	—	5,53,367	4,72,825
1911	10,54,293	+28,101	+2.74	5,78,123	4,76,170
1921	9,75,684	-78,609	-7.46	5,28,017	4,47,667

(Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1931	10,10,407	+34,783	+3.56	5,40,085	4,68,782
1941	11,62,322	+1,51,855	+15.03	6,26,601	5,35,721
1951	12,51,152	+88,830	+7.64	6,78,606	5,72,546
1961	14,11,657	+1,60,505	+12.83	7,68,588	6,48,074
1971	16,45,907	+2,34,310	+16.60	9,08,504	7,87,468

Thus, between 1911 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a decrease of 7.4 per cent, whereas that of the State decreased by 8.0 per cent, this decline being the result of the plague epidemic of at the time of the census of 1911 and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. But since 1931, there has been a regular increase in population. The lowest increase of 3.56 per cent was registered in the decade 1921-31, while the highest of 16.60 per cent was recorded in the decade 1961-71, though the State average was 19.78 per cent.

Emigration and Immigration

According to the census of 1961, about 91.88 per cent of the population was born in the district, 8.28 in other districts of the State and 0.12 per cent in other parts of India. The number of persons born in other countries was 1,588. Of those 1,516 were from Pakistan, 62 from Nepal, 2 from Burma, 1 each from Iraq, United Kingdom and U.S.A. and 5 from other countries. About 92.0 per cent immigrants were from the rural and 8.0 per cent from the urban areas. Among them, 18.8 per cent were males and 86.7 per cent females. The large percentage of females is explained by migration after marriage.

Of the immigrants from adjacent States 971 persons (males 517, females 454) were from Punjab, 218 (males 75, females 143) from Delhi, 210 persons (males 79, females 131) from Rajasthan, 87 persons (males 25, females 62) from Madhya Pradesh and 63 persons (males 18, females 45) from Bihar. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 1,16,873 (males 16,485, females 1,00,888).

A number of persons must have gone out from the district to other parts of the State or country or abroad for purposes of education, employment, trade or business or on account of marriage, but the figures of such emigrants are not available.

Rural/Urban Distribution of Population

During the census of 1971, the district comprised the five tahsils of Gunnaur, Bisauli, Sahaswan, Budaun and Dataganj and had six towns : five of which, namely, Sahaswan, Bilsa, Budaun, Ujhani and Kakrat, were being administered as municipalities and Dataganj as a town area. There were 1,814 inhabited, and 275 uninhabited villages in the district. The tahsil-wise distribution of population and the number of villages and towns are given below :

Tahsil Rural/Urban	No. of villages		No. of Towns	Population		
	Unin- habited	Inha- bited		Persons	Males	Females
Gunnaur Tahsil	68	317	—	2,37,605	1,28,842	1,08,763
Bisauli Tahsil	29	351	—	3,43,872	1,89,757	1,54,115
Sahaswan Tahsil	41	372	—	3,09,810	1,70,324	1,39,486
Sahaswan Rural	41	372	—	2,72,144	1,50,397	1,22,047
Sahaswan Municipal Board	—	—	1	27,266	14,503	12,763
Bilsi Municipal Board	—	—	1	10,100	5,424	4,676
Budaun Tahsil	27	380	2	4,40,071	2,42,743	1,97,828
Budaun Rural	27	380	—	3,45,727	1,92,082	1,53,645
Budaun Municipal Board	—	—	1	72,204	38,826	33,378
Ujhani Municipal Board	—	—	1	22,140	11,835	10,805
Dataganj Tahsil	110	394	—	3,14,609	1,76,888	1,37,771
Dataganj Rural	110	394	—	2,92,448	1,64,809	1,27,689
Kakrala Municipal Board	—	—	1	14,460	7,821	6,639
Dataganj Town Area	—	—	1	7,701	4,208	3,493

Distribution of Rural Population

The pattern of rural population is revealed in the frequency distribution of villages on the basis of population. The census of 1971 reveals this distribution as under :

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Males	Females	Perce- ntage
Less than 200	204	25,260	14,162	11,098	11.2
200—499	522	1,86,636	1,04,811	82,825	28.9
500—999	623	4,44,140	2,46,231	1,97,909	34.8
1,000—1,999	353	4,75,409	2,63,047	2,12,362	19.4
2,000—4,999	98	2,60,427	1,43,371	1,17,056	5.4
5,000—9,999	12	78,916	43,214	35,702	0.7
10,000 and above	2	21,308	11,551	9,757	0.1
Total	1,814	14,92,096	8,25,887	6,66,209	100%

Of the 1,814 inhabited villages, 726 or 40.0 per cent fall in the group having a population below 500; 976 or 53.7 per cent in the 500 and 1,999 group; 112 or 6.2 per cent in the 2,000 and above group. There is more concentration of population in medium-sized villages, which predominate the district.

The towns of the district exhibit semi-urban characteristics. In fact they present a spectacle of the old order in the midst of developing urbanisation. In the absence of sufficient industrialisation and white-collar occupations, a large portion of the urban population is engaged in trade, business, crafts and allied occupations and to some extent in agriculture. The well-educated and able-bodied hasten to find better jobs and avenues of better life in the cities. The people in general, particularly in the urban areas, seem to be coming under the influence of modern materialistic life.

The number of villages increased from 2,082 in 1961, to 2,089 in 1971. While the number of inhabited villages registered a decrease of four, the number of uninhabited villages increased from 264 in 1961 to 275 in 1971. The number of small villages having a population of less than 500 persons is gradually decreasing. In 1951, the number of such villages was 1,004; 834 in 1961, and 726 in 1971.

Displaced Persons

As a result of the partition of the subcontinent in 1947, some Muslim families from the district migrated to Pakistan, while some Hindu families came over from the Sind and the Punjab. The total number of such migrants to the district according to the 1961 census was 1,516. They have settled down in different trades and avocations. The government provided various facilities to rehabilitate them by giving financial and other aids, which included technical and vocational training, special priorities in recruitment to public services and loans to settle in business or trade.

LANGUAGE

In 1971, about two dozen languages were spoken in the district. The Hindi speaking people were the largest with an average of 88.92 per cent representation. Urdu was spoken by 11.03 per cent and Punjabi, Sindhi, Bengali and other languages by the rest of the population.

The common language of the people is a dialect of a Western Hindi. Hindi, as spoken in Budaun is usually known as Urdu or Hindustani in the case of townfolk and the educated Muslim society. The rest speak the dialect known as Brajbhasa, which is common to the districts to the south and west of the river Ganga. It here blends with the Hindustani, as in Bulandshahr and Moradabad, and also with the Kannaujia spoken in Shahjahanpur to the east. The latter is practically a subdialect of the Brajbhasa, and, in fact, there is very little difference between the two, while the distinction between the Brajbhasa and Hindustani is merely of interest to the philologist.

Bilingualism—Whatever bilingualism exists is noticeable more in the urban than in the rural areas. Those whose mother-tongue is a language other than Hindi or Urdu are generally immigrants of other States and countries who are able to speak any of these languages as a subsidiary language but they speak their language amongst themselves and in their family circles.

Hindi being the predominant language of the district, naturally claims the highest number also among its speakers as a subsidiary language, as it is the medium of communication with the local people by those whose mother-tongue is non-Hindi.

Script

The Devanagiri script is used for Hindi and allied languages, Persian for Urdu and Gurmukhi for Punjabi. In the Indian system of book-keeping followed by the traditional businessmen, Muriya is still in vogue.

RELIGION AND CASTE

In 1971, people were found to profess different religions to the following extent :

Religion	Followers	Males	Females
Hinduism	18,88,787	7,42,860	5,95,927
Islam	8,08,062	1,68,698	1,89,069
Christianity	2,543	1,858	1,185
Jainism	589	341	198
Sikhism	898	219	169
Buddhism	43	31	12
Religion not stated	11	2	8
Total	16,45,967	9,08,504	7,37,463

Principal Communities

Hindus—Hindus constitute 81.84 per cent of the population. The pattern of classification among the Hindus of the district, as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system, the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. There are some other groups which have acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayasths, the Khattris, etc., and they are again subdivided into subcastes.

The ancient basis of the four-fold classification of the Hindus, being mainly occupation-oriented, has in the course of time yielded place to the birth-basis, i.e. a person acquires the caste into which he is born. The close relationship of occupation and caste is still noticeable among certain groups or castes in the district.

The Vaishs are, for example, largely engaged in trade, commerce, agriculture and money-lending. The Yadavas and the Kurmis, who are distributed all over the district, constitute the principal cultivating castes. The Koris, Chamars and Doms, who are now described as Harijans, are largely labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Some of them also hold land as tenants. Mostly they are engaged in traditional crafts like leather tanning, shoemaking and the like. The Gadarias follow their traditional avocation of herding sheep and goats, though many have taken to cultivation with moderate success. The other occupational castes are gold-smiths, black-smiths, copper-smiths, brass-smiths, carpenters, traders, cultivators, fishermen, watermen, barbers, potters, earth diggers and stone cutters. As a result of the spread of education and impact of modern and fast economic life, the occupation basis of castes is now fast losing ground.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, better known as Harijans, comprise the lowest stratum of society. They are still socially, economically and educationally backward. Though after the Independence much improvement has been brought about in this behalf.

The distribution of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1971 is given below :

Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Gunnaur	24,968	18,880	11,088	—	—	—
Bisauli	68,881	38,170	30,702	2	1	1
Sahaswan	52,408	28,886	23,522	59	28	31
Bordaun	69,287	38,716	30,521	161	82	69
Dataganj	48,829	27,748	21,086	143	74	69
Total	2,64,828	1,46,854	1,17,469	365	195	170

Muslims—At the 1971 census, about 18.4 per cent of the population was following the Islamic faith. They are numerically next to the Hindus and evenly distributed. Their participation is manifest in almost all walks of life. The majority of the Muslims belong to the Sunni sect, though there are some Shias also. The two important castes among them are the Sheikhs and Pathans and the Sheikhs outnumber the others. They reside all over the district, chiefly in Budaun tahsil; while in Sahaswan and Bisauli they are second in number to the

Pathans. They belong mainly to the Siddiqi and Qureshi subdivisions, the former prevailing in Budaun and Dataganj and the latter in the other parts of the district. The other Sheikhs occurring in considerable number are Ansaris, mainly confined to Gunnaur; the Bani Israil in Sahaswan and Budaun, Faruqis in Budaun and Gunnaur, and the Usmanis, the Gunnaur and other parts. Next in number to the Sheikhs come the Pathans. They are found in the greatest number in the Sahaswan and Bisauli tahsils, though they occur in all parts, but are comparatively fewer in Gunnaur. The Pathans belong to many subdivisions, the chief being Ghoris, most of whom belong to Bisauli, while after them come Yusufzais, principally in Budaun. Others such as Bangash, Muhammadzai, Dilazak and Khatak Pathan, etc. are very few in number.

Some of the important occupational castes among Muslims are the Judahas and more than half of them are found in Budaun tahsil, while most of the remainder in Sahaswan and Dataganj. On the other hand, Behnas or cotton carders, mostly belong to the Dataganj tahsil. Others are Lohars, Telis, Dhobis, Nais, Qassabs, Bhatiaras, Bhishtis, Manihars, Darzis and Saiyids.

Christians—In 1971, there were 2,543 Christians (1,858 males and 1,185 females). They belong to the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects. Most of them are in government service.

Jains—In 1971, there were 589 Jains in the district, out of whom 198 were females. They are chiefly grain merchants.

Sikhs—In 1971, the Sikhs numbered 388, including 169 females. They are mostly immigrants from Pakistan. Most of them are found in urban areas and are generally engaged in various types of trades and businesses, though few of them are also in government service.

Buddhists—In 1971, the number of Buddhists in the district was 48, including 12 females.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—The term Hinduism is most elastic and covers a number of sects and cults, allied but different in many important respects. The Hindus of the district practise Hinduism which is a collection of diverse beliefs and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with *Parmatma* (ultimate reality). It includes the worship of village tutelary and other deities in various forms spirits and powers of natural phenomena and cosmic forces (often conceived as personal beings in the form of gods and goddesses) the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their respective consorts Parvati and Lakshmi. Rama and his consort Sita, Hanuman, Shakti (in her different forms), Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna, Radha and Ganesh and other gods and goddesses as well as spirits of natural phenomena such as streams, trees, rocks and *nagas* (snakes). The sun, the moon, rain, fire, lightning and wind gods, etc. are also worshipped. Thus from the crudest forms of animism to the realisation of the ultimate reality, the Hindu religion touches the whole gamut of religious experiences. Generally, every household has a place for worship, where the idols of the chosen deity are installed and worshipped. Although worship in temples is not obligatory, yet most of the Hindus visit these,

either daily or on festivals and special occasions. At times, *kathas* (recitations) from the *Gita*, the *Ramcharitmanasa* and other religious texts or *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional song) are arranged, both in temples and homes. The Hindus worship the snake on Nag Panchmi (the fifth day of the bright fortnights of Sravana). The *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) and *bargad* (*Ficus bengalensis*) trees are also sacred to them, and they have a traditional reverence for the *tulsi* (*Ocimum sanctum*) plant, which is kept nearly in every home, usually on an elevated and sacred place. The illiterate and backward sections of the community are often victims of superstitions and taboos and believe in ghosts and spirits (which are feared and propitiated) and people also have faith in witchcraft and magic. Generally, religion and often superstition dominates the lives of most of the Hindus, particularly in the rural areas.

There are many temples and shrines in the district which are dedicated to Siva, Vishnu, Rama, Krishna, Hanuman and Durga. Among the old and well-known temples of the district are the Nilkanth Mahadeo at Kakrala, the ancient temple on the banks of the Dhandjhil at Sahaswan and the temple at Wazirganj. Other well-known temples are the Sati Mandir at Surya Kanda and Devi Mandir, the Naubat Rai temple at Patiali Sarai dedicated to Chitra Gupta, the temple dedicated to Radha and Krishna at the Nim-Ka-Chakla, the Lala Harprasad temple dedicated to Shiva, and the Raghunath temple (all in Budaun city).

Of Muslims—The Muslims of the district believe, as do their co-religionists elsewhere in the State, that there is one God and that Muhammad was His prophet. Islam enjoins five duties upon its followers—the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad) the offering of *namaz* (prayers) 5 times a day (individually or collectively), preferably in a mosque, *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramadan); hajj to Mecca, and *zakat* (contributions in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

The two important sects of the Muslims are the Sunnis and Shias, the former professedly believing in Sunnat (or tradition) of the prophet and it is from this that they have received this appellation.

There are many mosques and places of Muslim worship in the district the more important being the Idgah and the Jami Masjid erected by Iltutmish in the old Budaun city and nearby ancient shrine of Badr-ud-din Hazrat Wilayat; the *dargah* of Miranji (the reputed tutor of Saiyid Salar) the mosque of Ahmad Khandan, the tomb of Alhan Shahid, the *dargah* of Sultanji, the Budaun Masjid and the Khusma Masjid built by Aurangzeb (all in Budaun city); the mosque at Alapur, which is believed to have been erected by Ala-ud-din Khalji and renovated by Aurangzeb; the imambarah and mosque erected by Dunde Khan at Bisauli; the tomb of Makhdum Sahib at Gunnaur, the three ancient mosques and tombs of Miyan Sahib and Rauza Piranpur at Sahaswan, the ancient imambarah and the shrine of Naugaza Pir at Ujhani.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in one God, His only son, Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the Holy Spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. The *Bible* is their holy book which contains two main sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Sermon on the Mount, which is one of the most beautiful passages in all religious literatures, represents the *summum bonum* of the Christian ethics.

Of Sikhs - Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, disavowing idolatry and making no distinction of caste among its followers. It prescribes the wearing by its adherents, of a comb, an iron *kara* (bangle), a dagger and a pair of short drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their places of worship called the *gurdwaras* and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their *gurus* when their holy book, the *Granth Sahab*, is worshipped and taken out in procession.

Of Jains - The Jains (followers of the Jina or the conqueror) believe in the *triratna* (three gems) - right faith, right knowledge and right conduct which constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the universe has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. They believe in *ahimsa* and worship in their temples, where the images of their *tirthankaras* or *Jinas* are installed.

Of Buddhists - The main tenet of Buddhism is that while, there is woe in the world, the eight-fold middle path of righteousness based on Right View, Right Aspiration, Right speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Endeavour, Right Mindfulness and Right Concentration leads to the end of sorrow and to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and *Nirvana*.

Manner and Customs

Though the general pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses of modern living, nevertheless each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among the Hindus some of the important ceremonies are *namkaran* (naming of the child), *mundan* (the first tonsure of the hair), *janeu* or *upanayana* (sacred thread ceremony), *vivah* (marriage ceremony) and *antyeshti* (death ceremony). Some of the important ceremonies of Muslims are *akika* a sacrifice which has two parts; namely, the shaving of the child's head and the killing of one or two goats, *bismillah* which consists of taking the name of God, *Khatna* (circumcision) *nikah* (marriage) and death ceremony.

Inter-caste Relations - As in other parts of the country, inter-caste relations were very rigid nearly a generation ago. The members of different castes and subcastes lived in watertight compartments in such matters as inter-caste dining and marriages. This picture has greatly changed during the last two or three decades, especially after Independence, and the changes that have occurred in recent times are noteworthy. Inter-caste dining is no longer looked upon with disapproval by the Hindus anywhere in the district, particularly in the towns, though the restriction still persists in the rural areas. Inter-caste marriages, though not very common, are more frequent than before and many of the traditional restrictions regarding marriage based on caste are gradually disappearing as a result of the spread of education, influence of Western culture, equality of sexes and the consequent removal of disabilities from which women suffered in the past.

NEW RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND MOVEMENTS

The Arya Samaj is a protestant and reformist movement within the Hindu religion. It was founded in 1830 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. In 1901, the number of Arya Samajists in the district was 2,880. Since

then, the sect has made considerable progress so that in the census of 1951, their number increased to 7,675. The Arya Samaj philosophy is monotheistic and professes to be a reversion to the original tenets as given in the *Vedas*. The objective of the Arya Samaj is to reform and remove the perversion and distortions existing in the Hindu society and to accommodate and assimilate the people in the Vedic religion so that they may be free from rigid rituals and customs, incorporating in it simultaneously certain platitudes to which the more educated Hindus can subscribe without misgivings. Arya Samaj condemns idolatry, Shradha and early marriage and is opposed to the prevalent rigid caste system. They give women a higher status in the social life than the orthodox Hindus.

Radhasoami—There are also some followers of the Radhasoami sect which is an off-shoot of the *bhakti* cult of Hinduism, although it is appreciably different from that religion. It is open to people belonging to any caste, religion or walk of life. The *satsangis* (followers of the order) believe that the true name of the supreme being is Radhasoami, that the universe has three divisions—the spiritual, the spiritual-material and the material-spiritual and that the four essentials of religion are *sat-guru* (the true teacher), *sat-shabad* (the true word), *satsang* (the true order or association) and *sat-anurag* (true love).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The laws governing succession and inheritance of property are the same in the district as in the other parts of the State. With the passing of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. 1 of 1951) and its enforcement in the district on July 1, 1952, the devolution, succession and transfer of agricultural property came to be regulated by the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. 1 of 1951). The inheritance of property, other than agricultural land, among the Hindus is determined according to the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which brought about important changes in the law of succession for the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, enabling a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Joint Family—The institution of joint family, which has been a characteristic feature of the Hindu society since ancient times, is breaking down owing to the economic and social factors, the impact of modern ideas and the individualistic outlook of the younger generation. The rapid growth of industries and urbanisation, the increasing demand for labour and the prospects of better wages in the city have also accelerated the disintegration of joint family system.

Division of property during the life time of the patriarch is becoming a very common feature.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

The following statement shows the distribution of the population of the district according to the marital status in various age-groups in 1971 :

Age group	Total population	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2										
0-9	4,95,828	2,69,999	2,25,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	1,89,189	1,06,288	71,126	3,495	7,875	—	20	—	—	160	195
15-19	1,27,032	51,460	12,991	21,832	40,269	270	155	30	20	20	15
20-24	1,17,888	21,396	890	39,498	54,189	670	500	140	55	10	20
25-29	1,17,980	18,101	180	42,849	54,967	1,663	535	100	20	45	20
30-34	1,12,589	7,980	85	50,315	49,988	2,772	1,304	130	30	—	4
35-39	94,613	4,922	90	43,070	41,330	3,002	1,989	60	50	30	50
40-44	96,702	4,994	60	42,829	35,701	4,264	3,719	70	—	—	10
45-49	66,291	3,349	—	29,066	26,048	3,544	4,149	45	30	10	30
50-54	70,073	3,524	40	31,760	18,741	5,968	9,930	70	20	20	—
55-59	89,697	1,529	10	15,204	14,240	3,829	4,840	25	—	10	10
60-64	50,974	2,223	15	21,437	7,903	7,426	11,835	40	13	20	10
65-69	26,927	691	—	7,191	5,027	2,616	5,372	10	—	20	—
70 above	50,418	1,351	—	14,016	5,703	10,254	18,959	10	20	40	10
Age not stated	296	119	129	19	—	—	—	—	—	9	20
District total	16,45,907	4,97,876	3,11,500	3,62,181	3,01,966	47,278	68,907	790	260	489	430

Of Hindus—The Hindus have both endogamous and exogamous marriage rules. The community is divided into castes and subcastes which are usually endogamous groups. Among the Hindus of the district, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and, to some extent, by customs and traditions. Some variations in the performance of the different rites may occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste, but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* or *saptadi* (literally 7 steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl or bride) are essentials of every marriage ceremony.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, declared polygamy to be illegal. For the purposes of the Act, the term 'Hindu' includes the Sikhs and Jains. The marital age is 21 years for the bridegroom and 18 years for bride. The customary restrictions generally observed by the people of the district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra* (eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent) have been abolished with the passing of the new Act in 1955. Now even inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages and marriage among persons of the same *gotra* have begun to take place. Both law and custom prohibit *Sapinda* marriages. The restrictions regarding endogamic marriages are not as rigid now as they were in the past. Marriages by registration, which are permissible by law, are not very common here. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's, in some cases through intermediaries. The date and time of the marriage are fixed in consultation with a priest (Brahmana), who makes astrological calculations regarding auspiciousness or otherwise of a particular marriage.

Some time before the marriage, the *tilak* (or *lagan*) consisting of some cash, clothes, a little (symbolic) rice, etc., is sent in a metal plate to the bridegroom's house. On the day fixed for the marriage, the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride with the *barat* (marriage party) and is received at the main entrance of the house, where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (worship at the door) is performed. The important stages of the marriage ceremony (which is generally performed late at night and always in the presence of relatives and guests) are *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) by her father and, in his absence, by the nearest male relative *bhanwar* or *sapt-padi* and the repetition of the marriage vows by the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony of *vida* (departure) then takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the Harijans too, marriage is considered to be a sacred rite and at times the ceremony (known as *paipuja* or *dola*) takes place at the bridegroom's house. The observance of the usual rites is not considered essential among certain groups of these people and only one or more of the following formalities are observed: applying *sindur* (mercury oxide or vermilion) in the parting of the girl's hair; the giving of a gift by the bridegroom to the bride and in some cases the making of a declaration before the caste panchayat concerned, by the bride of her willingness to accept the bridegroom, the reciting of *kahās* and the tying of one end of the bride's garment to the bridegroom's.

Of Muslims—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of having four wives at a time. The Muslim marriage is a civil contract for the

legalisation and procreation of children and every Muslim of sound mind, who has attained puberty, may enter into such a contract. But a marriage without the consent of either party is void. The amount of *mehr* (dower) may be fixed usually before, or at the time and even after the marriage. The essentials of the marriage are a proposal by or on behalf of one of parties (usually made by the bride-groom's party) and the acceptance by or on behalf of the other, in the presence and hearing of two men or one man and two women witnesses who must be sane and adult Muslims. The proposal and acceptance are to be expressed at one meeting. The guardian of a minor can enter into a marriage contract on behalf of the ward. According to Shia law, the presence of witnesses is not necessary in any matter regarding marriage. After the settlement of the marriage, the *sagai* or *mangni* (asking for the hand of the bride) takes place. On the date fixed, the bridegroom and the party (*barat*) go to the house of the bride and her *Vakil* (who is usually an elderly relative), in the presence of two witnesses, obtains the bride's and the bridegroom's consent to contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed in the presence of witnesses by the *qazi* who reads the *khutbah*, after which the marriage ceremony ends. Among the Shias, the *mujtahid* performs the marriage instead of the *qazi*. Generally the *rukhsati* or *vida* (departure) takes place immediately after the marriage, the bride accompanying the bridegroom to his place.

Of Christians—According to the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act 1978, the minimum marital age of the bridegroom must be 21 years and that of the bride 18 years, but if the latter is below 18 years, the consent of the guardian is required. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations of Christians usually follow the same general pattern in the district, as elsewhere. The marriage may be arranged by the parties concerned or by their relatives. The period of engagement, which precedes the marriage, may be long or short. The banns are published 8 times (once every week) by the priest, in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give opportunities for raising objections. On the date fixed, the bride and the bridegroom are married in church, the ceremony being performed by the priest. The essential parts of the ceremony are the giving away of the bride by the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud after the priest of the marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, the placing of the ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand (sometimes the bride and the bridegroom exchange rings at this time), the pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses. The wedding festivities then usually follow at the bride's home.

Dowry—With the passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the giving and accepting of dowry (which was previously customary in the district, as elsewhere in the State) became illegal, though, in practice, the custom is still prevalent in one form or the other.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for marriages to be performed and registered by the district marriage officer appointed by the government for the purpose. He is usually one of

the magistrates. The Act enjoins upon the parties to give one month's notice before the proposed date of marriage to the marriage officer indicating their intention to marry. The notice of marriage is exhibited on the notice board of the marriage officer or of the collector for objections, if any. After the expiry of the notice period, if no valid objection is raised, the marriage is registered. The parties sign the register and receive the marriage certificates from the marriage officer. Only eleven marriages were, thus, registered from June, 1975 to October 1977 in the district.

Widow Marriage—The Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act, 1856, provides for re-marriage of a widow. Even before that, widows' marriages were performed by the Arya Samaj according to Vedic rites. However, the incidence of such marriages is rare particularly among the higher castes. Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes widow re-marriage is a common feature. The orthodox people, to whichever community they may belong, still do not favour widow re-marriage nor appreciate it, even if it may be permitted, by their personal laws.

Divorce—Among the Hindus, the dissolution of marriage was not permissible, except among the Scheduled Castes and that too with the sanction of their caste panchayats. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, has made divorce legal under certain conditions and circumstances. The Muslim law permits the husband to divorce the wife on payment of *mehr*. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, also gives, under certain conditions, the right to the wife to claim dissolution of her marriage. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, is applicable to all civil marriages and generally to the Christians. Nevertheless, among the higher castes, instances, of divorce are very rare. During the period from 1972 to 1976, only 42 cases of divorce were referred to courts in the district. Divorce was permitted only in 19 cases, 3 in 1972, 3 in 1973, 4 in 1974, 5 in 1975 and 4 in 1976.

Economic Dependence of Women and Their Place in Society

Women occupied a high position in the Hindu society in ancient times. The ancient law giver, Manu, had ordained that gods reside in those households where women are respected. The husband who cast off his innocent wife was punished by the king. The wife, likewise, was supposed to worship her husband as god and to remain faithful to him. The status of women, however, declined after the Mohammedan invasions of the country, when seclusion or purdah came into vogue as a measure of safety and protection. The practice continued thereafter, particularly among the Rajput chiefs and the zamindars as a mark of social prestige. Their womenfolk remained confined to the four walls of their homes. This seclusion was stricter in the villages than in the towns and more common among Muslims than among Hindus. But things have changed much in the last few decades.

Despite a marked change in the economic status of women in recent years, the number of economically independent women is very small and in most cases they still continue to be dependent on men, as most of the women regard marriage and motherhood as the most important and

natural culmination of their existence. However, the number of those women who, for reason of economic necessity or individual conviction, seek employment is rising, specially with the spread of education. The professions into which the largest number of women enter are teaching and nursing, though they are found in appreciable numbers in other occupations also. With the liberalized law of inheritance, the economic status of women in the district has definitely improved. The introduction of universal adult suffrage and the special interest the government is taking for the advancement of women are factors contributing to the uplift of women as useful members of the society.

Among the poorer classes, women work in large numbers as daily labourers, agricultural and industrial, and cases of economic dependence of men on such women are also sufficiently large.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, was promulgated in 1956 and was enforced in the district the same year. With the enforcement of the Act, this evil trade has stopped to a large extent. During the period 1974 to 1976, no case of prosecution under the Act was recorded in the district.

Drinking—Use of liquor is common among the people of lower castes, and particularly at the time of marriage, the bride's father has to serve liquor to the bridegroom and his party as a marriage present. *Tari* (toddy) is the common variety of liquor consumed in the district. There are also foreign liquor shops in the district and the educated and well-to-do people mostly consume costly wines.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as amended in 1952 and 1962 for U.P., makes gambling in public an offence. This vice does not appear to have serious proportions in this district. It is usually indulged in as a pastime, particularly by Hindus on the occasion of Divali. The following statement gives the figures of prosecution, conviction and acquittal during the last three years :

Cases	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Prosecuted	127	98	11
Convicted	15	2	1
Acquitted	4	1	1

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings—There are vast differences in the shape, size and durability of residential buildings in the rural and urban areas of the district.

In the case of few villages it was not held advisable to assess the revenue for the full term of the settlement. In the most precarious portions of the *bhur* tract the abnormally deteriorated condition of several villages rendered it impossible to fix a satisfactory demand for so long period, and consequently 37 villages, comprising 62 *mahals* in the parganas of Asadpur, Sahaswan, Ujhani and Usehat were settled for terms of three, five or seven years. The revenue amounted to Rs 6,870 but in case of any improvement at the end of these terms, a maximum demand of Rs 12,060 was determined. The five-year *mahals* came up for revision in 1902, and a fresh settlement was made to run on for the complete term except in twelve cases, where further short settlements were effected for three years. In 1905 these were again revised and the engagements were taken for the full term in all cases except Chandraura and Chaundera in pargana Ujhani which were settled for three years only.

The revenue as given above did not include that of the various alluvial villages along the Ganga and Ramganga, which were assessed at the same time and were dealt with under the ordinary rules. Those coming under the influence of the Ramganga were confined to the Salempur pargana and comprised 56 *mahals*, many of which were uninhabited. Their revenue at settlement amounted to Rs 10,820, and this was revised in 1900-01 and the four following years, on account of the fluctuations in the area, the amount in 1905 being Rs 11,206. Of the Gangetic alluvial *mahals*, there were 32 in Asadpur and 14 in Rajpura, the demand for the Gunnaur tahsil at settlement being Rs 7,098 which was raised to Rs 9,994 in 1901-02; there were 83 in Sahaswan, assessed at Rs 3,144 at settlement, Rs 5,259 in 1900-01 and Rs 6,862 in 1905-06; 64 in Ujhani, settled at Rs 2,536 and paying Rs 3,107; and 48 in Usehat, for which the revenue at the settlement was Rs 1,855 and Rs 1,933 in 1903-04. In each case the settlement was to expire in five years in normal conditions. The total demand for all the alluvial *mahals* in 1905-06 was Rs 33,102.

This settlement worked well and revenue was realised without resorting to coercive measures. The result was that the district recorded substantial improvements in the assets and decreasing number of transfers of holdings. Agriculture also showed signs expansion.

The last settlement in the district was made in 1927. The revenue demand of the district was Rs 18,70,834 when the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1951 was enforced in the district on June, 30 1952.

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

Ancient tenancy system, it is said, was so conducive to the well being of the cultivators that it never posed a problem between them and the landlord. However, the establishment of the Muslim rule in India gave rise to numerous problems regarding landholding, assessment settlement of revenue and rights of cultivating communities. Despite many periods of misrule and confusion which occurred at regular intervals throughout medieval India, certain rulers, like Alaaddin Khalji, Sher Shah and Akbar concentrated more on laying down sound and equitable fiscal policy.

Total District Rural/Urban	Tenure status	Total no. of census house-holds	Households having number of persons							Number of persons unspecified
			One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
District total	Owned and Rented	2,94,725	17,685	25,415	32,800	43,800	47,425	1,27,475	175	
	Owned	2,87,085	16,485	24,460	31,930	42,745	46,185	1,25,110	170	
	Rented	7,640	1,150	955	870	1,055	1,240	2,365	5	
Rural total	Owned and Rented	2,68,940	15,940	23,340	30,400	40,745	48,520	1,14,785	170	
	Owned	2,65,990	15,365	22,895	30,090	40,830	43,090	1,14,050	170	
	Rented	2,950	575	445	400	415	430	685	—	
Urban total	Owned and Rented	25,785	1,695	2,075	2,310	3,055	3,905	12,740	5	
	Owned	21,095	1,120	1,585	1,840	2,415	3,095	11,060	—	
	Rented	4,690	575	510	470	640	810	1,680	5	

Furniture and Decoration—Use of furniture is very much linked with the economic condition and the standard of living of the people. The well-to-do have drawing-room suites, dining-tables, chairs, almirahs, dressing tables, beds, etc. while the less affluent usually manage with *takhats* (wooden divans), *morhas* (chairs made of reeds), cane-chairs, a small table or two.

In the rural areas, the poor generally have string cots, while some who are economically better off, have a few more articles of furniture such as *takhats*, *morhas*, wooden chairs, stools and tables. There are hardly any furnishings or decorative articles worth the name, but the walls are often decorated with crudely painted figures of deities, animals, human beings, etc. and clay toys and idols made locally are often seen in Hindu homes of rural areas. Another form of decoration is a print of an open hand generally made on walls, doorways, wells, trunks of trees and cattle. It is mostly a sign of good omen and means to ward off the evil.

When taking their meals, usually in the kitchen people generally sit on the floor, on wooden boards or small carpets and eat out of metal utensils. The educated and less orthodox eat at tables and the use of crockery is gradually becoming popular, particularly among the town folk.

Dress—The normal dress of the men, both Hindus and Muslims, is a shirt or *kurta* and dhoti or pyjamas. While going out, however, they put on trousers with coat, shirt or bush-shirt, which has become the dress of working people in recent years. Once back home, they revert to their normal dress. On formal occasions, men wear coats, *sherwanis* or *achakans* and trousers, *churidars* or loose pyjamas. In villages some men still wear turbans or put on caps. The normal dress of women consist of the sari and blouse or *choli* i.e., short blouse. The Punjabi women, however, put on *salwar*, *kurta* often with a *dupatta*. Some Muslim women still wear *churidar* pyjamas or *garara* with *kurta* and *dupatta*. In the towns of the district young girls are seen wearing shirt and slacks, *salwar*, *garara* or *sharara* with *kurta* and *dupatta*. The bell-bottoms and trousers, pyjama with *kamiz* (shirt) are the recent craze of the girls. The use of *lahnga* (full long skirt) still lingers among the women of the villages or on ceremonial occasions in the Hindu families in urban areas also.

Ornaments—Men usually do not wear ornaments, except rings on fingers or sometimes a gold or a silver chain (round the neck). Some low caste people also wear ear-rings.

The jewellery worn by women is usually made of gold (by those who can afford it), silver or nickel and that seen in the district generally comprises the *bunda* or *jhumki* (ear-rings); *kara* (bracelets) and *payal* (anklets); *keel* and *nath* (nose-stud and nose-ring); *hansuli* (heavy necklace); *hardhani* (gold or silver waist-band); *bichhia* (toe-ring); *anguthi* (ring) and *pachhaila* (wristlet).

Food—The staple grains and cereals consumed by the people of the district are wheat, rice, *bajra*, jowar and *maize*. The pulses generally consumed are *arhar*, *urd*, *masur*, gram and *moong*. Most of the Hindus

of the district are vegetarian by habit and preference. The Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are generally non-vegetarian. In the villages where people cannot afford to eat meat daily and also because it is not easily procurable, they resort to a vegetarian diet.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Communal Dances, Amusements and Festivities

There is hardly any communal dance worth mentioning except the folk dances in the interior of the rural areas of the district. The village folk generally amuse themselves with recreations and amusements during the rainy season, and in the winter nights, when they are comparatively free from their routine work. They sing folk songs, called, *Kajri*, *Holi* or *Phaag*, etc. and devotional hymns, to the accompaniment of handy musical instruments like *dholak*, *majira*, *khartal* and occasionally harmonium. Sittings are also organised usually by Muslims, and sometimes by Hindus, when *qawwalis* (Urdu or Persian verses rendered to a traditionally set tune) are sung. *Charbais* (devotional songs in Hindi set to the timings of Pashto songs) are also rendered (though now rarely) among the Pathans of the district. In the rural areas, fairs, festivals, religious and social gatherings are the only occasions for recreation and amusement. Games like *kabaddi*, *kho-kho* or such sports as wrestling and volley-ball are popular among the youth. Tournaments in wrestling, *kabaddi* and volley-ball etc. are organised through the planning department.

Cinema and radio are the cheapest and the most popular sources of entertainment in the district. There are four cinema houses in the district, having a total capacity of 2,718 seats. Radio sets and transistors have become the most popular mass-media for news, education as well as entertainment. The All India Radio also broadcasts special programmes for the rural listeners, especially the agriculturists. Record-playing of cinema music and religious songs has become a craze among the people of the district in recent years, especially on ceremonial or festive occasions.

Documentaries and mobile cinema shows are also arranged in the rural areas by the field publicity units of the State and Central governments. Dramatic societies and circuses also visit the district now and then. *Dangals* (wrestling matches), *nautankis* (indigenous open-air dramatic performances) *bhajan* and *qawwali* programmes, *kavi-sammelans* and *mushaira* are also arranged at different places from time to time particularly on the occasion of big religious fairs. In the local fairs, swings, children's a carnival, magic shows, etc., are also arranged. Ram-lila and Krishnalila are also sources of religious devotion and entertainment.

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

Festivities—The celebration of various festivals by different religious communities is closely associated with the different systems of time-reckoning or calendars in vogue in different parts of the country. The Hindus of the district generally follow the Vikram Sainvat (erā)

which precedes the Christian era by fifty-six years. The year begins with the month of Chaitra and is divided into three seasons, namely, the winter consisting of the months of Kartika, Margashirsh, Paush and Magha, the summer extending over the months of Phalguna, Chaitra, Vaishakha and Jyaishta and the monsoon over Ashadh, Shravana, Bhadrpada and Asvina. Each month is divided into two fortnights, the *shukla paksha*, the bright fortnight, when the moon is waxing and the *Krishna paksha*, the dark fortnight when the moon is waning. Dates are reckoned by the days of the fortnight of each month.

Muslims in the district generally follow Hijri era; but for accounting and commercial purposes, the Vikram era is followed. The Hijri era is Arabic in origin. It came into being from the 15th day of July 622 A.D., in the 42nd year of the life of prophet Muhammad to commemorate his migration (*hijrat*) from Mecca to Madina. A year according to this era is divided into 12 months; the Muharrum, Safar, Rabi-ul-Awwal, Rabi-us-Sani, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, Jamadi-us-Sani, Rajab, Shaaban, Ramadan, Shawwal, Zilqaad and Zilhijja.

Jains generally follow Vir (*nirvana*) Samvatsara which commenced in 527 B.C., from the day, on which Mahavira, the last of the twenty-four *tirthankaras*, attained nirvana.

Christians in the district follow the Gregarian calendar, which is generally followed in the country for all practical purposes.

Festivals, as they are celebrated in the country symbolise people's cultural, social and religious aspirations which, besides helping them to lead a fuller and better life, also mitigate its monotony by providing physical diversion and mental recreation. Though principally associated with religion, there are a number of occasions wherein the social aspect assumes prominence. In fact, festivals are special days, periods of time and season, which are so arranged as to ensure both individual and communal rejoicing by practising religion coupled with social joy and domestic happiness. They are generally related with religious occasions and agricultural operations, the principal occupation of the people.

Hindu Festivals—The Hindus have a number of festivals all the year round, a short account of the principal ones is given as follows :

Ram Navami is celebrated on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra, which is observed as the birthday of Rama, an incarnation of God. The Hindus of the district fast on this day and the temples are specially decorated and illuminated at night and the *Ramayana* is recited in them and in the homes of the devout Hindus, where a large number of people gather to listen to it. Some of the places where fairs are held on this occasion are Faizganj Behta in tahsil Bisauli, Shahzadnagar in tahsil Sahaswan, Lakhanpur in tahsil Budaun and Bhatauli in tahsil Dataganj.

Nag Panchmi is celebrated in the district, as elsewhere, on the fifth day of the bright half of Sarvana to appease the nagas or serpent gods.

This is an important rainy-season festival, the singing of *kajaris* (folk-songs) by women and girls, the recreation of swinging (indulged in particularly by women and children) marking the occasion.

Janmastami, the festival to celebrate the birth of Krishna, another incarnation of God, falls every year on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra. In the district, as in other parts of the country, devotees fast the whole day, breaking their fast only with the eating of *prasad* at midnight when the worshippers throng temples and small shrines with cradles (specially installed in homes and other places and decorated and illuminated to commemorate the deity's birth) to have a *jhanki* (glimpse) of the representation depicting the auspicious event. A special feature of this festival is the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna in shrines and homes. The *Chhati* (sixth-day ceremony after birth) of the deity is also celebrated by some persons. Big fairs are held on this occasion at Gunnaur (in tahsil Gunnaur), Rasulpur Kalan and Isapur Nawada (in tahsil Sahaswan).

Dasahra is celebrated by the Hindus of the district on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina to commemorate the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana and Ramlila celebrations are held at several places in the district, big fairs being held at Gawan and Gunnaur (in tahsil Gunnaur), Islamnagar, Bisauli and Vazirganj (in tahsil Bisauli).

Dipavali (or Diwali), the festival of lights, is celebrated in the district, as elsewhere, on the last day of the dark half of Kartika, when the houses of Hindus are illuminated and goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Festivities start two days earlier with *Dhanteras* (when metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity), followed by *Narak Chaturdashi* when a few earthen lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival. For traders and businessmen *Dipavali* marks the end of a fiscal year and they pray for prosperity in the new year. As Mahavira, the twenty-fourth *tirthankara* of the Jains, is said to have attained nirvana on this day, this festival has a special significance for the Jains. There is no fasting on this occasion as *Dipavali* is regarded as a festival of feasting.

Kartiki-purnima is a bathing festival which falls on the full-moon day of Kartika, when people take a bath in the Ganga. Big fairs are held at Kakora and Kachla Pukhta (in tahsil Budaun), Sukleta, Sesona Sailab and Chandpur Danda (in tahsil Gunnaur) and Nauni Takanna Kham (in tahsil Dataganj).

Sivaratri falls on the thirteenth day of the dark half of Phalgun and is celebrated in honour of Siva. Hindus in the district fast throughout the day and a vigil is kept at night when the deity is worshipped. The Siva temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and large number of devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of the *bel* tree *Aegle marmelos*) to icons and images of Siva and sing devotional songs in his praise.

Holi, the festival of spring, falls on the last day of Phalgun and is the merry making festival of the Hindus. People (particularly those in the rural areas) start singing *phangs* (songs of Phalgun) long before

the actual day of the festival. On the night of the festival itself, big open air fires are lit to celebrate the annihilation of the forces of evil, in which newly harvested ears of barley and wheat are roasted for offering to the gods. Common rejoicing marks the following day of the festival when, till about noon, people throw coloured water and coloured powder on each other and in the evening visit relatives and friends.

There are many big fairs which are held in the district. The Jyaistha Dasahra is a bathing fair and falls on the tenth day of the bright half of Jyaistha when people take a bath in the Ganga. These fairs are held on the banks of this river at Kachla Pukhta in Budaun tahsil and Sukhela in Gumnair tahsil. The fairs and festivals are also celebrated by the Hindu members of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes and in addition, on certain occasions, processions connected with their forebears (Valmiki, Baidas and others) are also taken out by them.

Muslim Festivals—A short account of the more important festivals observed by the Muslims of the district, the occurrence of which corresponds with particular dates in the Islamic lunar calendar, is given below.

Barawafat, the birth day of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the 12th day of Rabi-ul-Awwal when Muslims congregate to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the prophet's life.

Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaaban, when prayers (*fajr*) are offered for the peace of the souls of one's deceased kin.

Id-ul-Fitr falls on the first of the month of Shawwal when thanksgiving prayers are offered by Muslim men in mosques for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramadan.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakr-Id) is celebrated on the tenth day of the month of Zilhijja to commemorate the occasion when prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

Giarahvin Sharif is a festival of special importance for the Sunnis of the district and is observed on the eleventh day of the month of Rabi-us-Sani in honour of Abdul Qadir Jilani, an early Muslim saint of Baghdad, who was acclaimed as being a descendant of prophet Muhammad. Prayers, sweets and flowers are offered in his memory on this occasion.

The first ten days of the month of Muharram commemorate the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain (the grandson of prophet Muhammad) and his companions. Although this occasion has special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the ninth of the month, and *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth day, while *tazias* are taken out in procession separately by the Shias and Sunnis on the tenth day (Ashra).

Fairs and congregations are also organised at the tombs of Pirs, prominent religious persons and are styled *urs* (anniversary).

Christian Festivals—The main festivals of the Christians of the district are Christmas, which falls on December 25th and is meant to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ, Good Friday, commemorating Christ's crucifixion and Easter to celebrate Christ's resurrection.

Sikh Festivals—The important festivals that are celebrated by the Sikhs of the district are the birth days of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers held in the *gurdwaras* and recitations from the *Granth Sahib* are made. The other festivals celebrated by them are Baisakhi and Lohri.

Jain Festivals—The Jains of the district celebrate the birth and *nirvana* anniversaries of Mahavira their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*. The other important festivals of the Jains are paryushan (the last ten days of Bhadra) and Asthanhika (the last eight days of Kartika).

Buddhist Festivals—The principal festival of the Buddhists is the Buddha Purnima, the day on which Buddha took birth, got enlightenment and attained *nirvana*. On this occasion, the Buddhists worship in their temples and recite verses from *Tripitaka*.

A detailed list of fairs held in the district is given at the end of the chapter in Statement II.

PUBLIC GAMES AND RECREATION CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Games are pastime and help in building some of the good traits of character such as spirit of co-operation and discipline and also help in building physique. They aim at creating community consciousness and enthusiasm in people. *Kabaddi*, *gulli danda*, *kho-kho*, *patang* (kite-flying) and cards etc. are the traditional indigenous games and sports in the district. Western games such as cricket, basket-ball, foot-ball, volley-ball, table tennis and badminton, etc., are also becoming popular in the urban areas. Facilities for playing these games are provided in the schools, college, sports clubs and gymnasium. On the occasion of the district sports meet, a large number of youth participate in these games. The indoor games of carrom and chess have also gained popularity among the youngsters, while playing cards is a favourite pastime with the adults.

The elder section among the higher, and middle classes in the towns also prefer to go to clubs in the evening, whereas the younger people studying in schools and colleges have their own sports clubs and athletic associations. In the clubs, the games usually played by the members are tennis, badminton as outdoor and carrom, table-tennis, chess and cards as indoor games. There are several clubs and well-known associations in the district, such as Cricket Clubs, Hockey Clubs, Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals (for women) and Bal Mangal Dals (for children), which provide the younger generation entertainment, coupled with constructive activities connected with rural welfare.

New Trends—The wind of change is blowing all over the country as a result of the Five-year Plans. The patterns in dress, ornaments,

social customs, food and other habits of the people, their mode of living, their religious beliefs and practices have undergone considerable change during the last nearly three decades. The impact of the cinema is far-reaching, though not necessarily healthy. With the diversification of occupation and spread of education, the caste and social barriers are gradually breaking down and the old rigidity and the rigours of the caste system fast disappearing. Inter-caste and even inter-religion marriages are on the increase. The notions of untouchability are fast vanishing from the cities and towns, more because of the spread of education than the statutory sanctions against it. The evil still persists in the villages and the rural folk need more of education and guidance in this respect. The extension of general and technical education has opened up new vistas of employment on account of the schemes under the Five-year Plans. Women have, by and large, shed their shyness and are slowly but steadily coming forward to take their place along with the men in society.

The right of universal adult suffrage and the general election to the State legislatures and the Lok Sabha, the local bodies like the panchayats have provided a sort of political education to the people. With the increase in agricultural production, rise in the prices of agricultural commodities, the purchasing power of cultivators has increased considerably with the result that they spend liberally on social customs, festivals, and ceremonies.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, (Act No. 1 to 1951), came into operation in the district on July 1, 1952. It brought about significant changes in the social and economic life of the people. The rural elite which consisted mainly of the *zamindars*, who had been exploiting the actual tillers of the land for the last several centuries, has since been replaced by a community of progressive farmers owning land and cultivating it with full vigour and adopting modern practices. Not only the per capita farm produce has increased but the prosperity of the cultivator in general has also improved, manifesting itself in better food, clothing and furnishing in the dwellings in the rural areas.

New educational institutions are coming up rapidly through voluntary effort to combat illiteracy which had hitherto impeded the social and economic advancement of the people. The rural society is undergoing a rapid transformation to meet fresh challenges of life successfully.

STATEMENT I
Area and Population

Reference Page No. 45

District and Tahsil	Area in sq. km.		Population					
	1971		1961		1971			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
Budaun District								
Total	5,158.0	5,272.7	16,45,967	9,08,504	7,37,463	14,11,657	7,68,583	6,48,074
Rural	5,136.7	5,252.8	14,92,096	8,25,887	6,66,209	12,92,498	7,04,279	5,88,219
Urban	21.3	19.9	1,53,871	82,617	71,254	1,19,159	64,304	54,855
Gunnaur Tahsil								
Total	985.5	985.3	2,87,605	1,28,842	1,08,763	2,08,599	1,11,416	97,188
Rural	985.5	985.3	2,87,605	1,28,842	1,08,763	2,08,599	1,11,416	97,188
Bisauli Tahsil								
Total	931.9	932.1	3,43,872	1,89,757	1,54,115	2,91,584	1,58,598	1,32,986
Rural	931.9	932.1	3,43,872	1,89,757	1,54,115	2,91,584	1,58,598	1,32,986
Sahaswan Tahsil								
Total	1,098.2	1,108.0	3,09,810	1,70,324	1,39,486	2,73,007	1,48,110	1,24,897
Rural	1,097.7	1,097.6	2,72,444	1,50,397	1,22,047	2,41,673	1,31,372	1,10,801
Urban	10.5	10.4	37,366	19,927	17,439	31,334	16,738	14,596
Budaun Tahsil								
Total	1,192.6	1,190.6	4,40,071	2,42,743	1,97,328	3,66,054	1,99,463	1,66,591
Rural	1,184.9	1,183.7	3,45,727	1,92,082	1,53,645	2,89,742	1,58,149	1,31,593
Urban	7.7	6.9	94,344	50,661	43,683	76,312	41,314	34,998
Dataganj Tahsil								
Total	1,094.3	1,106.7	3,14,609	1,76,838	1,37,771	2,72,413	1,50,996	1,21,417
Rural	1,091.2	1,104.1	2,92,448	1,64,809	1,27,639	2,60,900	1,44,744	1,16,156
Urban	3.1	2.6	22,161	12,029	10,132	11,513	6,252	5,261

STATEMENT II

List of Fairs

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Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL—GUNNAUR			
Asadpur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	2,000
Babrala	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	2,000
Baghoi	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	1,500
Bhakroli	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	2,000
Bhirawati	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	2,000
Chandpur Danda	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	2,000
Dabthara	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	2,000
Gawan	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	3,000
Gunnaur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	4,000
Gunnaur	Janamastmi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	2,000
Rajpura	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	2,000
Sesona Sailab	Kartiki Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	3,000
Sukhela	Kartiki Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	5,000
Sukhela	Jyestha Dasahra	Jyestha <i>sukla</i> 10	3,000
TAHSIL—BISAUJI			
Bisauli	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	4,000
Faizganj Behta	Rama Navami	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8-10	1,800
Islamnagar	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	3,000
Islamnagar	Shivaratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	3,000
Mundia	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	2,000
Ruddin Patti Mahadeo	Deviji	Jyestha, <i>sukla</i> 8	2,000
Shahreli Barolia	Shiv-ka-mela	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 13	3,000
Sikri	Janamastami	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	2,000
Wazirganj	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	4,000
Wazirganj	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8-10	3,000

1	2	3	4
TAHSIL SAHASWAN			
Auter	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,000
Bilsi	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8-15	1,000
Khanusara	Deo Chhat	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 5-7	4,000
Khera	Sivaratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,000
Khitaura Kundam	Deviji-ki-puja	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8-9 Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8-9	2,500
Isapur Nawada	Janamashtami	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	2,000
Manakpur	Ekadashi fair	Phalguna, <i>sukla</i> 11	7,000
Reonai Kundam	Sivratrī	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,000
Shahzadnagar	Ram Navami	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	2,000
TAHSIL BUDAUN			
Budaun M.B.	Ziarat	Rajab 20-25	20,000
Budaun M.B.	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	50,000
Kachla Pukhta	Jyaistha Dasahra	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10-15	30,000
Kachla Pukhta	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	15,000
Kakora	Ramlila	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,00,000
Ujhani	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-11	5,000
TAHSIL DATAGANJ			
Ahmadnagar Pukhara	Sivaratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	9,000
Basela	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2	1,000
Bhatauli	Ram Navami	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	1,000
Dataganj T.A.	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	4,000
Hazratpur	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 7-12	2,000
Jhuksa	Deviji	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 13 Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 11	10,000
Khera Jalalpur	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 13-15	1,000
Naumi Tikanna Khan	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	15,000
Para	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 7-15	4,000
Ushet	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 7-13	1,000

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILIZATION AND RECLAMATION

The statement below gives the figures of land utilization in the years 1951, 1961 and 1971 :

Land Utilization (in hectares)

Utilization purposes	1951	1961	1971
Total geographical area	5,22,821	5,28,807	5,21,708
Area under forest	481	7,160	0,905
Uncultivated area	91,122	80,893	89,006
Current fallows	19,296	25,709	20,124
Total cropped area	4,72,234	4,89,285	5,15,354
Net cropped area during the year	4,11,073	4,14,555	4,05,763
Area cropped more than once	60,262	74,730	1,09,591

Cultivated Area

The statement below gives the figures of the net cultivated area in the district in the years 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1975-76 :

Year	Cultivated area (in hectares)
1951-52	4,13,102
1961-62	4,11,075
1975-76	3,96,026

Culturable Land

Forests, groves, fallows, waste lands like pastures and land which is generally classified as culturable due to sand, *reh* (alkaline soil), ravine, overgrowth of *baisuri*, *kans*, *dhak* and other pernicious vegetations constitute the culturable land.

An idea of this type of land in the district may be had from the following figures :

Year	Culturable land (in hectares)
1951-52	64,416
1961-62	66,321
1975-76	69,509

Such land in 1975-76 included 12,384 hectares of forests, 6,091 hectares of groves, 1,044 hectares of pastures, fallows measuring 36,481 hectares 12,989 other culturable land and 520 hectares land of bamboo and other grasses. The total area of land that was either under water or put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. roads, habitation grave-yards, etc., accounted for 39,592 hectares in the district.

Precarious Tract

The tract crossed by the Mahawa in tahsils Sahaswan and Gunnaur and pargana Ujhani as well those of pargana Usehat in tahsil Dataganj situated along the course of the Sot are classified as precarious. Besides, several portions of the districts are apt to be affected by drought. This is especially true of the *bhur* tract the whole of which is of a precarious character, as irrigation is naturally absent. A few scattered villages of the *katehr* also contain a high sandy soil, their number being eight in Bisauli, six in Islamnagar and four in Satasi parganas, but with these exceptions the tract is practically secure, as even if the *kharif* harvest is lost by a failure of the rains, the ease with which wells can be constructed in every part ensures a fairly satisfactory *rabi* crop. In the *khadir* the soil is so moist and the water-level so high, that drought is never to be feared and floods constitute the only possible calamity. In the *bankati* villages, a deficient rainfall means a loss of the valuable paddy crop and the same contingency has to be faced in several parts of Salempur pargana beyond the Aril, but a fair *rabi* crop is assured in Salempur due to the ease with which temporary wells are constructed and in *bankati* due to sufficient means of irrigation like *jhils* and tanks which are always at hand.

The soil conservation and land reclamation scheme was launched in the district in Bisauli tahsil in 1974-75 under it operations like leveling of land, construction of outlets in the fields etc. are under taken. From 1974-75 to 1976-77 the total area of land thus conserved and reclaimed was 2,884 hectares.

IRRIGATION

The amount of water given to the fields depends on varying circumstances, such as the nature of the season, the ability and energy of the cultivators and the character of the soil, as a rule, the district enjoys

heavy and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon and occasional light showers during the winter months. The water-level is generally high, and the soil, except in the *bhur* tracts, has a remarkable moisture retaining capacity. In the sandy uplands wells cannot be sunk except under favourable conditions, but elsewhere their construction is a matter of difficulty, and it is only in parts of the Bisauli tahsil adjoining Moradabad and Rampur that the depth of water renders masonry wells necessary. As early as the beginning of the present century, about 90 per cent of the *khadir*, 10 percent of the *bhur* and nearly a third of the *katehr* and *katil* could be efficiently protected in any given year.

Wells have been the most important source of irrigation in the district since very early times. In the beginning of the present century, more than 75 per cent of the total irrigated area was irrigated by wells which, by 1975-76, had risen to nearly 80 per cent. Tanks, *jhils*, rivers, streams and a few private canals also serve to irrigate the fields though to a very small extent. These sources of irrigation suffer from the grave disadvantage of failing in the dry years when they are most needed. Irrigation from tanks is most extensively employed in the *bankati* tract of Salempur and Budaun, but it is also to be found in other parganas notably Ujhani and those in the Bisauli tahsil. The method of irrigating from *jhils*, presents no unusual features, as the water is invariably lifted to the fields by means of channels at different levels, being raised from one to the other by *beris* or swing baskets of wicker works. The work is very exhausting, and about a rood (about one tenth of a hectare) of land can be watered in this manner in a day.

Small streams and rivulets are dammed locally by mud embankments and the water thus collected is raised in the same way as from the *jhils* and tanks. The area irrigated in this way is largest in the Dataganj and Budaun tahsils, but in every pargana some use is made of the natural water courses. The Aril is the most important source of supply of water and in Dataganj its water is carried for a considerable distance by private and indigenous distributaries. The Bhainsaur is similarly utilized in Sahaswan and Ujhani, as also the Sot in its upper reaches, the Bajha in Budaun, the Kamra in Ujhani and several of the *kadwaras*,

Various projects ever since 1855, have been drawn from time to time, with the object of supplying the district with regular canal irrigation. But on account of the inadequate supply of water in the river system and other reasons, these had to be abandoned.

The following statement shows the gross irrigated area in the district during 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1975-76 :

Year	Gross irrigated area (in hectares)
1951-52	83,219
1961-62	62,946
1975-76	1,92,037

Means of Irrigation

The figures in the following statement show the extent of the area irrigated from wells (including tube-wells) and other sources during 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1975-76 :

Year	Area irrigated from all kind of wells (hectares)	Area irrigated from other sources (hectares)
1951-52	36,908	7,285
1961-62	56,525	4,448
1975-76	1,85,660	6,378

Wells, as of old, are fast losing their worth. Formerly wells both pakka and kutchha formed a characteristic feature of the rural landscape. The kutchha wells seldom last more than a single year, almost invariably going down during the ensuing monsoon, save in rare instances. Nearly two or three decades ago the kutchha wells were quite numerous, but their uneconomic nature has resulted in an increase in the number pakka (masonry) ones in recent years.

The following data regarding the wells both kutchha and pakka being used for irrigation in the district is interesting :

Year	Number of wells	
	Pakka	Kutchha
1951-52	5,275	22,205
1961-62	13,110	5,688
1975-76	39,740	172

The tube-wells have given a new, scientific and more economic slant to the well-irrigation system, particularly since the fifties of the present century. Besides the government taking up the programme of constructing State tube-wells, financial assistance is also provided to the cultivators by commercial banks, co-operative institutions and numerous other quasi-government financial corporations for installing pumping sets and Persian wheels in the wells. There were 699 State tube-wells in the district at the end of 1977, and roughly irrigated 2,90,219 hectares of land were irrigated that year. Small private irrigation works, generally classified under minor irrigation work were also initiated in the district in 1951 and by the end of 1975-76, the number of such works in the district was masonry wells 2,001, private tube-wells (both oil and electricity driven) 1,499 and *rahats* (Persian wheels) 1,608.

The following statement shows the irrigated area under different food and non-food crops in the district in 1975-76 :

Name of Crop	Irrigated area (in hectares)
Food crops	
Paddy	265
Maize	92
Wheat	1,38,497
Barley	6,802
Gram	12,931
Pea	9,929
All types of pulses	28,698
Non-food crops	
Sugar-cane	18,794
Potato	4,541
Ground-nut	8
Oil-seeds (total)	3,846
Cotton	18

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

Soil, in the general sense, refers to the upper layer of loose matter that covers the earth's crust. But from the agricultural point of view, it may be defined as the material comprising more or less weathered rock minerals which, together with organic matter, water and air, provide a medium for the growth of plants. The nature of the soils in the district is generally calcareous and the native vegetation consists of shrubs and low grasses. The soils are neutral to moderately alkaline, and have, sometimes, well developed clay accumulation horizon in the subsoil.

The three main divisions of soils in the district are loam, clay and *bhur* or sand and these together comprise the whole area, although they are capable of indefinite subdivisions. Thus the *khadir* soils go by different names, although they are practically all loam of varying consistency. Loam is known locally as *khatat*, where it consists of a shallow crust resting upon a clay subsoil, as *patka*, where it is filled with gravel and is overdrained; and frequently the term *bhur* is applied to it when it is light and triturated. There is also a marked difference between the so-called clay found in the *khadir* and the stiff argillaceous soil of Dataganj; the former is of a lighter and more porous description, and consequently a more easy to work. Though the *khadir* possesses very distinctive features, especially in the case of the *kamp* or new alluvium of the *bela* tract, the soil, where not actually clay, was classified at the last settlement under the heading of loam. For purposes of assessment the broad natural classifications were adopted. Refinements, were introduced by dividing loam into two classes, the second containing the inferior varieties merging into *bhur* on one side and into poor clay on the

other; by distinguishing in the case of *bhur* the coarse sands of the uplands, which need longer fallows after a year or two of tillage, than the better and more permanently culturable stretches of sandy soil. A special class of artificial soil known as *gauhani*, was also introduced. It includes highly manured and closely cultivated land immediately adjoining the village sites. The best part of *gauhari*, which corresponds the *goind* of the eastern districts and to the *bara* of Meerut, was treated separately as *kachhi-ma*. It consists of the fields tilled with minute care by Muraos and other castes specialising in garden-cropping and vegetable growing. No special division was assigned to *usar*, as there is very little of it of a malignant character in this district and most of it is reclaimable by careful tillage.

Cultivation

The fifth decade of the present century was a turning point in the field of agriculture. State tube-wells and private pumping-sets, together with various other minor irrigation works, were capable of providing ample irrigation to the crops. There has been an appreciable extension of the double-cropped (*dofasli*) area and the more valuable and high-yielding staples are fast replacing the old and indigenous varieties.

Harvests

As is usual in the *doab* the agricultural year is divided into three parts known by the traditional names *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid*. The last is of little significance in respect of area and mainly consists cucurbits summer vegetables, water melons, musk melons which are chiefly grown in the *khadirs* and along the sandy banks of the Ganga, Ramganga, Sot and other rivers.

The *kharif* crops are sown in Asadha-Sravana (June-July) and reaped in Asvina-Kartika (September-October) after the cessation of the rains, usually well before the preparation of the fields for *rabi* sowings which begin in Kartika-Agrahayana (October-November) and are harvested in Chaitra-Vaisakha Jyaistha (March-April-May). The relative figures of land under *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid* crops and *dofasli* area (double-cropped) in the district in 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1975-76 are given as follows :

Year	Area under <i>kharif</i> (in hectares)	Area under <i>rabi</i> (in hectares)	Area under <i>zaid</i> (in hectares)	Area under <i>dofasli</i> (in hectares)
1951-52	2,33,638	2,18,747	3,169	42,452
1961-62	2,21,166	2,65,962	2,820	78,873
1975-76	2,81,945	2,37,782	3,099	1,26,800

Principal Crops

Kharif—Jowar, *bajra* and maize were the main crops of this season till the close of the last century.

The area under jowar has now shrunk considerably yielding place to paddy and maize. The main *kharif* cereals, in order of the area they cover, are *bajra*, maize, and paddy. Among the pulses cultivated in this season *urd moong* and *moth* are the chief ones.

The following statement gives some relevant details of the main *kharif* cereals in the district in 1972-73 :

Kharif crops		Area sown (in hectares)	Total pro- duction (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in the district (quintals)	Average yield per hectare in the State (quintals)
<i>Bajra</i>		52,633	22,067	4.19	6.68
Maize		41,156	25,385	6.17	11.15
Rice		20,698	30,882	1.04	7.48
Jowar		9,721	3,851	4.54	7.19
<i>Urd</i>	} Total <i>kharif</i> pulses	1,758	795	4.04	2.15
<i>Moong</i> <i>Moth</i>					

Rabi

Of all the food-grains the lead is taken by wheat which is the most widely grown. It is sown alone as well as mixed with barley, gram, pea or mustard. The area under wheat alone has very much increased in the last few decades, but the old practice of sowing it in combination with other crops has not altogether disappeared.

Barley was once a favourite crop in the district covering nearly a third of the total *rabi* area. It was either sown by itself or mixed with wheat and gram. Of late, however the area covered by it has decreased considerably.

A considerable quantity of gram sown alone, in addition to that mixed with barley, is to be found in all parts of the district particularly in the Dataganj tahsil. Another important *rabi* cereal is pea. Peas and *masur* or lentils are sown in every pargana particularly in Dataganj, but the cropped area under these is generally not much.

Arhar is the chief pulse crop of the district. An interesting feature of *arhar* is that it is sown with the *kharif* crops but harvested later than most of the *rabi* crops, that is why it is hardly ever sown as a single crop, being usually combined with *bajra* or jowar which are harvested in November, leaving it standing alone in the fields.

The following statement gives some relevant particulars of the principal *rabi* cereals produced in the district in 1972-73 :

Rabi crops	Area sown (in hectares)	Total pro- duction (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in the district (quintals)	Average yield per hectare in the State (quintals)
Wheat	1,84,295	2,20,475	11.96	12.25
Gram	21,715	20,235	9.32	7.61
Barley	7,493	5,250	7.01	10.09
Peas	17,624	13,192	7.49	6.20
Arhar (<i>khari</i> f)	15,717	11,955	7.61	15.40
Masur	3,081	1,794	5.82	11.23

Non-Food Crops

The chief cash crops of the district are sugar-cane, oil-seeds like ground-nut, mustard, potato, vegetables and fruits. Till the early years of the present century, indigo, poppy, cotton and tobacco were the flourishing cash crops, but now they have virtually disappeared from the district.

The district leads in the cultivation of potato in the whole of Rohilkhand Division. An area of more than 4,261 hectares was sown with potato in 1972-73 resulting in a yield of 40,468 m. tonnes.

The district is also an important ground-nut producing area of the Division, standing first in regard to the total area under its cultivation in 1972-73.

The district stands third in respect to the cultivation of oil-seeds in the Division. To boost up their production, an intensive oil-seeds cultivation programme has been launched in the district by the government and for that purpose specially trained technical staff has been posted in the district.

Tobacco is cultivated to a small extent in all parts of the district, especially in pargana Kot.

Vegetables, though they occupy a small area in the district, special around the towns and villages constitute valuable crops.

The following statement provides some relevant facts about the important cash (non-food) crops raised in the district during 1972-73 :

Crops	Area sown (in hectares)	Total pro- duction (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in district (quintals)	Average yield per hectare in State (quintals)
Sugar-cane	20,492	7,95,976	388.43	433.70
Ground-nut	39,229	34,569	8.81	9.10
Mustard	4,182	2,172	5.19	5.88
Oil-seeds (total)	43,417	36,742	5.00	5.60
Cotton	22	194 (Bales)	15.90	1.41
Potato	4,261	40,468	94.97	93.14

Improvement of Agriculture

The ever-increasing demand for food-grains brought to the surface the necessity and urgency of far-reaching improvements and changes in the pattern and techniques of agriculture. In the post-Independence period, especially since the launching of the 'green revolution' in the sixties, development of agriculture received particular attention as a part of the economic planning of the country.

Seed Supply

The most common among the recently introduced seeds of high-yielding variety crops are the Exotic paddy and millet, Hybrid maize, Mexican wheat, U.P. wheat, U.P. maize and Hybrid *bajra*.

Seeds are supplied to the cultivators by the government seed stores on cash and credit (*sawai*) basis, the repayment in the latter case being 25 per cent more than the quantity loaned. In 1976, there were 48 co-operative and 38 agriculture department seed stores in the district. Nearly 76,280 quintals of *kharif* and *rabi* seeds were distributed by these stores during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. They however, could meet only a small fraction of the total demand for seeds by the farmers, the bulk being supplied by the local dealers who obtained supplies either from the National Seeds Corporation, the Terai Development Corporation, Pantnagar, other agencies or through mutual exchange. The government farms at Kisarwa, Ujhani, Bagren, and Parauli are also engaged in the production of improved varieties of seeds which are also sold to the farmers.

Soil Nutrients

The traditional manures are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The usefulness of green manure, crops such as *lobia*, *dhaincha*, *guar*, *sanai* and *moong*, which provide nitrogenous matter to the soil and increase its fertility, is being increasingly realised by the cultivators. The agriculture department seed stores distributed nearly 1,835 quintals of seeds of green manure crops and a total area of 7,809 hectares was sown in 1976-77. In recent years, the application of chemical fertilizers, has also become quite popular among the farmers. The nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are more widely used. The co-operative and agriculture departments seed stores meet only a small part of the total requirement of such fertilizers, the bulk being obtained by the cultivators from private dealers. The total quantity of fertilizers distributed in the district by the government and co-operative institutions and various private agencies was 33,866 tonnes in the period between 1974-75 and 1976-77.

Agricultural Implements and Machines

The farmers make their own arrangement for the purchase of improved implements direct as also through the agriculture department. The State Agro Industries Corporation also sell them. Loans are also provided for purchasing implements and for making other agricultural improvements by the co-operative institutions in the district. An idea

may be had from the following figures regarding the extent of loaning done by the co-operative institutions in the years 1950, 1960 and 1976 :

Year	Amount in lakhs of rupees
1950	42.16
1960	178.54
1976	379.83

Rotation of Crops and Mixed Cropping

The practice of leaving the fields fallow for at least one season was considered necessary to allow the land time to recuperate its fertility. But of late this practice is being abandoned as the rotation of crops and mixed cropping are in terms of yield, proving more beneficial. The most common rotation being practised in the district are maize-wheat, maize-potato-tobacco, paddy-wheat, maize-early, potato-late potato, *bajra*-wheat, ground-nut-wheat and green manure-wheat. The agriculture department, agricultural universities and research centre are evolving better and more scientific crop rotations and mixed cropping patterns to ensure better returns to the cultivator.

The system of mixed cultivation not only gives additional harvest in the same field, thereby increasing the overall yield, but also ensures optimum utilization of the land, the nutrients and other inputs applied. The leguminous crops like *moong* and *guar* with other cereal crops help in fixation of nitrogen to the soil and through it to the standing crops. Apparently for this reason *arhar* is almost always mixed with jowar, *urd*, til or ground-nut, *bajra* with *urd*, *arhar* or ground nut, wheat with gram, peas or mustard; barley with gram or pea; maize with *urd* and cotton with *urd*.

Agricultural Co-operatives

The practice of joint cultivation of land (*sajha*) is very old. Other forms of co-operation in agricultural operations have also been common among the cultivators. At present statutory co-operative societies have been organised in the villages for farming, distribution of seeds, loans, fertilizers, implements, marketing of agricultural produce etc. In 1975-76 there were 48 co-operative seed stores in the district. In addition there were four co-operative marketing societies located at Budaun, Babarala, Ujhani and Wazirganj; the district co-operative banks, the district co-operative federation both located at the district headquarters, the U.P. co-operative land development banks at each of the tahsil headquarters and 158 co-operative credit societies scattered all over the rural areas of the district. These institutions provide loans, fertilizers, seeds and marketing facilities to the cultivators.

Horticulture

Artificial groves form a prominent feature in the landscape in a most every part of the district. The total area of groves and fru

orchards was 6,091 ha. in 1975-76. Commonly mango, guava, papaya, ber, jamun, katha and muli trees are grown in groves. Melons, of good quality and cucurbits like khira, kakri etc., are grown along the sandy banks of the Ganga, Ramganga, Sot and other rivers in the district. Tahsil Dataganj and Gunnaur are particularly famous for their cultivation. Vegetables like potato, cauliflower, cabbage, lady finger, leafy vegetables (spinach, fenugreek), etc., are grown in all parts of the district particularly around the towns and suburban villages.

There was a private nursery in the district at Budaun in 1976, which supplied 52,58,000 vegetable seedling, 56,723 fruit plants, 2,35,375 fruit and ornamental plants and 46 quintals of seeds of vegetables to the cultivators in the year 1976-77.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Variable climatic conditions and infections cause a variety of viruses, pests and diseases in the cereal and fruit crops posing a perennial threat to agricultural production fruit plants and crops. Besides, rodents, snails, slugs, crabs, birds, monkeys, rabbits, flying foxes, wild boars, porcupines, blue bulls and wild cattle also take a heavy toll of agricultural crops.

The insects and diseases which commonly damage the rice crop are the stem borer (*Tryboryza incertulas*) the rice hispa (*Hispa armigera*), blast (*Piricularia oryzae*) and the bacterial leaf blight (*Xanthomonas oryzae*). Wheat, oat and barley suffer severely from rusts, smuts and blunts. Jowar, bajra and lesser millets suffer from stem borers, (*Sesamia inferens*) jowar stem fly (*Atherigona indica*) and loose smuts. Pulses are usually damaged by caterpillars, pod borers, aphids, jassids, powdery mildew, leaf spots and blights.

Polyphagous insects like grasshoppers, caterpillars, cut-worms and army worms, root grubs and termites cause considerable loss to food-grain crops. Rodents are responsible for much destruction in the field as well as in the stores and warehouses. A large number of wild weeds and grass like kans (*Sacharum spontaneum*) and the like also infest the crops and depress yield considerably. The average crop and storage losses due to these diseases and pests is estimated to be 10 to 30 per cent of the total annual production. There are a number of pesticides and insecticides to destroy and control insects, pests and diseases and weeds. The plant protection department in the district is charged with the task of not only taking preventive and controlling measures but also advising and guiding the cultivators to fight the menace on their own.

The following statement shows the work done by this department in the district in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 :

Crop protect measures undertaken	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Seed treatment (ha.)	65,976	66,184	67,095
Eradication of rats (ha.)	68,960	67,081	91,380
Spraying of insecticides and pesticides (ha.)	30,760	20,652	21,990
Eradication of weeds (ha.)	7,580	8,805	9,077
Training given to farmers in crop protection methods (No.)	8,560	12,642	10,883

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

There are no peculiar breeds of domestic cattle in the district. The cattle of the local breed are of ordinary and inferior type, the better varieties being imported either from Punjab or from the submontane tracts in the north of Rohilkhand. The quality and health of the locally-bred cattle depends to a large extent, on the availability of pasturage. Consequently there is marked difference between the cattle of the highly-tilled uplands and those of the Ganga *khadir*, especially of the Gunnaur tahsil which comparatively has more grazing-grounds. In the last nearly half a century much of the old pasture land has been broken and brought under the plough. Nevertheless the indigenous cattle, so long as sufficient fodder can be obtained, are fully capable of performing light work required of them. Those of superior description are employed for draught purposes and are used by the wealthier class of farmers in the district.

The live-stock population of the district in 1976-77 was as follows :

Live-stock	Number
Cattle (cows and bulls)	4,01,474
Buffaloes (male and females)	3,27,880
Goats	1,01,705
Sheep	22,968
Pigs	21,895

Goats are commonly reared for mutton and sheep for wool which is locally used for making coarse blankets. Ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are the main beasts of burden. These animals except donkeys are also used as draught animals besides bulls and male buffaloes.

Development of Live-stock

Several attempts were made in the past at improving the indigenous breed by introducing stud bulls of a superior stamp but the experiment did not prove sufficiently successful to warrant its continuance.

Considerable progress has, however, been made in the last two or three decades in improving the breed of the cattle by the animal husbandry department through selective breeding, culling undesirable animals and up-grading indigenous cattle with improved bulls of well-knowns and tried Indian breeds and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of fodder and cattle feed at moderate rates. Artificial insemination service programme for breeding cows and buffaloes has been taken up and there were 13 such centres in different parts of the district in 1977. More than 13,670 cows and buffaloes were artificially inseminated at these centres in the year 1976-77.

Loans are also advanced by the government to the farmers for purchase of cows and buffaloes of improved stock.

For improving the breed of sheep, goats and pigs pedigree, stud rams, bucks and boars are stationed at the veterinary hospitals of the government and are also distributed among the breeders at nominal prices.

Poultry farming is rapidly gaining ground with the increasing demand of poultry products in and around the district. Most of the demand of quality birds, eggs and chickens is met by the government poultry farm at Budaun. A total number of 12,306 of better quality birds were distributed to the poultry farmers in the district in 1976-77.

Cattle Diseases and Treatment

The most commonly prevalent cattle diseases in the district are rinderpest (Pokna), malignant, sore-throat (Galaghontu), black-quarter (Padsuja), anthrax (Tilsuja), dysentery (Pechis), foot-and-mouth disease (Khurha) and haemorrhagic-septicaemia.

The district live-stock officer at the district level looks after the activities and programmes related to improving the cattle breed, treatment and prevention of diseases and epidemics of cattle in the district. There were 21 veterinary hospitals in the district in 1976-77. Total number of animals treated at these hospitals during the year 1976-77, was 81,728, those that were vaccinated against various diseases numbered 1,98,356 and the number of useless male cattle that were castrated was 2,838.

Housing and Feeding

Domestic animals are generally housed in thatched kutcha sheds. Modern, masonry and well-ventilated byres, with roofs of iron or asbestos sheets are to be seen only in the government farms and farms owned by well-to-do cultivators in the district.

Some grazing facilities for the cattle are available in the forest waste lands, groves and harvested or fallow fields. On the banks of the canals and alongside the rail track cattle are allowed to graze under stipulated conditions. In 1976-77, the total area covered by culturable waste, pastures, forests and fallow land was 75,727 hectares. Barren and unculturable lands which also serve as grazing grounds measured 14,345 hectares in the same year.

The crops which provide fodder are maize, jowar, *bajra*, *barseem*, *lobia* and *guar*. The husk, dried and crushed stalks of wheat, *barley*, *urd*, *moong*, peas, gram and paddy are also used by the farmers to feed the cattle. Seeds of improved fodder crops are supplied by the government as well as private dealers. Nearly 7,800 hectares were sown with improved fodder crops in 1976-77.

Fisheries

Fish of many varieties are found in the Ganga, Ramganga, Sot, Aril and Mahawa. Some of the larger *jhils*, especially those at Nurpur and Laknupur, and the Dhand swamp near Sahaswan contain several kinds of fish. They are caught by various methods, but chiefly with nets of various types in bigger rivers and lakes and wicker baskets in the smaller streams and rivulets. The principal castes in the district engaged in fishing are Dhimars, Mallahs and Kahars. The produce is sold locally in the town markets but a fair amount is exported to Bareilly, Aligarh and Agra.

Of all the subsidiary occupations, pisciculture is more paying with very little capital investment. Two pisciculture development programmes have been started in the district, viz., the 'small waters,' and the 'applied nutrition' programmes. The latter has been taken up in two development blocks, Wazirganj and Dataganj. In the rest of the district 'small waters' scheme is being carried out under which quality fingerlings *rohu*, *nain*, *catla* and *calbasu* are supplied to the pisciculturists at Rs 40 per thousand. Under the 'applied nutrition' programme fingerlings are sold at Rs 10 per thousand only. There is a government induced breeding fish farm at Saidpur. The farms covers an area of 6 hectares and has ten nurseries, five fish rearing ponds and one brood pond. In the year 1976-77 a total of 1,23,100 fingerlings were distributed in the district, out of which 81,500 were sold under the 'applied nutrition' and the rest under the 'small waters' programmes.

Forestry

In ancient and medieval times the forests of the district were quite extensive, covering a large portion of Rajpura where there was once an extensive belt of *kaladhaka*, which served as an ideal refuge for variety of wild animals as well as the marauding Ahar inhabitants. Another such forest occupied a sufficiently large area of *bankati* tract in the parganas of Budaun and Salempur and served as a hunting ground for the sultans of Delhi and as a safe hiding place for the turbulent Kachharis. In the last nearly one and a half century these forests and jungles have been mostly cleared primarily because of the spread of cultivation and secondly because of the heavy demand for firewood by the railways in its early years, before the use of steam coal, by the canal works at Narora and by people at large for domestic purposes. Some remnants of jungles are still found particularly around Kakora in the Ujhani tahsil. Even in the early years of the present century, the district had nearly 1,17,179 hectares of waste lands, jungles and grass lands and in a brief span of nearly 75 years they have shrunk to a meagre figure of 12,383 hectares. Out of this 5,279 hectares was under the control of the forest department and the rest was managed by the *gaon sabhas*. These tracts consist of mostly barren and *usar* lands. Plantation has been done in these areas by the forest department in recent years. The trees planted are sissoo, *nim*, mango, babul, *tun jamun*, *kanji*, tamarind, siras, etc.

The main forest products are honey, gum called *ratila*, hides and horns of animals, flowers and fruits medicines and medicinal herbs,

bamboo, firewood, thatching grass, etc. The forests provide useful grazing ground to the cattle. The requirement of village people for building materials, agricultural implements and fuel, are to some extent met from the forests.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

The first recorded mention of such a misfortune is of 1345, in the reign of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq when a great famine raged throughout almost the whole of the country. In 1424, too when Mubarak Shah was on the throne of Delhi another famine occurred. Years 1631 and 1661 were very dry and agricultural output was poor on the whole. To relieve distress Shahjahan provided employment to the suffering people in the construction of the Taj at Agra. The famine of 1761 caused widespread distress in the district when many people died and many emigrated. In 1803-04, not only the autumn crops were completely ruined but the spring crops were also scanty. The famine of 1837-38 had a very severe impact on the district. Thousands of people died of starvation and the price of grain rose to seven seers for a rupee. An opportune rainfall in January 1838 somewhat secured the *rabi* harvest which eventually brought the situation to normal. Suspension of recovery of Rs 4,50,732 in land revenue followed by remission of Rs 8,05,755 was allowed. To provide relief the landlords were asked to strike off past arrears and to further contribute to alleviate the suffering of the poor.

In 1860, autumn crop again failed and no rainfall occurred after September. The spring crops consequently perished and a large number of people died of starvation. Price of grain began to rise in August 1860, but it gradually fell, and by October ordinary rates prevailed.

In 1868, the rains partially failed and half of the autumn crop was lost. Winter rains in January and February, 1869, prevented scarcity from becoming acute. About 7,07,287 persons were given relief of different kind. Some were engaged in labour and some were sheltered in poor-houses. In 1877 the failure of the *khurif* harvest produced, to some extent, famine conditions in the district. The situation resulted in rising crimes and grain riots here and there in the district, the prospects of good *rabi* harvest, however brought the condition to normal. The relief works undertaken were construction of roads and about 11,13,697 persons were thus relieved.

In 1880, partial failure of rains caused some distress on account of damage to the *khurif* but the failure of the *rabi* intensified the distress. There was an abnormal rise in prices of food-grains. Construction of roads, the Budaun-Dataganj and Sahaswan-Gunnaur were taken up as a relief measure.

The Ganga and Mahawa are in floods nearly every year during the rains, causing a great deal of loss to the autumn crops. The floods of 1924, 1955 and 1956 were very severe and widespread with much loss to crops, life and property was caused. The Mahawa and Sot both were in high floods in 1924. Besides causing loss to crops the latter destroyed the bridge on the Budaun-Ujhani road.

Gunnaur tahsil headquarters and the adjoining villages were flooded with water. Sahaswan tahsil had more than neck-deep water on the then district board road. The Dataganj road was wholly under water beyond 14.5 kilometres from Budaun.

All communication between Budaun and Gunnaur was cut off and the railway line between Dhanari and Babarala was dismantled. The Sadhu-bund in the Gunnaur tahsil was also breached at Shahjahanabad village a few kilometres from its southern end.

The annually heavy rainfall in October-November in 1955-56 caused the rivers to be flooded and the standing *kharif* crops damaged. To alleviate the distress the government allowed remission in land revenue besides advancing taqavi (loan) for the construction of a house; purchase of agricultural implements and bullocks.

The years between 1955-56 and 1963-64 were years of floods in nearly all over the State and those between 1964-65 and 1968-69 were marked with drought, hail-storms and frost. With the construction of tube wells, installation of pumping sets, construction and boring of masonry well and other minor irrigation works and the resultant increase in the irrigation potential, the district is no more wholly dependent upon nature in raising a satisfactory crop and it has in a way been secured against famines.

To organise relief the subdivisional officer acts as officer in charge of scarcities under the general supervision of the collector. Relief to the people takes several forms such as suspension and remission of land revenue, distribution of loans and gratuitous relief and providing employment to the needy in test works such as construction of roads, buildings etc., specially started for the purpose.

The following statement gives some relevant details regarding natural calamities in the district between the years 1973 and 1976 :

Calamity	Year	Area affected (in hectares)	Gratuitous relief provided (in Rs)	Land revenue remitted (in Rs)	Land revenue suspended (in Rs)
Floods	1973	59,912	1,87,650	—	2,92,781
Floods	1974	12,708	16,340	—	—
Frost and Cold Wave	1974	2,36,903	12,000	—	6,28,298
Floods	1975	1,01,271	5,656	—	5,48,182
Hail storm	1975	3,615	—	35,293	30,097
Floods	1976	48,760	1,200	—	—
Floods	1977	57,395	22,495	—	3,47,904

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

The district has a sound agricultural base and a reasonably good infrastructure, but the industrial potential is low. The predominance of agriculture and weak industrial base appear to leave a gap which can be effectively bridged by a planned and co-ordinated approach to enrich the economy of the district. Lack of enterprise and technical know-how among the local people have been the major constraint to industrial growth of the district. On account of the dearth of chronicled accounts, it is not possible to trace out the development and growth of industries, avocation and the level of excellence achieved in the district in the past, but it is certain that in ancient times and also in the Mughal period most of the villages of this region constituted self-sufficient economic units, producing their own cloth, agricultural implements and other necessities of life. It is also likely that during the heyday of the Mughal rule a number of handicrafts of the district prospered and received considerable patronage from the ruling elite.

As is only to be expected in a purely agricultural district, the old-time manufactures of Budaun are very few. The chief was that of sugar in its indigenous form such as *gur*, *rab* and *khand*. Refineries were found at several places, one of the chief centres of the trade being Ujhani. Before the first war of Independence the manufacture of indigo was also carried on at several factories, the chief concerns being at Bisauli and Bilsa and smaller works at Ujhani, Dadhauni and Baraulia in pargana Kot. Subsequently, this industry declined almost to extinction.

Some other industries also need to be mentioned. A fair amount of rough country cloth was manufactured by the weavers in many parts of the district and blankets were made in a few villages of pargana Asadpur and elsewhere. Budaun was, at one time, noted for its silk industry. Raw silk and thread were imported from Agra and Delhi and were worked by the weavers into handkerchief, caps and other articles. In some cases, the silk was mixed with cotton, the fabrics being known as *gulbadan* and *atlas* or satin. They were of various colours and were in some cases, adorned with floral patterns. The manufacture of metals was quite insignificant, but the pottery of the district presents a few peculiarities. It was made as dark clay found at the bottom of tanks and locally known as *chikka mitti*, to which river sand was added in order to enable it to withstand the heat of the kiln without cracking. The articles made were frequently glazed with a vitreous material obtained from powdered glass, either white or coloured blue with a mixture of manganese oxide and borax. Glass in the ordinary form of *churis* or bangles was made at several places in the district by the Muslim Manihars; the crude glass being obtained from *reh* (impure carbonate of soda), which was also put to other uses, the principal being the manufacture of *kurari* (sulphate of

soda) at and around kachhla. Reference may also be made, regarding the production of perfumes at Sahaswan from jasmine, roses and the *keora* or screw-pine, which were grown in gardens adjoining the town. Budaun had a special industry of its own for the manufacture of small articles from papier-mache, such as pen boxes, trays and the like.

Power

Budaun was first electrified on 13th June, 1933, by the installation of a diesel generating plant. The work of power supply was being looked after by M/S Kishore Electric Supply Corporation, Budaun. In the year 1939, hydro-electric power was made available to the district by extending 37.5 K.V. line from Chandausi. The concern was taken over by the State electricity board on November 30, 1975.

The first power load for cold storage was released in the district in 1952 and from then onwards extensive work of power development has been completed in the district and the following main important electrical works existed in the district at the end of 1976 :

66 K.V. line —71.33 km.

37.5 K.V. line —306.5 km.

11 K.V. line —2,012.2 km.

The number of various categories of consumers in 1976 was as under :

Large and heavy power consumers —18

Small and medium power consumers—1,349

Light and fan consumers —12,270

The total consumption of power by the large and heavy power consumers in the year 1976-77 was 33,11,503 units.

A sizeable area of the district covered mostly by a sandy strata and dotted by far flung thinly populated villages has yet to be electrified. During the last 3-4 years, the work has gathered momentum and the Rural Electrification Corporation has been extending loans for the purpose. A number of schemes regarding electrification of the areas hitherto unserved, construction of a number of 37.5 K.V. substations and connecting the district to 132 K.V. system have been prepared.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

In 1976-77 the large-scale industries existing in the district had a capital investment of about Rs 113.57 lakhs. These employed about 355 workers and produced goods worth Rs 70.58 lakhs. They manufacture a variety of commodities and goods, which are briefly described as follow :

Cotton

Cotton yarn is manufactured by the Prem Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ujhami, established in 1924. In 1976 it had a capital investment Rs 15 lakhs, employed 130 workers and produced cotton yarn worth Rs 10.25 lakhs.

Straw Board

Another enterprise, run by the above concern, at Ujhani, is engaged in the production of straw board by using bagasse and waste paper. Established in 1965, it had in 1976 a capital investment of Rs 4.75 lakhs, employed 75 persons and manufactured straw board valued at Rs 8.16 lakhs.

Ground-nut Oil

The Vegetable Industries Complex, Bitroi, Budaun produces ground-nut oil. It was established in 1970. In 1976 the capital invested in it amounted to Rs 78.96 lakhs. It employed about 60 workers and ground-nut oil worth Rs 38.17 lakhs was produced.

Packing Paper

Packing Paper is manufactured by the G.T. Paper Mill, Ujhani, which was established in 1962. It had, in 1976, an investment of Rs 14.86 lakhs, employed 90 persons and manufactured packing paper valued at Rs 14 lakhs. For raw material, it also uses bagasse, waste paper and cloth.

Two co-operative sugar factories are under construction in Naushera and Sheikhpur.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

A small-scale unit normally has an outlay of Rs 10,00,000 or less and employs up to 50 persons. In the urban areas of the district a large number of small-scale industries have come up in recent years and the increasing demand for various kinds of consumer goods of daily use has enabled them to flourish. However, in the early years of the seventies of this century the industries, in the wake of rising prices of raw materials and their scarce supply, faced difficulties.

At the end of 1976 there were about 178 small-scale industrial units in the district which had a total capital investment of about Rs 177 lakhs. They provided employment to about 1,532 workers and produced goods worth Rs 100 lakhs. But for the liberal financial assistance, making of raw material available at reasonable rates and providing marketing facilities by the government many of the units would have been liquidated on account of the fierce competition. A brief account of some of the important industries is given below.

Leather Industry

Footwear, tanned leather, purses, bags and other goods are produced in 2 units which are situated at Budaun. In 1976 these units had a total investment of Rs 0.20 lakhs, employed 9 persons and produced goods worth Rs 30,000.

Edible Oil

In 1976, there were 6 mills in Ujhani engaged in the business of extracting oil from ground-nut with a total investment of about Rs 10,00,000. These units gave employment to 50 persons and produced oil worth Rs 14,00,000.

Sugar Industries

The district claims to be the pioneer in the manufacture of *Khand-sari*. The industry, though seasonal, is the largest in the district even today. In 1976 there were 20 such units employing 680 persons with a total investment of Rs 56,00,000. The produce in that year was valued at Rs 30,28,000.

Chemical Industries

Soap, tooth powder, wax candles and ink are manufactured in 18 units which are located at Budaun and Ujhani. With a total investment of Rs 7,50,000, these units employed as many as 98 persons and produced goods worth Rs 24,28,000 in 1976.

Engineering and Metal Industries

Agricultural implements, utensils, steel furniture, steel boxes, tricycles and pulleys are produced in 27 units located in Budaun, Ujhani and Bilsa. In 1976 the concerns related with these trades provided employment to 149 persons and against investment of about Rs 11,20,000 goods worth Rs 10,02,000 were produced.

Electrical and Electronic Industries

There are 6 units engaged in the production of various electrical goods and assembly of transistors. In 1976, the total amount of capital invested in these industries was Rs 2,60,000 and employment to nearly 89 persons was provided by them. Goods worth Rs 2,89,000 were produced in the same year. Electro-plating is done in 10 units which had a total investment of Rs 2,00,000, in 1976, producing goods worth Rs 2,27,000 and employing 65 persons.

Food Products

In 1976 there were 21 mills in the district which produced *maida* (fine wheat flour), potato chips, *atta* and pulses. The capital invested in these industries was Rs 79,00,000 and the number of persons employed 110. Goods worth Rs 11,00,000 were produced by these units.

Other Industries

There were 67 units engaged in the production of wooden furniture, cement grille, automobile parts and various other general engineering parts. These are located at Budaun, Bilsa, Dataganj, Sahaswan, Gunnaur and Ujhani. In 1976 the total investment in these units was Rs 9,50,000 and goods worth Rs 6,75,000 were produced. These trades employed 340 persons in that year.

Out of 21 cold storages with a total storage capacity of 75,000 tonnes in the district 8 are located at Ujhani, 7 at Budaun, 2 each at Bilsa and Bisauli and one each at Wazirganj and Sahaswan. In 1974, over 00 persons were employed in them.

There were 40 oil expelling, two ice candy manufacturing units and one bakery; one unit each for manufacturing perfumes and safety matches and three units for tyre retreading work in the district in 1974.

There were 17 textile co-operative societies with a total capital of Rs 1,16,750 and membership of 7,067 in 1974. Most of these co-operative ventures came into existence in 1947.

The number of non-textile industrial co-operative societies in the district in 1974 was 11 with a total capital of Rs 35,567 and membership of 322. Four of these societies were for making *sirkimunj*, two each for agricultural implements and tailoring (readymade garments). The remaining three were engaged in the business of cloth printing, manufacturing ornaments or wax candles.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

One small rural industrial estate, with 5 sheds for 10 units, was set up in 1967 for the Harijans. For want of Harijan entrepreneurs it remained unutilised for a long time. Subsequently, 4 units were allotted to non-Harijans.

Cottage and Village Industries

The village and cottage industries include mostly the handicrafts handed down from generation to generation. A survey of the village and cottage industries in the district in 1956, revealed the following facts :

Total number of units	2,889
Total number of persons employed	5,017
Total investment (in Rs)	5,52,200
Total value of raw material used (in Rs)	2,59,600
Total value of goods produced (in Rs)	39,08,400

A brief account of the various village and cottage industries in the district is given as follows :

Leather Industry

With the raw material (hides and skins) available freely and in plenty, Budaun had not very long ago, flourishing leather goods industry and was justly famous for it. However, with the coming of large manufacturing concerns in the field, the local industry declined gradually. In the country side it is, however, still persisting but on a very moderate scale. In all there were in 1976, in spite of only marginal profit, 10 organised, cottage industrial units engaged in the trade with an initial capital outlay of Rs 69,367 and employing 37 persons. The units used raw materials worth Rs 1,02,500 and produced finished goods such as shoes, leather boxes and purses etc., worth Rs 1,82,077.

Pottery

Besides the traditional village potter there were in the district in 1976, 25 pottery units with a capital of Rs 31,750 engaged in the trade of making of baked clay especially earthenware vessels. These units used raw materials worth Rs 7,850 and produced mainly *nads* (troughs), which are used for feeding cattle, *kulhars* (cups), *surahis* (pot with a long, slimneck and round opening) valued at Rs 86,340. The trade employed nearly 50 persons.

Safety Matches

There were 3 factories for the manufacture of safety matches in the district. In 1976 the capital invested in the industry amounted to Rs 52,700 and the number of persons employed were 115. Raw material worth Rs 32,992 was used, against which finished goods valued at Rs 50,525 were produced.

Carpentry

Wooden frames for windows and doors, cots and bullock carts, ploughs and furniture are made by a large number of carpenters, each unit of production being generally manned by one or two persons.

In 1976 there were two units which mainly produced agricultural implements. The capital invested in them was Rs 9,000 and the number of persons employed 17. Against raw materials worth Rs 52,250 goods worth Rs 1,17,160 were produced.

Handloom Cloth and Khadi Industry

This is a very old and traditional cottage industry which flourished in the district in days gone by. Hand spinning of yarn and weaving of cloths was done in the homes and it gave the people, especially rural folk an extra income. Mostly, this was taken up as a part-time avocation. With the advent of the British in this country and introduction of mill-made cloth, the industry was nearly ruined. Since the achievement of independence in 1947, efforts to re-organise and rehabilitate the industry are being made. To that end a number of weavers co-operative societies were organised in the district. In the year 1976 there were 3 units, with a capital of Rs 2,91,570 and employing 888 persons, engaged in the manufacture of khadi. Against raw material valued at Rs 95,000 cloth worth Rs 2,50,500 was produced by these units.

Other Industries

Khandsari—It is an old and important industry of the district. With the mechanisation and operation of plants by power, the industry has greatly expanded. The industry has been further benefited by the *khandsari* co-operative societies which have been organised for providing finance and other facilities to their members.

Ban and moonj—*Ban* making is also one of the old and important cottage industries of the district. *Moonj*—the grass from which *ban* is made—grows wild in large tracts particularly the *bhu* tract in Gunnaur and Sahaswan tahsils which are, therefore, the main *ban* producing centres.

Palm gur and Palm Leaves Industry The palm *gur* scheme was launched in the district in 1955. There are extensive areas in the district, particularly the sandy and *bhur* areas along the Ganga and other rivers, which abound with palm trees yielding the juice used for making *gur* and tar or *neera*. In 1957, 13 persons were trained in the new and improved methods of tapping the trees and manufacturing *gur* from the juice. Training was also imparted for making *pankha* (hand fans), baskets, bags, flowers, etc., of palm leaves.

Gur—Manufacture of *gur* from sugar-cane is an age old cottage industry of the district. Till not long ago the manufacturing process was the old and traditional type, but under the *gur* development scheme of the directorate of industries, the villagers are trained in modern methods of *gur* making with a view to increase the yield and improve the quality of the product. To this end the directorate arranges for demonstrations of improved *gur* *bhallis* and manufacture of carbon *gur*. Further, to help the villagers in the trade some *gur* co-operative societies have also been organised.

Duri (durrle) and Niwar Making—*Dari* and *niwar* industry is one of the very old industries of this district. Beautiful and durable *durries* are made in government training centres at Islamnagar, Imalia and Usawan. Durrie weavers have been organised under co-operative societies. *Niwar* is also made in the district, but only for use locally.

Aid to Industries

Industrially, Budaun is one of the backward and underdeveloped districts of the State. Even the age old and traditional cottage industries could not stand on their own against competition from centres of production with a sound industrial base and technique. Efforts have, however, been made, especially after the independence, to rejuvenate the old-time decaying industries like *gur* making, hand-loom spinning and waving, etc., and the setting up of new enterprises. Assistance is given to various industries in the district by the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, Kanpur and other Central and State financial institutions. Assistance is also provided by the State Bank of India (under the credit guarantee schemes), and other nationalised and non-nationalised banks.

The Central financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Financial Corporation of India advance loans for projects involving an investment up to Rs 10 crore to entrepreneurs at an interest rate by one per cent lower than the normal rate.

The U.P. Financial Corporation advances loan at lower rate of interest, between 7 and 7.5 per cent, with a rebate of 1 to 1.5 per cent for prompt repayment. It also gives a longer grace period, i.e., up to 4 years and longer repayment period up to 15 years.

The U.P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur, extends assistance to industrial concerns directly and also on behalf of the State government.

Its own plan of disbursement is known as the 'corporation loan scheme.' While the loans advanced on behalf of State government are under the 'liberalized loan scheme' and 'ordinary loan scheme.' Under the former scheme, loans are advanced at reduced rates of interest and for longer periods extending up to 15 years. The corporation has been authorised to carry on and transact various types of businesses but, till now it has confined its activities to advancement of loans to industrial concerns and issue of deferred payment guarantees to industrial units for the purchase of indigenous machinery from manufacturers and suppliers and to acting as an agent of the State government. The corporation can grant loans under the 'corporation loan scheme', up to the extent of Rs 30,00,000 in the case of private and public limited companies or registered co-operative societies and Rs 15,00,000 in the case of proprietorship concerns. The rate of interest is 11.5 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt repayment.

Loans under the 'ordinary loan' and 'liberalised loan' schemes are considered for amount ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 50,000. The applications for loans under the scheme are channelised through the district industries officer. Interest is charged at 8 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt repayment, the loan being recoverable in eight equal instalments. The number of instalments are, if needed, increased in the case of 'liberalised loan scheme.' The following statement gives an idea of the loan assistance provided by the corporation under different schemes :

Scheme	No. of units	Loan disbursement as on March 31, 1974 (in lakhs of rupees)
Corporation loan scheme	8	8.37
Liberalised loan scheme	6	2.47
Ordinary loan scheme	—	—

Other institutions which render assistance to the industries of the district are the U.P. Small-scale Industries Corporation, Kanpur and the National Small Industries Corporation. The State government also provide various incentives to boost the handloom cloth and *khadi* industries.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

With the introduction of modern methods of cultivation and a minimum price guarantee for the agricultural produce the economic condition of the people, particularly the rural folk, has improved in recent years providing the district a better base for industrial development.

In a developing economy, means of communications play an important role because of quick movement of finished goods to the markets and raw material to the production centre. There is a network of roads,

connecting the important places in and outside the district. Metalled roads connect Baudun with Chandausi (in district Moradabad), Bareilly and Kasganj (in district Etah), and the tahsil towns Sahaswan and Dataganj. The district is further well served by Kasganj-Kathgodam section of the North-Eastern Railway (metre gauge) passing through Budaun, Bareilly, Bhojepura and Lalkuan. In the matter of power too the district is not deficient as it gets sufficient electric power from the State Electricity Board.

There are only four large-scale running industrial ventures viz., the Prem cotton mills, the Prem spinning mills (straw board), vegetable industries complex and the G.T. paper mill. Two co-operative sugar-factories are under construction at Naushera and Sheikhpur in the district. There is still scope for establishment of more sugar factories and ancilliary industries particularly on small-scale.

Being situated in the doab the district is poor in mineral resources and is predominantly agricultural. Cereal and non-cereal crops are the main products which can be processed and utilized by the industries. Wheat is the main rabi crop of the district but the flour milling is still done by the small-scale *atta chakkis* (flour mills). With the increasing demand for *maida* and *suji* a roller flour mills can be profitably established. There is also enough scope for opening *dal* mills. Among the cash crops, potato is grown in sufficient quantity in the district, and it can be utilised for making potato chips.


Ground-nut is the main oil-seed grown in the district in large quantity but there is only one large-scale oil mill and a few oil-seed crushing units in district. Manufacture of straw-board and *gatta* (a stiff paste-board) from the husk, bagasse, waste paper, waste cloth and agricultural waste can also be taken up by new entrepreneurs. By and large the soil not being unsuitable for raising mango, guava, plum and papaya in the district, a fruit preservation factory can also flourish. The district is rich enough in live-stock resources and the mortality rate of the cattle being 10 per cent, sufficient raw hides, skins and bones are available in the district. Accordingly establishment of units for tanning and processing leather is a gainful venture. To utilize the bones, which otherwise generally go waste, a few small units can be set up in the district for producing bone meal. Another important field of utilising the live-stock resources is the dairy industry which has sufficiently good potential.

Size of the market, levels of income, educational standard, degree of urbanization, habits and outlook of consumers are major factors which determine the success of the demand-based industries. Manufacture of material for use in educational institutions, such as stationery like exercise books, black boards, inks, etc., is also very prospective venture. With the increase in medical facilities, hospitals and primary health centres, both for human beings and cattle, the demand for distilled water, saline and glucose, bandages, surgical instruments and cotton etc., has stepped up and with it the scope for the manufacturing units to produce and supply these articles. Inputs for the agricultural sector such as improved agricultural implements, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and for the live-stock sector, cattle and poultry feed also

provide large scope for their manufacture within the district. Manufacture of steel furniture, including almirahs, boxes, chairs, etc., can also be taken up in the district as their demand is steadily rising. Other items in the engineering field which have good scope are the steel fabrication including rolling shutters, fabricated gates, windows grille work, hardware products and utensils. Small units making plastic goods can also be successfully established. Manufacture of electric goods, ready-made garments, cycle parts, polythene sheets and bags, plastic novelty items and toys can also be taken up in the district. There is also scope for setting up tyre retreading units, auto servicing centres, engineering job works, toilet articles cosmetic and chemical industries.

WELFARE OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Most of the workers employed in industrial concerns of the district daily come from their villages and return to their home in the evening. Some who stay in the cities also find their way back to their villages during sowing and harvesting seasons. Various labour legislations have been introduced in the district. The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (a Central Government Act) and the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the U.P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, the U.P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961, and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, are enforced in the district. There is a labour inspector in the district, to ensure the enforcement of the labour laws, advancement of labour welfare schemes and maintaining liaison between employees and employers.



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Banking

Details about indigenous banking in the district are not available, but it may be presumed that general practices which prevailed in the trading centres of northern India are also obtained here. The giving and taking of loans was in vogue even in ancient times and the word *rina* (debt) is mentioned repeatedly from the Rigvedic times onwards¹.

It is known that as far back as the fifth and sixth centuries B.C. wealth was hoarded in the house or in the ground in brazen jars. Even in those days money-lending was considered usurious. Then, as now, public opinion frowned upon usury. The Vaishis who combined money-lending with trading charged more than the prescribed rates of interest². In the last two centuries, the business of money-lenders, who were known as *jagat seths* (world bankers), was in a very flourishing state in this region and could be compared with contemporary private banking houses in other countries (which undertook many of the functions of the institution now called bank).

The district is included in the Bareilly division, lying between the Ganga and Ramganga. It had a flourishing trade in past with the adjoining districts of Moradabad, Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Etah, Aligarh, Farrukhabad and Bulandshahr. It was linked with Delhi in the Mughal days through Bareilly and Moradabad districts.

The business of dealing in money was highly developed in the medieval period and money dealers were found in all centres of trade³. Merchants and middlemen advanced money to artisans. Coming to know the malpractices in this trade emperor Akbar abolished many taxes levied on artisans, but the local officials defied his order⁴. The exploitation of artisans worsened in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

There were many treasuries in the mediæval period but in a bad state. Akbar introduced reforms and the state treasuries were put under responsible officials. The district received its supply of coins from the mint at Farrukhabad and Bareilly. The gradual strengthening and progress of British trade in the nineteenth century saw the decline of indigenous banking carried on by private bankers. With the growing need for institutions for transacting business on state account, the government established its own treasuries and sub-treasuries in the district. The expanding trade with England attracted foreign bankers and new banks were established which mostly financed foreign trade and did not serve the requirements of the local inhabitants and their economy.

1. Jain L.C. : *Indigenous Banking in India* (London 1929) p. ■

2. *Ibid.*, p. ■

3. Moreland W.H. : *India At The Death Of Akbar* (Delhi 1962), p. 53

4. *Ibid.*, p. 55

One of the reasons why the banking in the district suffered desuetude was that the local bankers did not accept deposits and their utility as banking agents was limited to money-lending only. In the absence of any discount market they could not adjust themselves to the expansion and contraction of credit needs.

The Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd., was the first to open a branch at Budaun in 1932. In 1946 the Bareilly Bank, Ltd., also opened its branch in the district. Later in 1952 and 1954 the State Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank respectively opened their branches. However, banking was generally confined to urban centres and in 1960, there were 8,724 depositors in the district, and the total amount of deposits in the banks was Rs 2,40,70,476.

After the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks in 1969 the commercial banks have opened large number of branches. In 1977 State Bank of India had 14 branches and among the nationalised banks there were 16 branches of Punjab National Bank and one branch each of Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India and Allahabad Bank in the district. Of the non-nationalised banks there were 3 branches of the Banaras State Bank, 2 branches of the Bareilly Corporation Bank and one branch of the Hindustan Commercial Bank. The Budaun District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., had 14 branches and the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd., 5 branches in the district. In the seventies of the present century the per capita bank credit in the district was only Rs 5 while the figures for the districts of Agra, Aligarh and Farrukhabad were Rs 19.2, Rs 18.9 and Rs 4.1 respectively. The per capita bank deposit on the other hand was Rs 16 for Budaun, Rs 24.5 for Farrukhabad, Rs 62.0 for Agra and Rs 34.2 for Aligarh districts against the national average deposit and bank credit of Rs 85 and Rs 60 respectively.

Rural Indebtedness

During the last quarter of the nineteenth and the beginning of twentieth centuries rural indebtedness in the district was very rife on the whole and was more or less linked upon as a natural state of affairs. The majority of the cultivators were more often than not, obliged to take periodical loans at rates varying from 20 to 36 per cent per annum from the *khandsaris* (dealers in indigenous sugar), *baniyas* (businessmen) or from professional money-lenders. The loans were usually advanced against security preferably ornaments or land. The *baniyas* and money-lenders had no relationship with land either by tradition or by training. Land was to them simply an investment from which they expected high returns and their only interest was to secure full and punctual payment of their dues. They had no interest in the improvement of economic condition of the farmers or agricultural productivity of the land.

The most common system of repayment in the district was the *kisti* (instalment) system, according to which a loan of Rs 10 was repaid in 12 monthly instalments of a rupee each, the interest working out at 20 per cent per annum. With approved customers and fair security the rate was not infrequently reduced appreciably and it was but rarely that formal bonds were entered into for repayment. In villages where the zamindar himself was the money-lender and the cultivator, steeped in

debt, was unable to repay the debt, the former occasionally disposed of the whole of the latter's grain or sugar-cane juice to his best advantage, crediting the debtor with the proceeds at a price lower than the market rate and advancing him a sum merely for subsistence and for working the land—a process which went on till the cultivator either ran away or died. The cultivators were obliged to raise loans for meeting social and religious obligations (marriage, funerals, etc.), purchase of cattle and seed, the necessities of life, costs of litigation, etc., at rates of interest which were as high as an anna per rupee per month (or 75 per cent per annum). On grain loans the *sawai* system was in vogue. If a cultivator borrowed 20 seers of gram from a money-lender on the first of Agrayana (November-December) and repaid 25 seers of grain on the first of Vaisakha (April-May) he paid interest at the rate of 50 per cent per annum. The hard-pressed cultivator at times had to pay at the *deorha* (one and a half times) i.e., 50 per cent of interest for six months on one crop. When the security took the form of landed property, the interest was comparatively small. Mortgages of large estates for long terms sometimes carried as low an interest as $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, though generally it varied from 6 to 8 per cent. The money-lender also manipulated the advances and payments in such a way that he could derive maximum profit from the existing prices of grain. When the prices were low he accepted the payment in kind and at the time of rising prices, he accepted payments in cash.

There were no large banking establishments in the district till the second decade of the present century, although there were several well-to-do *sahukars* (bankers) in the district. The ordinary village transactions were conducted by the *baniyas* and shopkeepers.

The economic depression of the years (1928-32), led to much suffering as incomes and prices decreased sharply. The prices started recovery in 1934 and they rose further during the Second World War (1939-45). Large number of villagers joined the army, as they had done earlier in the 1914-18 world war. A considerable amount of money was remitted by them to their dependents and relatives in the villages. The prices of agricultural commodities gave good returns in terms of money and some of them were able to repay the old debts. The trend has continued but the liquidation of old debts has slackened on account of the cultivator being left with little savings due to considerable rise in the cost of consumer goods and agricultural inputs. The per capita income of an average farmer has no doubt gone up with the increase in agricultural production, but it has been largely offset by the enormous rise in population and prices of other necessary commodities.

The Reserve Bank of India estimate that the family of an average cultivator was indebted to the extent of Rs 501.89 in 1971, of which only Rs 9.31 were accepted in kind and the rest valued at Rs 492.58 was borrowed in cash. The total assets of an agriculturists family amounted to Rs 20,812. The assets of an average agricultural labour's household whose number in the district is considerable have been estimated at Rs 1,867.24 and his debts at Rs 246.6.

According to the lead bank survey report 1971, majority of the rural families depend on private sources for their credit needs. Money-lending

was the profession of certain families residing in towns and quite often engaged in commercial enterprises such as sale of potato, tobacco, wheat and other goods. Money was generally taken for paying the loans of the government (*taqavi*) and the co-operative societies. The increasing cost of agricultural inputs, endless litigations, marriages and other social obligations and various other traditional ceremonies are some of the main causes of rural indebtedness.

Urban Indebtedness

Industrial and office workers, residing at Budaun and other urban centres find it difficult to make the two ends meet on account of rising prices and the resultant high cost of living. They, therefore, fall back on borrowing. The rate of interest charged by urban money-lenders varies from 24 to 36 per cent per annum.

The Reserve Bank of India conducted a survey in 1971, which estimated that the average value of the total assets of the household of an urban artisan was Rs 2,797.98 and his family was indebted to the extent of Rs 300.71.

Debt-relief Legislations

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, attempts were made since the first quarter of the present century to find a remedy for rural indebtedness and though legislations were passed to regulate the terms and conditions, etc., of money-lending, yet the policy of *laissez-fair* continued to prevail in this sphere.

The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, was the first enactment, which authorised the courts to reopen transactions between the parties and relieve the debtor of the liability in respect of any excessive interest and unfair transaction. By an amendment in 1926 the Act was made applicable to any party seeking relief from mortgage. But the Act did not give precise definition of the terms 'unfair' and 'excessive' as applied to contracts and rates of interest respectively and the law courts could not always determine whether a transaction was 'unfair' and the rate of interest charged was 'excessive'. Thus the Act could not serve the purpose for which it was enacted and remained in practice, an ineffective piece of legislation.

In the period of depression from 1927 to 1933 and the post-depression era ending 1939, legislative measures were undertaken for the purpose of scaling down and adjusting the regions of debts of the cultivators. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, brought about some measure of relief to the agriculturists of the district as it provided, inter alia, for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest on mortgage and non-mortgage debts. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided that execution proceedings against tenants and proprietors, whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year would be unconditionally stayed. Further the United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided for accounting of interest at low rates and protecting the property of debtors from any large-scale liquidation.

To regulate rural indebtedness State government decided to introduce further reforms in 1975 and the U.P. Regulation of Money-lending Ordinance, 1976, was enforced in the district under which the business of money-lending without a licence and in contravention of the rules has been made penal. The ordinance aims at providing relief to small farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans and other weaker sections of the community against extortion by the money-lender. The law is also expected to help in curbing black money. Among other things it provides for fixation, by government, of rates of interest on loans, issue of receipt and account slips by money-lenders for every payment made to them. Advance of loans of Rs 1,000 or above can now only be made through cheques.

Commercial loans of over Rs 5,000 advanced by the banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India, co-operative societies and government and loans taken from provident fund accounts are not covered by the ordinance.

ROLE OF PRIVATE MONEY-LENDERS AND FINANCIERS

In the urban sector, besides nationalised and other banks, local money-lenders and other private agencies provide credit facilities. In the rural areas, professional money-lenders, farmer landlords, affluent farmers, traders, commission agents and co-operative societies are the agencies the borrower turns to when in need.

Though money lending by private individuals in rural areas has since been licensed and regulated, yet one may not infrequently come across cases in which interest is being charged over and above the rate fixed by the government.

Commercial Banks

There are 40 offices of 8 commercial banks in the district. The location of the office of each commercial bank in the district is given below :

Name of commercial bank	Location of office
State Bank of India	Budaun civil lines, Budaun city, Ujhani, Sahaswan, Bilsa, Dataganj, Bisauli, Islamnagar, Alapur (pay office), Dahagawan (pay office), Qadir Chauk (pay office), Saidpur (pay office), Samrer (pay office), Gunnaur
Nationalised Banks :	
Punjab National Bank	Budaun civil lines, Budaun city, Babraja, Bisauli, Gunnaur, Junawai, Kakrala, Usawan, Ujhani, Usehat, Wazirganj, Sakhanu, Kumhargaoon, Asafpur, Rajpura, Gawan
Central Bank of India	Budaun
Bank of Baroda	Budaun
Allahabad Bank	Budaun
Non-Nationalised Banks :	
The Banaras State Bank	Budaun, Wazirganj, Ujhani
The Barcilly Corporation Bank	Budaun, Ujhani
The Hindustan Commercial Bank	Budaun, Bilsa

In the past most of the advances made by the banks went to merchants and traders. However, after their nationalisation in 1969, the trend has changed and by September, 1976 as much as 31.6 per cent of the total advances made by commercial banks in the district were diverted to the priority sectors comprising agriculture, small-scale industries, transport, retail trade and small business.

The total advances and deposits in the district as in 1976-77 were Rs 1,63,99,000 and Rs 6,97,08,000 respectively. The credit deposit ratio was 23.5 per cent.

The following statement gives the amount of advances given to different sectors of economy in the district in 1976-77 :

Sectors	Amount (in Rs)	No. of accounts
Agriculture		
(a) Direct	48,07,000	6,921
(b) Indirect	47,90,000	1,619
Small-scale industries	38,41,000	1,349
Road and water transport	16,65,000	157
Retail trade and small business	22,96,000	1,480

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement in the district was initiated with the establishment of the village banks of Raffeisen pattern in the early years of the present century. In 1901, an organisation society for village banks was formed at Budaun and banks were opened at Ujhani and Kakora in that year. Subsequently they were established at Bisauli, Gunnaur, Gawan, Oiya, Bhatauli and Sarai Piparia in 1902, at Rajaula in 1903 and at Sirasaul and Pathariya in the following year. This society had in 1906 a membership of 72 persons and a total capital of Rs 11,200 of which Rs 6,050 were subscribed and the rest obtained as loan to be repaid within 15 years. These banks ultimately failed as the debtors did not repay the loan promptly. To organise the co-operative movement in the country suited to the local conditions, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed in 1904, which was further amended by the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This statute forms the basis of the present day co-operative credit societies.

The co-operative movement gained momentum after independence in 1947. In 1910, the number of primary co-operative credit societies in the district was only 125 but by 1950 it had gone up to 527. The membership of societies increased from 3,750 in 1910 to 21,080 in 1950 and 39,784 in 1976. A total sum of Rs 1,87,500 was advanced to the members in 1910, the figure rising to Rs 42,16,000 in 1950 and Rs 3,74,82,572 in 1976.

The following statement gives the progress of the co-operative credit societies since 1910 :

Year	No. of primary co-operative societies	Membership	Amount of loan advanced by societies (in Rs)	Rate of interest per cent per annum
1910	125	3,750	1,87,500	7½
1920	287	8,610	4,30,500	7½
1930	342	10,260	10,26,000	9
1940	455	13,650	13,65,000	12
1950	527	21,080	42,16,000	12
1960	541	29,755	1,78,53,500	12
1976	158	39,785	3,74,82,572	15

The number of co-operative societies has decreased after 1960, as the smaller societies were amalgamated to form large viable societies.

The financial position of most of these societies is not sound enough to make them a real instrument of service in uplift of the village economy.

Other Co-operative Institutions

The District Co-operative Development Federation was established at Budaun in 1948, with a capital of about Rs 45 lakhs as an apex institution for consumer co-operatives in the district. Generally the federation purchases and sells various agricultural and consumer goods. In 1976-77 the federation, besides its usual trade activity, also ran a cold storage at Budaun and hired out two tractors to its members for agricultural operations, but suffered a loss of Rs 23,000 on a capital investment of Rs 4 lakhs.

There were four Co-operative Marketing Societies situated at Budaun, Ujhani, Babrala and Wazirganj in 1977. Food-grains, chemical fertilizers and other consumer goods are sold by these marketing societies and the cultivators also market their produce through them.

The following statement gives certain relevant details of these marketing societies :

Name of society	Year of establishment	Location	Value of produce sold in 1976-77 (in lakhs of rupees)
Budaun Sahkari Kraya Vikraya Samitti, Ltd.	1959	Lotanpura, Budaun	16.35
Babrala Sahkari Kraya Vikraya Samitti, Ltd.	1961	Babrala	1.50
Ujhani Sahkari Kraya Vikraya Samitti, Ltd.	1958	Bhadwarganj at Ujhani	21.13
Wazirganj Sahkari Kraya Vikraya Samitti, Ltd.	1964	Wazirganj	17.51

Co-operative Banks

The District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was established at Budaun in 1912. By 1977 it had 14 branches in the district, which were located at Budaun, Dataganj, Alapur, Usehat, Binawar, Wazirganj, Asafpur, Bisauli, Islamnagar, Bilsa, Sahaswan, Ujhani, Babrala and Rajpur. The bank had a membership of 231 and an investment of Rs 69,56,111 in 1977. The bank finances the co-operative institutions of the district and also provides banking facilities to public including its members.

The following statement gives total deposits and advances of the bank in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 :

Year	Total advances (in lakhs of rupees)	Total deposits (in lakhs of rupees)
1974-75	123.15	143.01
1975-76	218.39	167.36
1976-77	260.93	170.87

The Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd., was established at Budaun in 1962. The bank had five branches in 1977, located at Budaun, Dataganj, Bisauli, Sahaswan and Gunnaur. The bank provides medium and long-term loans (for 7 to 15 years) at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum interest mainly for the development of agriculture. In recent years the bank also started advancing credit for the implementation of various minor irrigation schemes. It provided loans amounting to Rs 441.58 lakhs in 1976-77.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme has been in operation in the district from the closing years of the last century. A number of small savings schemes have been in operation during the last nearly three decades, primarily with the object of inculcating a habit of thrift in the people of small income groups and encouraging them to invest their savings in the post offices so that the money may be kept in circulation and utilized in national development schemes. The Chinese aggression of 1962 led to introduction of defence deposit and national defence certificates. The Government of India introduced a 15 year public provident fund scheme in 1974-75 for the benefit of those people who had no regular savings schemes for old age, like pension or provident fund.

The following statement gives the total value of various securities in the district in 1976-77 :

No. of accounts	32,036
Net value of securities (in Rs)	18,78,300
Net value of mature securities (in Rs)	3,49,39,800

Life Insurance

The life insurance business was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956 and a branch office of the corporation was opened at Budaun in 1960. The following statement gives an idea of the business done by the Life Insurance Corporation in the district in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 :

Year	Total number of persons assured	Total business (in Rs)
1974-75	1,832	2,01,67,500
1975-76	2,018	2,19,00,550
1976-77	2,299	2,06,86,000

Government Loans

It had been a tradition of the rulers of the country to provide relief to the agriculturists particularly in times of distress. After the attainment of independence in 1947, the loans are advanced not only for distress but also for the development of the agricultural economy. Sums of Rs 4,88,404 and Rs 78,631 were distributed by the government to the cultivators as loans (*taqavi*) in 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

Currency and Coinage

Punch-marked coins, with one or two figures engraved on them as symbol of the issuing authority were in circulation as far back as the sixth century B.C. Imperial Guptas issued a series of fine coins, which are considered to be of high artistic standard. The weight of the earliest coins was based on the system laid down in the *Manusamhita*. Generally coins of single metal, copper, silver or gold were in circulation. The silver coin was known as *purana* or *dhurana* and weighed 32 *ratis*.

In the medieval period there were mainly three types of coins the *dam*, the rupee and the *mohar*. A rupee comprised 40 *dams* and 10 rupees were computed as equal to a gold *mohar*. In the nineteenth century and for about the first decade of twentieth century, many silver and copper coins were current in the district. The most common was the Bareilly rupee of 171.9 grains, the Chandausi rupee of 171.1 grains, three denominations of the Najibabad rupee of 173, 171 and 169.3 grains each, the Lucknow rupee of 172.3 grains, the Sher Shahi rupee of 172.1 grains, the Furrukhabadi rupee of 169.2 grains and the Lucknow (*machlidar*) rupee of 173 grains.

The British issued their own rupee of 180 grains. A rupee comprised 16 *annas* and an *anna* was divided into 12 pies or four paisa (old). The decimal system of coinage was introduced on October 1, 1958. The rupee has been divided into 100 paise. There are coins of one paisa, two paise, three paise, five paise, 10 paise, 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise.

The currency consists of one rupee notes and coins issued by the Government of India and the bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has issued notes of denomination of rupees two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, one thousand five thousand and ten thousand. The notes of denomination of one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand have been demonetised since 16 January 1978. Currency and coinage are made available to the district through the branches of the State Bank of India, which in turn receives its supply of currency notes and coins from the currency office of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

The introduction of the railways in the country considerably reduced the importance of the river system (Ganga and Ram Ganga in the district) as the main arteries of trade and commerce and dealt a death blow to Budaun as a trade centre. With the advent of rail and road transport, the river-borne traffic has virtually disappeared and the two rivers Ganga and Ramganga, instead of being means of easy communication, have rather become obstacles in quick and smooth flow of traffic. The construction of railway largely affected the course of commerce, Chandausi in Moradabad becoming the chief mart in place of Bilsa in this district, which for many years was the most important collecting and forwarding centre of goods. The development of road transport has somewhat retrieved the prosperity of Budaun.

The district of Budaun is neither well-connected nor well served by the railways, the absence of broad gauge over a large part of it being conspicuous. However, Budaun the headquarters town of the district is well-connected with the divisional headquarters Bareilly, by the Kasganj Kathgodam section of the North-Eastern Railway (metre gauge). The broad gauge traverses the district along its northern and western parts covering only small distances. For every 1,000 sq. km. railway availability in Budaun works out to about 15 km. as against the State average of 29 km. In addition to railways there is a network of roads, connecting all trade centres including the town of Budaun to all important places within and outside the district. Chandausi being an important trade centre in northern India is connected with Budaun by an all-weather metalled road. A bridge on the Ganga near Farrukhabad is nearing completion which will connect Budaun with Farrukhabad and Kanpur.

At the close of the last century the trade of the district mainly consisted of food-grains, sugar, *gur* (jaggery), ghee, edible oils, tobacco and spices. A certain amount of trade was also carried on in manufactured articles.

Though the modality of trade has undergone vast changes since then, yet the agricultural commodities still form the bulk of the export trade while the imports comprise mainly manufactured articles like cloth, machinery, metal goods, chemical fertilisers, kerosene oil and coal. Sugar, ghee, milk products, edible oils and agricultural implements are being exported in larger quantities since the mid sixties of the present century. Budaun is known chiefly for its cotton yarn, straw-board, ground-nut

oil, packing paper, handloom cloth and khadi, palm *gur* and palm leaf products, etc. Handloom cloth, khadi and cotton yarn is exported to different parts of the State.

Exports and Imports

The exports of the district comprise mostly agricultural products like ground-nut, ground-nut oil, *bajra*, maize and wheat.

The following list gives description and value of commodities exported from the district in 1976-77 :

Commodity	Quantity (in M. Tonnes)	Value (in Rs)
Ground-nut	1,000	25,00,000
<i>Bajra</i>	2,500	25,00,000
Maize	1,200	9,00,000
Wheat	60,000	6,80,000

Imports—The district imports a large number of items, the chief being cotton and cotton cloth, cement, coal, iron and steel, fertilizers, kerosene oil, petrol, agricultural implements and agricultural products like pulses and rice. In 1976-77 district imported 1,800 M. tonnes of pulses and 1,000 M. tonnes of rice.

Trade Centres

The district has a number of trade centres which serve as distributing points for goods, whether imported or locally produced, the city of Budaun, through its wholesale and retail markets, being one of the main distributing centre. Each tahsil has its own trade centre for the disposal of goods and weekly or bi-weekly markets are held at important places.

There are 20 organised wholesale markets (*mandis*) 10 urban and 10 rural, of which Budaun, Ujhani, Bisauli, Bilsa, Wazirganj, Dataganj, Bahraia, Sahaswan are the regulated ones. Other wholesale markets are situated at Allahpur, Usawan, Kashimpur Aril, Kumhargaoon, Usehat, Buxsaina, Jagatpur, Malgawan, Binawar, Sheikhpur, Qadir Chauk. Most of these serve as centres for exchange and purchase of commodities in the surrounding rural hinterland.

The wholesale markets at Budaun, Bilsa, Ujhani and Sahaswan were the main markets of the district in the past. But after the introduction of the railways Chandausi in Moradabad district, became one of the leading important markets (*mandi*) in northern India. Further, almost all the railway stations have become collecting centres for agricultural produce and are steadily rising in importance.

Drugs, medicines, cloth, agricultural implements, fertilisers, machinery, furniture, fruits, vegetables and general merchandise are sold in the urban centres of the district. The markets at different trade centers also reflect the industrial growth of the district. [Ghee, milk products, handloom cloth, foundry castings (weights and measures, etc.), edible oils which are produced in the district are sold in the local markets].

The following statement gives the figures of sale relating to regulated markets of the district in 1976-77 :

Name of regulated market (Mandi)	Value of total sale (in crores of rupees)
Budaun	8.00
Ujaini	5.56
Bisauli	1.50
Bilsi	3.00
Wazirganj	2.50
Dataganj	1.25
Babrala	1.00
Sahaswan	0.90

Retail Trade

The common requirements of the villagers and those residing in the urban centres of the district are generally supplied by traders and pedlars operating in the local *bazars*. The wholesale markets in the rural areas are also retail trade centres, besides which *bazars* known as *hats* are also held periodically. Of the village *hats* 154 are smaller ones (number of persons collecting being 100 to 1,000), 7 are medium-sized (the number of persons collecting being 1,000-1,500) and 7 are big ones (the number of persons collecting being over 1,500).

The following statement gives the number of *hats* held in each tahsil of the district :

Tahsil	No. of hats held
Gunnaur	37
Bisauli	35
Sahaswan	38
Budaun	25
Dataganj	38

With a view to strengthening the agricultural economy and keeping the pipeline of the public distribution properly and adequately fed, the state has also entered the market with particular reference to cereals.

State Trading

The marketing wing of the food and civil supplies department of the State government, the Food Corporation of India, the Provincial Co-operative Marketing Societies and the Co-operative Federation are the main agencies through which the produce is procured from the cultivators.

Price Control and Rationing

In the wake of the Second World War (1939-45), the prices of all commodities increased. In order to arrest their further rise and to give relief to the consumers, chiefly in the urban areas, the prices of a large number of commodities were controlled and supply of many of them to the consumers was rationed. Some of the more important commodities thus controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, safety matches, drugs, and petrol. Dealers in these commodities had to take licence from the government. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains, chiefly wheat and its products, rice, sugar and kerosene oil have, as and when needed, been in operation in different areas with varying emphasis.

Fair-price shops

There were 96 fair-price shops in the district in 1976-77. They form the backbone of the public distribution system of essential commodities like sugar, rice, wheat, wheat products etc., but the consumers often prefer to buy them from the open market where the prices are more competitive and the goods more varied.

Fairs

A list of fairs held in the district is given earlier at the end of chapter III (People). Most of the fairs are of religious nature. Generally sweets, country handicrafts, mill and handloom cloth are sold in the fairs. A few fairs like Kakera on the Ganga attract large number of traders and businessmen, even from outside the district, and utensils, agricultural implements and general merchandise are marketed on a fairly large scale.

Warehousing

Warehousing facilities in the district include godowns of the State warehousing corporation, regional marketing department, the food corporation of India, the co-operative department, and the state co-operative federation. The total number of godowns was 169 in 1974-75, with a storage capacity of 66,960 metric tonnes. Of these 5 godowns with a storage capacity of 14,250 metric tonnes were reserved for use by their department or the corporation. The rest with a storage capacity of 52,710 metric tonnes were available on hire.

The following statement shows the number of godowns in the district and their storage capacity in 1974-75 :

(Capacity—M.Tonnes)

Name of controlling institution	Private godown		Rented godown		Total godown	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
Regional marketing department	—	—	21	4,550	21	4,550
Food corporation of India	—	—	3	1,160	3	1,160
Co-operative department	8	750	—	—	8	750
State warehousing corporation	1	3,590	140	47,000	141	50,590
State co-operative federation	1	10,000	—	—	1	10,000
Total	10	14,250	164	52,710	174	66,960

These godowns are generally located in big *mandies* or markets of the district. The rural areas of the district lack proper storage facilities for the cultivators, the result being often considerable loss of valuable seeds and grains from insects, pests and other adverse conditions. Financial assistance is available through the district co-operative bank for constructing storage houses and grain bins. Small Farmers' Development Agency (S.F.D.A.) also provides financial assistance in the construction of grain bins by the farmers.

For the storage of fertilisers the district had a total of 115 godown with a storage capacity of 18,500 metric tonnes in 1974-75 :

The following statement gives the number of such godowns and their storage capacity in 1974-75 :

(Capacity—M. Tonnes)

Name of institution	Private godowns		Rented godowns		Total godowns	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
Agriculture department	18	3,700	15	1,700	33	5,400
Co-operative department	51	1,900	—	—	51	1,900
Sugar-cane department	—	—	9	1,800	9	1,800
State co-operative federation	5	7,000	—	—	5	7,000
Agricultural industries corporation	—	—	17	2,400	17	2,400
Total	74	12,600	41	5,900	115	18,500

Weights and Measures

The measures of weight in use in the district were peculiar and inconvenient for weighing milk and sweets the "Company *Wazan*" or government *seer* of 80 *tolas* was the standard, but spices, brass and metalware were sold by the *nawabi seer* of 100 *tolas*. There was yet a third standard, the *dharrā* or *rajwari seer* of 113 *tolas* which was used for dealings in grain. For weighing gold and silver ornaments an entirely different standard existed. For these the unit was the *Chawal* and as its name implies, it was a grain of husked rice. Six *chawals* made one *rati*, which is the seed of *mulhati* or Indian liquorice. This is a small red pea with a tiny black spot on it, and is perhaps on that account sometimes called *chashm-i-khuras* or cock's eye. Eight *ratis* made one *masha* and 12 *mashas* were equal to one *tola* and 5 *tolas* made a *chhatak*. Measures of distance or area were all founded on the *qadam* or pace. This was not the pace of the ordinary male walker, but the distance which a women, carrying full waterpot on her head, would traverse in two steps. The *kos*, theoretically measures 1,909 *qadams*, but in practice its length varies, even within the district. The local standard of area was the *bigha*, a square of 20 *qadams*. This is known as a *kachha bigha* to distinguish it from the government or *pakka bigha* of 2,756 square yards.

The measurement of time was generally confined to units known as *pahar*, *ghanta*, *pal* and *ghari*. About 60 *pals* made one *ghari*, 2½ *ghari* made a *ghanta* (hour) and 3 *ghantas* made one *pahar*.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district in October 1, 1960. For the proper enforcement of the new system, the State government appointed a controller of weights and measures, at Lucknow, as head of the department. At the district level the office of senior inspector, weights and measures has been established. He is assisted by an inspector and some other staff.

Each trader in the district has to submit his weights and measures for periodical inspection, which are stamped after being found accurate.

The following statement gives the number of seizures and verifications carried out by the department in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 :

Year	No. of seized weights and measures	No. of verifications and stampings
1974-75	802	20,936
1975-76	862	20,717
1976-77	862	22,878

Camps are also held in the wholesale markets and the traders are induced to buy the accurate weights and measures. Once in a year a publicity week is organised in big markets of the district where new weights and measures are publicised through films, posters, placards hoardings and pamphlets. Those who refuse to adopt the new weights and measures and persist in using the old ones, are brought to book and punished.

The following statement gives the number of persons punished in the district for using illegal weights and measures in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 :

Year	No. of persons punished by court	No. of persons whose cases were compounded
1974-75	45	850
1975-76	801	283
1976-77	199	271



CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Trade Routes and Highways

In early days, when Budaun first rose to prominence under the rule of the Pathan Sultans of Delhi, roads in the modern sense were unknown, but the town was located on a well recognised highway from Delhi to Avadh and further east. It appears to have crossed the Ganga by the ferry of Rajghat near Gunnaur, and thence to have led past Sahaswan to Budaun, turning north-eastwards from the latter place towards Aonla and Pilibhit. There is little to show that this road was maintained under the rule of Sher Shah and the Mughals, and it appears that from that time onwards Budaun more or less sank into comparative insignificance, as the highway now ran from Delhi through Sambhal and Bareilly towards Shahjahanpur and Lucknow, avoiding this district altogether. In the beginning of the British rule by East India Company roads were practically non-existent and the tracks, which went by that name, wound about through jungles and marshes to avoid intruding on cultivated or culturable lands, and were impassable for six rainy months of the year, while journey was difficult during the rest of the year too. Under the early Settlement landowners were nominally bound to keep in repair the public roads passing through their estates, but the system proved very unsatisfactory, and such labour as was forthcoming was merely wasted on the circuitous routes then in use. At the first regular Settlement the zamindars agreed to contribute a cess of one per cent of the revenue instead of executing the repairs themselves, and the administration of this fund was vested in a local committee constituted in 1841. Upto the freedom struggle of 1857 there were no government roads in the district, and all the existing highways had been made and repaired by the local committee. The latter had to deal with a large amount of traffic, comprising the bulk of the export produce from Bareilly, Pilibhit and greater part of Moradabad. This was brought through Budaun either for shipment on the Ganga or else carried to Hathras, Delhi, and other trade towns in the Doab. The work accomplished by the committee was considerable. The old road to Bareilly through Aonla was improved, and a new trunk road was constructed from Bareilly to Budaun and Kachhla-ghat. The important market of Chandausi in district Moradabad was connected by means of four roads with Anupshahr, Ramghat, Kachhlaghat, and Fatehgarh by way of Budaun. These constituted the mainlines of traffic at that time, while other internal roads were made in order to connect the principal towns and villages within the district. By 1855 there were about 750 km. of road of which nearly 34 km. were metalled, the metalled portion being confined to a portion of the new trunk road to Bareilly. After 1857 the work was carried more briskly and steadily. New roads were constructed and those in existence improved. In the beginning of the present century (1906) there were 192 km. of metalled and 727 km. of unmetalled roads in the district. By 1915, 31 km. more of unmetalled roads had been metalled followed by metalling of another, 33 km. of kutchra roads by 1921. In the year 1947, the district had 240 km. of metalled roads

of which 56 km. were under the management of the public works department and the remaining under the erstwhile district board (now Zila Parishad). During the period from 1947 to 1963, 131 km. of new metalled roads were constructed and 120 km. of already metalled roads were either reconstructed or repaired. Besides, 5 km. of metalled roads, constructed through *shramdan* (voluntary labour) were taken over by the public works department for maintenance. In 1976-77 the total length of the roads in the district was about 900 km. of which about 233 km. were State Highways, 97 km. major district roads and the remaining other district roads and the roads under Zila Parishad. A list of roads (with their total lengths) in the district is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

The means of conveyance in the early days were palanquins of one kind or other, horses, camels, elephants, bullock-carts and carriages drawn by horses, bullocks or camels. *Dolis* (litters) and *palkis* (palanquins) were used by those who could afford such conveyances. Mechanised transport made its appearance in the district about the first decade of the present century. Motor-cars, buses, motor-cycles, bicycles and cycle-rickshaws in the city and its outskirts are a common sight. As an economical and easy means of transport the bicycle is by far the most popular particularly among students, small traders, washermen, milkmen, etc., and is also hired out on hourly, daily and monthly rates. Cycle-rickshaws are also much in demand and to a great extent have driven *ekkas* and *tongas* off the roads. *Dolis* and *palkis*, once used by the rich, may now be seen only on the occasions of such marriages as are still preferred in the orthodox style.

In the rural areas the bullock-cart is still a multipurpose vehicle. It is employed for different agricultural purposes like carrying manure, grain, fodder and building materials, as also for the conveyance of people at the time of illness, pilgrimages, fairs, festivals and marriages. Though cycle-rickshaws too have made their appearance in the rural areas, it is yet the bicycle which has come into common use in the villages. Tractors, though solely meant for agricultural purposes, are also used as a means of transport in the rural areas. Boats still ply on the rivers and carry some passenger or cargo but they have lost their former importance with the advent of quicker rail and road transport facilities.

In the urban areas vehicles have to be registered with the local bodies like the municipal boards, town areas, etc., which often lay down standard tariff, but in practice the fare is generally on the higher side and settled mutually between the parties. The Zila Parishad is the registering authority for the public and private vehicles plying in the rural areas.

Mechanised Vehicular Traffic

Till 1947 motor vehicles, mainly minibuses and trucks, were few in number in the district. With the construction and repair of more roads in the last three decades, their number has considerably increased

making clearance of traffic easy and quick. Consumer goods, agricultural produce, building materials and various other commodities are generally transported by goods carriers, both heavy and light. The freight is usually settled by the parties concerned and varies from one to two rupees per km. An average size goods carrier has a pay load of 74 quintals. These vehicles and their like are required to be registered with the regional transport officer of the State government on payment of a fixed annual fee whereupon permits are issued for the vehicle to ply on the roads in the State. The national permit scheme has also been recently launched by the Central Government to supplement rail transport and facilitate movement of goods from one part of the country to another. Both government and private buses are plied for the transport of passengers. The following statement gives the kind and number of registered vehicles in the district on road in 1976-77 :

Kind of vehicles	No. of vehicles
Public carriers	109
Stage carriages	154
Motor cars	100
Motor cycles	285
Others	89

U.P. State Road Transport Corporation

The U.P. government roadways organisation which has been converted into the U.P. State road transport corporation with effect from June 1, 1972 started plying buses for passenger traffic in the district in 1956 and their number has gradually increased since then, bus journey being found to be more convenient by people who live in the interior areas as buses run past villages and small towns which are off the railway routes. In the year 1976, the corporation buses plied on 18 routes in the district their number being 46.

Railways

The branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (later known as the East Indian Railway) from Bareilly to Aligarh was opened to traffic in the district in 1872 while a metre gauge line from Bareilly to Budaun and Soron was opened to traffic in the beginning of 1906. With the regrouping of the railways from May 14, 1952, the former fell in the Bareilly-Chandausi-Aligarh section of the Northern Railway. It enters the district from district Bareilly and traversing through the northern part of tahsil Bisauli for 26 km. leads to Chandausi in district Moradabad. The branch from Chandausi to Aligarh runs through tahsil Gunnaur for 21 km. crossing the Ganga at Rajghat. There are five stations in tahsil Bisauli and three in tahsil Gunnaur on this section in the district.

The Kathgodam Kasganj section of the North-Eastern Railway enters the district in the extreme north-eastern part of tahsil Budaun which it traverses from north-east to south-west of for some 50 km., reaching the Ganga at Kachhla. There are nine railway station on this line in the district. The following statement gives the names of railway stations in the district and their distances from the previous station and the district headquarters.

Name of railway	Station	Distance from previous stations (km.)	Distance from district headquarters
Northern			
BAREILLY CHANDAUSI ALIGARH SECTION			
	Karengi	7 (From Reoti Bohra Khera)	42
	Dabtara	6	48
	Purwa Khera Halt	5	48
	Asafpur	5	88
	Sisarka*	4	58
	Dhanari	6 (From Pathakpur Halt)	88
	Bhakrauli	6	94
	Babrala	7	101
North-Eastern			
KATHGODAM KASGANJ SECTION			
	Bamiana	13 (From Bareilly Jn.)	80
	Makrandpur	6	24
	Ghatpur	11	18
	Budaun	13	—
	Shukhupur	5	5
	Ujjhani	8	18
	Bitroi	13	26
	Kachhla	8	20
	Kachhla Bridge	2	81

*There are four railway stations between Sisarka and Dhanari in district Moradabad.

Travel Facilities

Before the introduction of locomotives and mechanised transport, journeys in the district were beset with dangers and difficulties, people generally travelling in groups. Robbers infested the roads and halting places were few and far between. Serais and inns provided food and shelter for travellers as well as a resting place for their animals.

Dharmsalas—The district has few places of any religious importance and, therefore, the number of dharmsalas is also small and they are generally used by marriage parties. Quicker means of transport making stay not always necessary, have also lessened the importance of dharmsalas. A list of dharmsalas in the district is given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses—There are a number of inspection houses and dak bungalows in the district which are maintained by certain departments of the government for the use of their own officers though officers of other departments and other people including tourists may also be given accommodation if it is available. A list of inspection houses and dak bungalows is given in Statement III at the end of the chapter.

POST-OFFICES

The history of the post-offices in the district is not much different from that of the other parts of the State. At first the arrangements can by no means be said to have been perfect, as the transmission of correspondence was entrusted solely to the police, but in 1838 a new scheme was instituted, by which a force of runners was kept between Budaun and the outlying police-stations, the cost of maintenance being defrayed by the zamindars. In 1846 a fresh departure was made by allowing private letters to be carried along these mail lines. There were four principal lines from Budaun to Gounaur; Budaun to Islamnagar through Bilsa, from Budaun to Bisauli and from Budaun to Usehat. The district dak was altogether independent of general post which was maintained by government of India along the roads from Bareilly to Budaun and Mathura and from Budaun to Dataganj and Shahjahanpur. With the exception of the general post, there was no means of communication with the tract lying beyond the district. In 1863 the system was further improved and the personal obligation of the zamindars was replaced by a regular cess for the purpose. Under the Act XIV of 1866 the operations of the general post-office were greatly extended, and a number of local mail lines were taken over, the object in view being the gradual abolition of the district post, save in places where an establishment of an office was considered, necessary for administrative purposes, but not warranted under the commercial principles of the post-offices. By 1877 there were 7 general and 11 district post-offices in Budaun, the latter being gradually taken over by the government of India. With the passage of time the postal activity kept on expanding, it being more rapid and diversified in the post independence period. In 1977 there were a head post-office, a telegraph office and 268 branch post-offices in the district.

STATEMENT I

List of Roads in District Budaun

Reference Page No. 116

Name of road	Length in km. in district
Under Public Works Department	
<i>State Highways</i>	
Pilibhit-Bareilly-Bharatpur Road	52.410
Moradabad-Farrukhabad Road	91.237
Meerut-Budaun Road	78.255
Chandausi-Aligarh-Agra Road	16.000
<i>Major District Roads</i>	
Budaun-Dataganj Road	27.075
Bisauli-Kachla Road	40.870
Dataganj-Ushet Road	29.650
<i>Other District Roads</i>	
Ghatpuri Railway Feeder Road	1.115
Approach road to Kachla Inspection House	0.420
Link road to Jaunda Baheri	0.485
Kachla Railway Feeder Road	1.082
Budaun-Qadarchowk Road	16.700
Bisauli-Asafpur Road	11.020
Kachla-Chansunga Road	5.152
Mahokampur link Road	0.604
Babrala-Anupshahr Road	8.000
Miaon-Hazratpur Road	0.000
Dataganj-Beladandi Road	7.025
Rajghat Feeder Road	8.290
Gunnaur-Gawan Road	0.658
Babrala Railway Feeder Road	0.542
Bisauli-Islamnagar-Behjoi Road	23.500
Bisauli-Dabbara Railway Station Road	0.250
Babrala-Gawan Road	17.520
	<i>[contd.]</i>

I	■
Budaun-Kakrala-Usehat Road	15,250
Dataganj-Sadullaganj Road	13,800
Asafpur-Chandausi Road	12,350
Bilsi-Islamnagar Road	20,000
Islamnagar -Chandausi Road	13,700
Ujhani Road	4,360
Asafpur-Dandi Road	7,800
Gawan-Rehra Road	11,000
Total	426,015

Under Zila Parishad :

Budaun-Aonla	16,000	Metalled
Chandhari-Badan Singh Road	8,000	"
Badaun-Sheikhupur Road	6,400	"
Nugla Sharqui Road	0,400	"
Church Road	0,470	"
Jagat-Sakhanu Road	2,190	"
Ramzanpur-Asrasi Road	2,250	"
Ujhani-Manakpur Road	1,000	"
Jhani-Kakora-Jalalpur Road	16,020	Unmetalled
Bisauli-Aonla Road	14,500	"
Binauar-Bilhat Road	6,400	"
Miaon-Labhari Road	22,400	"
Sadullaganj-Bichaura Road	33,600	"
Budaun-Baksena Road	24,000	"
Kalauthi-Hazratpur Road	5,600	"
Dataganj-Chitri Road	14,400	"
Bilsi-Sahaswan Road	16,000	"
Bilsi-Ujhani Road	17,600	"
Kachla-Sahsuan Road	19,200	"
Islamnagar Sahaswan Road	28,800	"
Bisauli-Sikandrabad Road	11,400	"
Islamnagar-Sultangarh Road	9,400	"

[Contd.]

1	2
Saidpur-Karengi Road	12,800 Unmetalled
Islamnagar-Ramghat Road	30,400 „
Babrala-Ghaupur Road	14,000 „
Bisauli-Gawan Road	32,000 „
Gunnaur-Asadpur Road	7,600 „
Anupshahr-Chandausi Road	19,900 „
Anupshahr-Moradabad Road	18,600 „

STATEMENT II

List of Dharmsalas

Reference Page No. 119

Village/Town	Name	Facilities provided	Management
	TAHSIL SAHASWAN		
Bilsi	Baresaini Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Sahaswan	Dharmasala Muhalla Chahshishi	„	„
	TAHSIL BUDAUN		
	Nil		
	TAHSIL DATAGANJ		
Dataganj	Sri Sia Ram Dharmasala	„	„
	TAHSIL BISAU LI		
Bisauli	Sri Radhn Krishna Dharmasala	„	„
	Sri Ram Krishna Dharmasala	„	„
	Sri Purnagir Ram Krishna Dharmasala	„	„
Islamnagar	Sri Dharmnarain Bais Dharmasala	„	„
	Sri Poshakilal Dharmasala	„	„
Wazirganj	Sri Guljari Lal Dharmasala	„	„
	TAHSIL GUNNAUR		
Gawan	Sri Setaraniji Dharmasala	„	„
	Sri Krishnapal Singh Dharmasala	„	„
Mahanpur	Sri Hari Baba Dharmasala	„	„
Msadpur	Sri Hari Baba Dharmasala	„	„
Gunnaur	Sri Bada Mahadeva Dharmasala	„	„

STATEMENT III

Inspection House, Dak Bungalow, etc.

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Village/Town	Name	Management
TAHSIL SAHASWAN		
Sahaswan	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Bhisi	Ditto	Ditto
Bairnati	Ditto	Tube-well Department
Hedampur	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL BUDAUN		
Budaun	Dak Bungalow	Ditto
Budaun	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Harraiganj	Ditto	Tube-well Department
Kachhla	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL DATAGANJ		
Dataganj	Dak Bungalows	Zila Parishad
Usehat	Dak Bungalows	Ditto
Alapur	Inspection House	Tube-well Department
TAHSIL BISAULI		
Bisauli	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Wazirganj	Ditto	Tube-well Department
Palia	Ditto	
Mohkampur	Ditto	
Kudholi	Ditto	
Karengi	Ditto	
TAHSIL GUNNGUR		
Babrala	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Gunnaur Chhita	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to the decennial census of 1971 economic activity of the people was divided into two categories namely main and subsidiary. Unlike the census of 1961, part-time workers were not included in the category of workers in 1971 but were included in subsidiary category.

The total population of the district in 1971 stood at 16,45,967. Of these 5,19,083 were workers (5,11,409 males and 7,674 females) and 11,26,884 non-workers (3,97,095 males and 7,29,789 females), the former constituting 31.58 and the latter 68.47 per cent of the total population. The census of 1971 registered an increase of 22,386 workers over the figures of 1961 when they numbered 4,86,697.

All persons who were economically active but were neither cultivators nor agricultural labourers were considered to be engaged in miscellaneous occupations. Their number was 77,301 and 61,257 in 1961 and 1971 respectively. An idea of distribution of non-agricultural workers among the major categories of miscellaneous occupations in 1961 and 1971 may be had from the following statement :

Occupations	1961	1971
Mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, development of plantations or orchards and allied activities	606	1,905
Household industries	19,411	7,812
Manufacturing other than household industry	4,020	8,855
Construction	2,054	2,011
Trade and commerce	14,863	13,798
Transport, communications and storage	2,449	4,147
Other services	38,528	22,729
Total	77,031	61,257

That fewer persons were engaged in other vocations in 1971 was probably the result of the new concept of categorisation. Unlike the 1961 census, only such persons were enumerated as workers in 1971 who worked regularly and for longer hours, casual work, treated as an occupation in the 1961 census, being ignored. More of the workers of this category work in the rural areas. According to the 1971 census, 82,890 persons or 52.87 per cent of the miscellaneous workers worked in the rural while 28,867 or 47.13 per cent worked in the urban areas of the district.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The number of persons employed in various public services in 1961 is given in the following statement :

Category of public employment	Number of employees		
	Total	Males	Females
Police	858	838	—
Administrative departments and offices of the Central Government	169	169	—
Administrative departments and offices of the State government	510	496	14
Administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, local bodies, etc.	789	773	16
Total	2,306	2,276	30

The majority of persons employed in government services, local bodies or subordinate offices constitute the fixed income group in the district. Various types of benefits, allowances and loans on liberalised terms can be availed of by the employees.

Employees are allowed to form associations or unions under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for the protection and promotion of their service interests. Employees of the State government in the district are members of their respective service associations affiliated to their State level organisations. Likewise employees of the local bodies are members of the local authorities' employees association and the employees of the Uttar Pradesh State road transport corporation are members of the employees road transport corporation joint council. The following statement gives the number of persons employed in various public services in 1976 :

Category of public employment	Number of reporting establishments	Number of employees		
		Total	Males	Females
Administrative departments and offices of the Central Government	2	36	36	—
Administrative departments and offices of the State government	67	10,474	9,491	1,073
Administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, local bodies, etc.	49	2,625	2,433	192
Total	118	13,135	11,870	1,265

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

Teachers, principals and other administrative officers are employed in this profession. With the opening of a large number of educational institutions after Independence, the number of employees under this category has increased considerably. The following statement gives the number of persons employed under various categories in the profession in 1961 :

Teachers	Males	Females
University/degree colleges	50	8
Secondary schools	248	2
Middle and primary schools	1,899	153
Nursery and kindergarten schools	13	1
Others	384	70
Total	2,089	229

In 1971, 4,288 teachers (3,582 males and 706 females) were employed in the district.

In 1976-77 the number of teachers employed in various degree-colleges and secondary schools was 1,085 of which 48 teachers were teaching indegree colleges, and 992 in secondary schools.

In 1964, the triple-benefit scheme was extended to institutions in receipt of aid from the State but managed by local bodies or private persons, to enable the members of teaching staff to avail of the advantages of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and retirement pension, which includes family pension. Besides wards of teachers are entitled to free tuition upto the intermediate standard. Needy and disabled teachers receive financial aid from the national foundation for teacher's welfare fund and those suffering from tuberculosis can avail of free facilities of treatment at the Ghetia sanatorium at Bhowali.

There are two associations of the teachers in the district namely Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh and the Prathmic Shikshak Sangh. These are affiliated to their State-level apex bodies. Their main function is to look after the welfare of their members, foster a sense of unity among them and put up before the authorities their difficulties, if any.

Medicine

Medical and health services in the district are managed by the State. The number of private medical practitioners is very small. In 1961, majority of doctors were practising on the allopathic side, followed by the those adept in ayurvedic, the homoeopathic and the unani system.

In 1961 there were in all 349 persons practising under the different system of medicine as would be evident from the statement given below :

Classification of medical practitioners	Total no. of medical practitioners	No. of female medical practitioners
Physicians and surgeons (allopathic)	102	1
Physicians (Ayurvedic)	54	1
Physicians (homoeopathic)	27	—
Physicians-others	142	6
Physiologists	5	—
Dentists	1	—
Physicians, surgeons and dentists not included above	16	—
Total	349	8

In addition, 393 persons were employed either as nurses, pharmacists or other medical and health technicians. Their classifications is given below :

Classification	Total number	Number of females
Nurses	23	7
Midwives and health visitors	108	108
Nursing attendants and related workers	18	2
Pharmacists and pharmaceutical	53	7
Vaccinators	22	2
Sanitation technicians	46	2
Medical and health technicians (not included above)	121	2
Total	393	130

In 1971, there were in all 770 persons practising under different systems of medicine in the district. The number included 745 males and 25 female doctors. Besides there were 791 nursing attendants and other medical and health technicians.

The total number of doctors in the district in various government hospitals and dispensaries. State Ayurvedic dispensaries, State Unani dispensaries and dispensaries maintained by local bodies and Zila Parishad was 94 in 1976-77.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association with a membership of 85 is functioning in the district for the promotion and advancement of medical and public health services.

Law

The district had 230 legal practitioners and advisers in 1961, the figure rising to 245 in 1971 and 340 in 1977. The government appoints district counsels from among the lawyers for conducting civil, criminal and revenue cases on behalf of the State.

A panel has also been constituted to share the work load of these functionaries. With the number of new entrants increasing every year the legal profession has become crowded and competitive. Majority of lawyers however, still prefer to practise at the district headquarters where important courts are located. The lawyers of the district have two bar associations known as the district civil bar association and the district bar association, Budaun. Both are registered bodies and each has its own building. These associations aim at inculcating a feeling of brotherhood among their members, maintaining harmonious relations between the bar and the bench, defending civil liberties and training people in their proper use and enjoyment and lastly rendering free legal assistance to deserving persons under legal aid to poor scheme.

In 1977 these associations had a membership of 275, 39 being members of the district civil bar association and 236 of the district bar association.

Engineering

In 1961, the total number of engineers, architects and surveyors in the district was 115, the break up being 82 civil engineers, 14 mechanical engineers, 8 electrical engineers, 5 surveyors and 6 architects-cum-engineers cum-surveyors.

Most of the people employed in this category are employees of the government, local bodies and corporations.

In the census of 1971, the total number of architects, engineers, technologists and surveyors was 20.

Arts

The total number of artists, writers and related workers was 232 in 1961. An idea may be had from the following statement regarding their fold of activities :

Occupation	Number
Authors	8
Editors, journalists and related workers	4
Translators, interpreters and language specialists	2
Painter, decorators and commercial artists	1
Sculptors and modellers	1
Actors and related workers	5
Musicians and related workers	192
Dancers and related workers	12
Artists, writers and related workers	8
Total	232

In 1971 the total number of sculptors, painters photographers, composers and performing artist, poets, authors and journalist in the district was 395.

Household Industry and Manufacturing

The number of persons engaged in this sector, in the district was 24,031 in 1961, the number coming down to 16,667 in 1971.

Construction

In 1961 the number of persons employed in this sector in the district was 2,054. According to the 1971 census, 2,011 persons were engaged in constructional activities.

Trade and Commerce

There were 14,368 persons engaged in trade and commerce in 1961 and 13,798 in 1971.

Transport, Storage and Communications

The number of persons employed in this sector was 2,449 in 1961 and 4,147 in 1971.

Domestic and Personal Services

Domestic servants, cooks, etc., man these services. They usually live with their masters and render different types of services. In the rural areas they cook their meals separately but in the towns they often board with their employers. There being no security of service it is not uncommon often to find them changing places in search of better prospects. In the recent years with the spurt in allround developmental activities and new job opportunities being created, these domestic hands are often able to seek and procure jobs both in government and quasi-government institutions. In 1961, there were 789 domestic servants and related workers, the number including 21 house keepers, matrons, stewards (domestic and institutional) : 197 cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional) : 507 butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other domestic hands 10 *ayas* and nursemaids. In 1971, there were 15 house keepers, matrons and stewards (domestic and institutional) and 250 maids and other house-keeping service workers (domestic and institutional).

Barbers and hairdressers

In 1961 the total number of barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers was 1,862 of which 19 were women. In the countryside the barbers were in the past, also obliged to perform certain customary duties for their clients, particularly the Hindus on occasions such as birth *mundan* (first tonsure of child), marriage and deaths etc., besides their regular professional work. With the simplification of such rites, barbers are now however not being employed in such extra professional activities as frequently as in the past. In 1971 there were 1,469 barbers, hairdressers and beauticians in the district.

Washermen

In the towns many people still get their clothes laundered by *dhobis* but the high charges and the uncertainty of punctual delivery of clothes by them has led the less affluent to do their own washing and only get their clothes pressed. In 1961 there were 2,533 persons who worked as launderers, dry cleaners and garment pressers. Of these 2,163 were men and 370 women. Their growing use of synthetic fabrics which can be easily washed at home, has adversely affected the washermen's trade. Therefore quite a number of them have established dry cleaning plants and pressers in shops in the towns. In 1971 there were 1,132 persons working as launderers, dry cleaners and pressers.

Tailors

In 1961, the number of tailors, cutters, furriers and other related workers was 3,600. Of these 3,440 were male and 160 female. The sewing machine is in variably used by tailors even in the rural areas, where stitching charges are still sometimes paid in kind and, gladly accepted. Tailoring in the towns is considered to be an art and requires specialised training. A town based tailor in order to successfully ply his trade has to be an expert in his line with ability, expertise and skill to fabricate new designs and styles in the male and female. In 1971 the number of tailors dress makers, sewers and related workers was 2,021 of which 181 were females.

Other occupations

Among the persons pursuing other occupations in the district in 1971, there were 9,126 merchants, shopkeepers, wholesale and retail traders, 1,888 building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, 1,165 blacksmiths, 2,593 salesman, shop assistants and related workers, 460 shoemakers and leather goods-makers, 335 cooks, waiters and related workers, 370 hotel and restaurant keepers, 100 tobacco pressers, 1,755 carpenters, cabinet-makers and related wood workers, 176 transport conductors and guards, 178 transport and communication supervisors and 131 telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators.

Labour Organisations

Of late the workers —both skilled and unskilled— have become particularly conscious of their rights and privileges, which has led them to organise trade unions and associations relating to their particular trades, profession and business. The confectioners, private transport workers and owners, grain merchants, etc., of the district have also formed their own unions or associations. These associations have generally been established in order to protect their interests, avoid competition and to check exploitation of their members by others.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS

Workers and Non-workers

The per centage of workers and non-workers out of the total population (14,11,657) in the district was 34.48 and 65.52 respectively in 1961, when the corresponding State figures were 39.1 and 60.9 per cent respectively. Cultivators and agricultural labourers formed the bulk of the working population of the district and the two categories put together accounted for 84.16 per cent of the total number of workers in 1961. Other services claimed 6.88 per cent, household industries and other manufacturing undertakings 4.93 per cent while trade and commerce absorbed 2.95 per cent. The number of persons employed in transport, storage, communications, construction, mining, quarrying, live-stock development, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation and orchard development accounted for 1.08 per cent of the workers in the district.

In 1961, the extent of female participation was 2.52 per cent of the total population as against 18.1 per cent in the State. The non-working female dependents were mostly engaged in household work and did not seek work for a livelihood.

In 1961, of the total number of women workers in the district 51.9 per cent was engaged in agricultural and 48.1 per cent in non-agricultural activities. In 1971, women formed 1.47 per cent of the total working force of the district, of which 59.8 per cent was engaged in agricultural activities and 40.2 per cent in non-agricultural activities.

The following statement gives the percentage distribution of workers in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of economy in the district in 1961 and 1971 :

Year	Total population	Total no. of workers	Percentage of workers of total population			
			Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total workers	
					District	State
1961	14,11,657	1,89,697	29.01	70.99	34.47	39.1
1971	16,45,967	5,19,083	27.82	72.18	31.54	30.9

The percentage of the working population of the district showed a decrease in the decade 1961-71 inspite of the rise in population because of the change in the definition of 'worker' in the census of 1971. According to categorisation at the census of 1961 a person working even for an hour in a day was enumerated as a worker. Accordingly a women who attended to her household duties was enumerated as a worker if she went to the field or attended to the cattle even for a short time in the day. According to the census of 1971, a person who was engaged permanently in household duties such as cooking food for the household was categorised as a non-worker disregarding his part-time contribution to any economic activity.

In the 1971 census workers were classified into nine major categories, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of process, raw materials and products. The details of the nine categories of workers in 1971 are as follows :

Category	Total	Male	Female	Percentage of total workers	Percentage of total population
Cultivators	4,14,360	4,10,498	3,862	79.84	25.17
Agricultural labourers	43,466	42,737	729	8.37	2.63
Live-stock, development of forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and orchard development and allied activities	1,774	1,733	41	0.36	0.12
Mining and quarrying	131	130	1	—	—
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :					
(a) Household industry	7,812	7,247	565	1.50	1.02
(b) Non-household industry	8,855	8,604	251	1.72	
Construction	2,011	2,007	4	0.38	0.12
Trade and commerce	13,798	13,578	220	2.70	0.83
Transport, storage and communications	4,147	4,070	68	0.79	0.25
Other services	22,729	20,796	1,933	4.37	1.38
Total workers	5,19,083	5,11,409	7,674	—	31.53
Non-workers	11,26,884	3,97,095	7,29,789	—	68.47
Total population	16,45,967	9,08,504	7,37,463	—	100.00

All the non-workers have been grouped together in one single class, through they were classified at the 1971 census in the following categories :

- (a) Full-time students
- (b) Those attending household duties.
- (c) Dependents and infants
- (d) Retired persons and rentiers
- (e) Persons of independent means
- (f) Beggars and vagrants
- (g) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
- (h) Others

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

In ancient and medieval periods currency and coinage were in short circulation and the prices were not determined in terms of money but in terms of certain other commodities. The barter system was in vogue. From the records available it appears that prices were low except in times of war and other calamities. The prices of wheat and other eatables were extremely low in the reign of Akbar as indicated below¹:

Commodity	Quantity available per rupee
Wheat	12 maunds
Barley	16 maunds
Rice	16 maunds
Moong	18 maunds
Meat	17 maunds
Milk	44 seers
Sheep	Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per sheep

During the British rule, prices began to be determined by the demand and supply of commodities, as currency and coinage were available in adequate quantities.

In the period immediately before 1857, the average price per rupee of wheat was nearly 33 seers, rice 20 seers, barley 50 seers, gram 37 seers, and jowar 47.5 seers. The prices of food-grains went up further after this and in the decade 1861-70, the average price per rupee of wheat was 21.78 seers, rice 18.02 seers, barley 33.85 seers, gram 25.2 seers, jowar 28.29 seers and *bajra* 28.44 seers. The decade 1870-80 registered an increase of nearly 24 per cent in the prices of different food-grains, the average rates being, wheat 19.04 seers, rice 11.34 seers, barley 26.83 seers, gram 24.52 seers, jowar 21 seers and *bajra* 19.86 seers to the rupee. The price situation remained unpredictable in the decade 1880-90. During the first five years of the decade there was a downward trend but after

1. Srivastava, A.L. : *The Mughal Empire*, (Delhi, 1959) p. 560

1885 the prices started rising. Though the increase in average prices of food-grains was to the tune of nearly 31 per cent, it did not affect the actual availability of food-grains in the market. The average price per rupee of wheat was 13.8 seers, rice 14.33 seers, barley 26.62 seers, gram 22.74 seers and jowar 21.15 seers, in this period. Thereafter the upward trend in the prices continued without intermission and by the end of 19th century the prices had registered an increase of about 59 per cent over the prices, prevailing between 1861-70. In 1900, the average prices of various food-grains were, rice 11.28 seers, barley 20.3 seers, gram 18.45 seers, jowar 17.5 seers, and *bajra* 16.15 seers to a rupee. The prices of wheat declined in this period and it stood at 14.55 seers to the rupee. The first five years of the present century (1901 to 1905) noticed considerable fall in the prices, but in the remaining five years prices again registered an upward trend. The prices kept on fluctuating up to the year 1913 and the average price per rupee of wheat and rice was nearly 11 seers and 8 seers respectively in that year.

During the First World War (1914-18) the increase in the prices was a world-wide phenomenon caused mainly by the diversion of resources to war needs. The rise in prices continued for the major part of the twenties and at the end of 1919, wheat and rice were being sold less than 10 seers for a rupee.

The economic depression roughly commencing from 1930 continued till 1939 and caused general slump in prices all the world over. The following statement gives the price index in the district in 1916, 1928, 1934, 1939 and 1944 :

Year	Price index (Base 100 in 1911)
1916	118
1928	152
1934	87
1939	122
1944	282

With the declaration of the Second World War in 1939, the prices started rising, and conditions worsened due to speculation and profiteering. Hoarding of commodities made matters still worse. In 1940, the district magistrate was delegated necessary powers to cope with the situation. Measures to hold the price line were initiated by district authorities. Improvement in agricultural production coupled with the regulations relating to oil-seeds enforced by the Central Government further helped the situation on price front to ease and a fall in prices of agricultural commodities was noticed by the middle of 1940. But it proved to be a short lived phenomenon, the prices again showing a rising trend. Though the price control measures which included fixation of prices (as modified from time to time), launching of prosecutions to check profiteers and licensing of food-grain traders were vigorously enforced yet the upward trend in prices continued, the rise in 1944 being 131 per cent over those of 1939.

It was found that effective control of prices was not possible without a corresponding check on supplies. Hence in August 1945 partial rationing in respect of wheat, rice and certain coarse grains like jowar, *bajra*, etc., was introduced in the district. Under the scheme, the rationed articles were made available at controlled rates from government shops to the vulnerable sections of the society. This scheme remained in force till January 1948, when on experimental basis the district was derationed. As the desired result could not be achieved rationing was re-introduced in the beginning of 1949 and it remained in force till April 1953. Retail prices during the period of rationing remained stable. During the period from 1949 to 1953 the average price per rupee of wheat was 2 seers, rice 1 seers, jowar 1 seers and *bajra* 3 seers. With the abolition of statutory and full rationing from 1953, open and free markets were restored. Restriction on movement of food-grains within the State were withdrawn and their procurement was also suspended. The fair price shops were, however, maintained side by side the free market mainly to offset the fluctuations in the prices of food-grains and other essential commodities.

The average retail prices of some of the food-grains, in the urban areas of the district from 1950 to 1954 were as follows :

Food-grains	Price in Rs per 37.2 kg.				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Wheat	15.99	15.99	15.99	16.74	18.89
Gram	11.53	13.39	13.76	14.50	8.92
Rice	26.41	24.55	24.55	22.69	16.86

The normal play of forces of demand and supply started adjusting the prices. But it had few disadvantages because neither the cultivator was sure of getting a fixed minimum price for his produce nor the trader of his commission. This uncertainty led to a decline in prices in 1954 with a further fall in the next year.

By 1955 the fall in prices was about 28.88 per cent for wheat, 45.07 per cent for rice and 48.70 per cent for gram as compared to those prevailing in 1953. This did not happen in the district alone but was a country-wide trend, which needed to be checked to stabilise the economy and sustain the growth of agriculture. The government, therefore, took measures in 1954 to support agricultural prices and the results proved conducive to production. The following statement gives the average yearly retail prices of some of the food-grains in the urban areas of the district in 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 :

Food-grains	Prices in Rs per 37.2 kg.				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	11.90	14.88	16.36	18.60	17.48
	7.44	12.27	13.02	13.76	13.39
	14.50	18.60	21.99	23.43	18.60

In 1958, the decimal system of currency and coinage and in 1960, the metric system of weights and measures, were introduced in the district. This change over was smooth and did not cause any major repercussion on the economy but at times traders made marginal gains in the process, particularly in the rural areas on account of the system being new and the people not used to it. A comparative study of prices of certain commodities in urban areas in the fifties indicates that in comparison to 1950 the prices of wheat, barley, gram, jowar and *bajra* had by 1960 reached a higher level. Only the price of rice except for a slight slump in 1955, remained steady. The price of common salt declined during this decade. The following statement gives the retail prices of certain commodities in urban areas in August 1950, 1955 and 1960 :

Commodities	Prices in Rs per 37.2 kg.		
	1950	1955	1960
Cereals :			
Wheat	15.90	12.27	18.22
Gram	11.53	8.55	16.74
Rice	21.55	16.74	24.55
Barley	10.04	7.06	12.27
Jowar	11.53	7.92	13.39
<i>Bajra</i>	13.39	8.92	15.99
Pulses :			
<i>Arhar</i>	21.20	12.64	22.69
Common salt	4.83	3.72	3.72

The following statement gives the average yearly retail prices of wheat, gram and rice, in the urban areas of the district, in the first quinquennium of the next decade 1960-69 :

Food-grains	Prices in Rs per 37.2 kg.				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Wheat	16.36	15.62	16.36	17.11	25.29
Gram	13.76	14.50	15.62	15.62	23.80
Rice	18.60	18.60	18.60	19.34	24.92

The prices of wheat, gram and rice registered a steep upward trend, especially during the years 1963 and 1964. The increase in the prices by 1964 was about 47.8 per cent for wheat, 28.8 per cent for rice and 52.38 per cent for gram, over those prevailing in 1963. This unprecedented price hike was mainly caused by the after-effects of the Chinese Aggression, 1962 and fall in agricultural production.

The upward trend in prices of food-grains continued in the second half of the decade also and the measures to stabilize them proved abortive. The average yearly retail prices of wheat, gram and rice, in the urban areas of the district, from 1965 to 1969 are given below :

Food-grains	Prices in Rs per 37.2 kg.				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat	30.24	30.24	29.76	30.05	33.48
Gram	25.60	28.64	27.15	33.48	35.34
Rice	31.14	42.08	42.78	40.17	43.15

The Indo-Pak Conflict, 1965 and the resulting inflation, caused by the diversion of resources to the defence needs of the country, were the main factors responsible for this price rise. Further, shortage of food-grains was also a contributing factor.

The following statement gives the average urban retail prices of certain commodities in August 1960, 1965 and 1970 :

Commodities	Prices in Rs per 37.2 kg.		
	1960	1965	1970
Cereals :			
Wheat	18.22	23.48	31.62
Gram	16.74	26.41	32.78
Rice	24.55	35.34	44.64
Barley	12.27	22.32	20.08
Jowar	13.30	25.37	26.04
Bajra	15.99	26.04	29.76
Pulses :			
Arhar	22.60	46.30	59.52
Common salt	3.72	4.46	7.44

In August 1970 the prices of all the commodities had reached a much higher level in comparison to August 1960. There was general increase of 80 to 100 per cent in prices over those prevailing in August, 1960. Except for a slightlet up in the prices of wheat and gram in 1971, the market maintained a steady upward trend during the first half of the next decade.

The following statement gives the average yearly retail prices of some of the food-grains in 1970, 1971 and 1972 :

Food-grains	Prices in Rs per 37.2 kg.		
	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	33.11	27.53	36.08
Gram	35.34	30.50	40.92
Rice	41.92	42.40	54.67

The rise in prices after 1971, however, became alarming, particularly during 1973-74 the prices had crossed all previous records. The Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971, the resultant inflation and sudden increase in the international prices of crude oil seemed to be the main factors responsible for the spiralling prices. Natural calamities such as droughts, floods, etc., in certain parts of the country also contributed to the rise in prices. The purchasing power of rupee had already gone down and it lost further ground by the middle of 1975, when a state of emergency was proclaimed in the country. In 1976 the prices of various commodities showed a downward trend. The following statement gives the average yearly retail prices of various commodities between the period, 1973-76 :

Commodity	Prices in Rs per kg.			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	0.98	1.63	1.43	0.96
Gram	1.38	2.08	1.79	1.21
Rice	1.37	1.89	2.02	1.30
Barley	0.88	1.39	1.18	0.69
Gur (jaggery)	1.67	1.59	1.84	1.72
Sugar	3.55	4.41	4.48	4.31
Ghee	15.36	18.71	18.63	18.41
Mustard oil	6.64	9.72	6.81	4.21
Vegetable oil	8.36	11.56	10.52	7.98
Kerosene oil (Rs per litre)	1.03	1.60	1.42	1.43
Tobacco (smoking)	1.46	2.04	2.36	2.18
Haldi	5.10	6.54	5.94	5.57
Dhania	4.08	5.08	5.28	6.36
Mirch (chillies)	5.42	9.26	13.38	11.25

Wages

In the mediæval time and even for a long time under the British rule, wages particularly in the rural areas in the district were paid in kind. Coarse grains such as jowar, *bajra* and gram or their flour were distributed to agricultural labour as payment for work. A small quantity of grain often with some jaggery, was the mode of payment to labourer other than agricultural labour. Another mode of payment in the rural areas was giving of some land to the labourer in lieu of work and allowing him to keep a part of the agricultural produce as wages. The wages were on the whole inadequate and often made it difficult for the worker to make the two ends meet.

Those rendering customary professional service such as the washerman, black-smith, carpenter, utensil cleaner and even the village *vaid* (physician) and priest were also paid in kind, usually twice a year at the harvesting time.

The first wage census was held in the State in 1906. The results of that survey and those conducted subsequently in respect the district are given below :

Year	Wages (per day)	
	skilled worker (like carpenter/blacksmith) (in Rs)	Unskilled worker (in Rs)
1906	0.31	0.15
1911	0.37	0.16
1916	0.42	0.16
1928	0.62	0.25
1934	0.54	0.19
1939	0.53	0.19
1944	1.65	0.59

Wages rose for the first time in the wake of the First World War (1914-18) and the trend continued till the end of the twenties when, on account of the world-wide depression, wages, in keeping with prices, declined. With the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, wages did not rise commensurately with the prices. At the beginning of the war, daily wages were 0.53 paise for skilled and 0.19 paise for the unskilled worker. In 1944, the daily wages of the skilled worker was Rs 1.65 and that of the unskilled worker 0.59 paise. The increase in the wages has ever since continued steadily, the increase being steep or otherwise as per demand due to developmental activities. In the second half of the sixties, the increase in the wages was however, marginal.

The following statement shows the wages of unskilled and skilled worker, in the urban areas of the district in the years from 1966 to 1970 :

Year	Wages (per day)	
	Skilled worker (like carpenter/Mason) (in Rs)	Unskilled worker (in Rs)
1966	5.25	3.50
1967	7.00	4.00
1968	7.00	8.75
1969	7.50	4.00
1970	7.50	4.00

In the wages of both the skilled and unskilled category of workers the increase was comparatively greater after 1970 as a result of appreciable rise in prices.

The following statement gives the daily wages in the urban areas of the district from 1973 to 1976 :

Year	Wages (per day)	
	Skilled worker (like carpenter/Mason) (in Rs)	Unskilled worker (in Rs)
1973	8.00	■.00
1974	10.00	6.00
1975	12.00	7.00
1976	13.00	7.00

With more emphasis on industrialisation and the increasing use of modern agricultural implements, tools and accessories such as diesel or power operated pumping sets and tractors etc., in farming, the job opportunities have increased considerably, in the rural areas of the district employing quite a number of people. Nevertheless the age old professions of carpenters, black-smiths, weeders are still continuing in the villages and majority of wage earners belong to such categories. They generally work for about eight hours a day and their wages are paid both in cash and kind (grains). Barbers and washerman also now prefer cash payments of wages in lieu of their services. The following statement indicates the daily wages of certain categories of rural workers in the district in 1977 :

Type of worker	Amount (in Rs)	working hours	Rest hours	Type of payment	Rate
Weeder	5.00	8	1	Cash/kind	per day
Reaper	5.00	8	1	„	per day
Irrigation worker	5.00	8	1	„	per day
Transplantation worker	5.00	■	1	„	per day
Tiller (for ploughing)	5.00	8	1	■	per day
Carpenter	10.00	8	1	„	per day

In the urban areas of the district too the job opportunities have as compared to earlier times have increased, a skilled hand getting considerably more than the unskilled. The lowest paid is the privately employed scavenger who is paid on work or contract basis the wage being to bare Rs 4.00 per month. The casual labourer (like the {chowkidar and porter) comes under the category of unskilled worker. The category of skilled workers is large and the following statement indicates the wages of skilled and unskilled workers in the urban areas of the district in 1977 :

Category of worker	Mode of payment	Amount (in Rs)
Gardner	Per month (whole time)	130.00
Chowkidar	Per month (part-time)	30.00
	Per month (whole time)	150.00
Wood-cutter	Per 37.2 kg. of wood cut	0.75
Herdsmen	Per cow per month	5.00
	Per buffalo per month	6.00
Porter	Per 37.2 kg. of load carried for 1.6 km.	0.80
Casual labourer	Per day	7.00
Domestic servant	Per month without food	150.00
	Per month with food	60.00
Carpenter	Per day	13.00
Blacksmith	Per day	8.00
Tailor	Per mans' shirt (long sleeves)	3.50
	Per womens' shirt (short sleeves)	3.00
	Per woolen suit	70.00
	Per cotton suit	35.00
Mid-wife	Per boy delivered	16.00
	Per girl delivered	10.00
Barber	Per shave	0.40
	Per hair cut	1.25
Scavanger	Per month per latrine	4.00
Motor driver	Per month	150.00
Truck driver	Per month	800.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

By and large the establishments in the public sector are, as compared to private sector, the biggest employer in the district. Of the 177 establishments in the district in 1976, 61 per cent were in public and 39 per cent in private sector, the former providing employment to 84 per cent and the latter to 16 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the district.

An idea may be had regarding the number of establishments under the public and private sector in the district and the number of persons employed therein during the period from 1972 to 1976 from the following statement :

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1972	52	94	146	12,894	2,487	15,381
1973	52	110	162	2,435	14,107	16,542
1974	61	111	172	2,609	13,946	16,555
1975	61	113	174	2,652	13,170	15,822
1976	59	118	177	2,421	13,135	15,566

The number of persons employed in various trades in the district in 1975 and 1976 may further be classified according to work categories in the following manner :

Nature of activity	Number of reporting establishment		Number of employees			
	1975	1976	1975		1976	
			Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector
Agriculture, live-stock development, hunting, fishing	7	7	—	455	—	391
Manufacturing	11	11	1,104	—	842	—
Construction	3	2	—	777	—	780
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6	6	—	1,404	—	1,398
Trade and commerce	9	8	12	67	—	62
Transport, storage and communications	2	2	18	—	18	—
Services (public, legal and medical, etc.)	136	141	1,518	10,476	1,561	10,304
Total	174	177	2,652	13,170	2,421	13,185
				15,822		15,556

Employment of Women

The extent of employment of women both in the private and public sectors in 1976 is indicated by the following statement :

Number of reporting establishments	177
Number of women employed in private sector	235
Number of women employed in public sector	1,265
Total number of women employees	1,500
Percentage of women employees of total number of employees in private sector	9.7
Percentage of women employees of total number of employees in public sector	9.6

The largest number of women (23.4 per cent) were employed in the medical and public health services followed by education. The proportion of women workers in different spheres of activity in the quarter ending December, 1976 was as follows :

Nature of activity	Percentage of women employees
Medical and public health	23.4
Education	18.6
Services	12.8
Construction	0.08

Unemployment Trends

The educational qualifications of candidates that were registered with the employment exchange of the district in the year ending on December, 1976 were as under :

Educational qualification	Number of persons registered with employment exchange	
	Men	Women
Matriculates	2,088	108
Intermediates	2,713	154
Graduates :	931	98
Arts	560	36
Science	151	0
Commerce	97	—
Agriculture	20	—
Law	2	—
Education	101	50
Post-Graduates :	108	13
Arts	98	19
Commerce	15	—
Total	5,840	376

The number of vacancies notified for the quarter ending December, 1976 for employment is stated in the following statement :

Employer	Number of vacancies notified
Central Government	—
State Government	24
Quasi-government (Central and State)	12
Local bodies	9
Private sector	14
Total	59

Stenographers (for Hindi and English), Lecturers in music (vocals) and sociology, lady constables and operators (extraction plant) were in short supply.

Employment Exchange

An employment exchange was established at Budaun in 1960 with a view to provide job assistance to the unemployed persons and to meet the requirements of employer by making suitable candidates available

to them. The employment market information scheme is in force in the district under which an intensive study covering the public undertakings and few selected public enterprises, regarding the number of persons employed, number of vacancies created and the types of jobs for which the supply of qualified candidates was inadequate is made. The data collected enables the employment exchange to prepare estimate in advance regarding the manpower need of the district. The following statement gives the number of persons registered with the exchange and the number who were provided jobs during the period 1972 to 1976 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons registered for employment	Number of persons on live register	Number of persons provided with employment
1972	1,077	8,387	0,868	798
1973	1,248	7,948	6,110	1,082
1974	517	6,105	4,774	818
1975	274	6,620	5,896	172
1976	568	8,215	7,647	899

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

National Planning

After the assumption of office by the Congress government in the State in 1937, one of the major steps taken by the new government was formulation of a concrete programme of rural planning and development. A rural development association was formed at the district level which functioned as an advisory body. It had a non-official chairman and a subdivisional magistrate served as its secretary. The programme included rural hygiene, construction of roads and establishment of libraries and night schools for the adults. Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, not only the congress government went out of office but the programme also was not pursued. It was only after the independence in 1947 that fresh and vigorous steps were initiated by the government in this direction. The rural development department was merged with the co-operative department, the rural development association being replaced by the district development association with the district co-operative officer as the secretary and a non-official as chairman. In 1951, the district planning committee with the district magistrate as its chairmen and the district planning officer as its secretary, replaced the district development association. It had a number of subcommittees for preparation and execution of the First Five-year Plan Schemes and projects. The district was divided into units called development blocks through which the Plan programmes of each department of the government was to be implemented in an integrated way.

The First Five-year Plan was launched in April, 1951 with primary object of raising the standard of living of the people and opening out new vistas of a wider and more varied life. It was largely a collection of departmental programmes, but with particular emphasis on development agriculture, irrigation and transport and the village community, through the national extension service scheme and peoples participation. Voluntary labour (*Shramdan*) was organised for construction of roads, village orchards, etc. Improved methods of agriculture and the use of compost were introduced and the means of irrigation augmented.

The Usawan development block (in tahsil Dataganj) was the first to be established in the district on October 2, 1953. In the First Five-year Plan period two more blocks one at Asafpur and the other at Wazirganj (in tahsil Bisauli) were opened. The Second and Third Five-year Plan periods, saw the opening of fifteen more blocks, four in Budaun, three in Dataganj, two in Bisauli, three in Sahaswan and three in Gunnaur tahsils.

For successful implementation various schemes and projects under the plan field staff consisting of a block development officer, a number of assistant development officers and village level workers under overall control of the district planning officer was appointed in each block.

The scope of the Second Five-year Plan (1956-61) was enlarged and greater emphasis was laid on the development of heavy industries and expansion of the public sector. The aim was all-round development with the help of basic heavy industries, enhancement of national income and reduction of unemployment. In the field of agriculture, programmes relating to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, U.P. method of wheat cultivation and expansion of training in the use of new improved agricultural implements, chemical fertilizers and green manures were taken up.

In May, 1958, an Antarim Zila Parishad was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board. The body was latter renamed as Zila Parishad in 1962-63. For the co-ordinated execution of different plan schemes the resources of agriculture, co-operatives, animal husbandry, panchayat raj, and some other departments like medical and health, plant protection, etc., were pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer.

In the third Plan period (1961-66) a three-tier structure of rural self-governing bodies was set up in the district with effect from 1963 to ensure peoples participation in the successful implementation of the planning and development programmes. Since then the villages panchayats have been functioning at the village, the Kshettra Samitis at the development block and the Zila Parishad at the district levels.

Some relevant particulars of the 18 development blocks in the district are as under :

Name of block	Name of the headquarters of block	Tahsil	Date of In-auguration	Population in 1971	Area in hectares 1971
Ujhani	Ujhani	Budaun	1-10-58	1,70,705	39,051
Qadir Chauk	Qadir Chauk	Do.	1-4-62	68,501*	23,268
Binawar	Salarpur	Do.	1-10-61	82,686	24,542
Jagat	Jagat	Do.	1-4-59	92,336	28,848
Dataganj	Dataganj	Dataganj	1-10-58	1,41,460	25,600
Samrer	Samrer	Do.	1-10-62	63,786*	21,653
Usawan	Usawan	Do.	2-10-53	69,832	29,873
Miaon	Miaon	Do.	1-10-62	81,156	30,764
Bisauli	Bisauli	Bisauli	1-4-58	1,54,087	24,851
Islamnagar	Islamnagar	Do.	1-10-60	74,272*	22,826
Asafpur	Asafpur	Do.	26-1-55	91,418	24,515
Wazirganj	Wazirganj	Do.	26-1-56	98,367	21,482
Sahaswan	Sahaswan	Sahaswan	1-7-57	1,59,476	42,683
Dahagawan	Dahagawan	Do.	1-4-61	77,626*	34,694
Ambiyapur	Bilsi	Do.	1-4-60	1,12,968	28,437
Gunnaur	Gunnaur	Gunnaur	2-10-56	82,289	30,820
Junawai	Junawai	Do.	1-4-62	72,361	29,276
Rajpura	Rajpura	Do.	1-10-59	82,955	33,282
The figures relate to 1961 censuses					

There are a number of *gaon sabhas* and a *nyaya* panchayats in each development block, their total number being 1,418 and 157 respectively. The blockwise, break up of *gaon sabhas* and *nyaya* panchayats is as follows :

Development block	Number of <i>gaon sabhas</i>	Number of <i>nyaya</i> panchayats
Ujhani	89	11
Qadir Chauk	59	8
Binawar	86	9
Jagat	76	11
Dataganj	70	11
Samrer	81	9
Usawan	60	8

[Contd.]

1	II	3
Miaon	75	8
Bisauli	79	11
Islamnagar	77	8
Asafpur	80	9
Wazirganj	58	7
Sahaswan	109	12
Dahagawan	90	9
Ambiyapuri	79	11
Gunnaur	77	11
Junawai	88	10
Rajpura	85	2
Total	1,418	157

The Third Five-year Plan (1961-66) envisaged taking up of, in the initial stages, intensive development programmes in order to make the district economy self-reliant and self-generating. Special programmes relating to sowing of improved varieties of seeds, intensive crop cultivation, etc., were therefore launched. Due to the Chinese Aggression in 1962, however, the process of planning and development suffered a severe setback.

During the period 1966 to 1968 annual plans were introduced to fulfil the following broad objectives :

Growth rate of 5 per cent in agricultural sector and 8 to 10 per cent in industry.

Annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent in production of food-grains to achieve self-sufficiency.

Create more employment avenues, redress the imbalances arising out of the high rate of population growth and to reduce fertility rate to 25 per thousand in the shortest possible time.

The Fourth Five-year Plan (1969-74) sought to distribute land to landless labourers and to cut down the size of large holdings. In spite of strain on national resources caused by the Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1971, there were remarkable achievements in various sectors of economy particularly agriculture as a result of sowing of high-yielding varieties of seeds and adoption of manurial programmes, etc. Other facilities such as more power for tube-wells for timely irrigation were also extended to farmers to increase production of food-grains. By the year 1970 as many as 225 villages were electrified in the district. The per capita consumption of power in 1969-70 was 30 kwh as against the 37

kwh for the State and 64 kwh for the country. A total number of 12,106 new power connections had been sanctioned by the end of March 1971. Construction of roads also picked up and by the end of March 1971, there were 389 kms of metalled roads in the district.

An idea may be had regarding the achievements made in agricultural production from the figures given below :

Commodity	Production in thousand m. tonnes		
	*1968-69	1972-73	Target in 1978-79
Food-grains	232.63	353.17	548.10
Pulses	69.82	47.97	78.30
Ground nut	23.23	34.57	—
Sugar-cane	843.84	795.98	1,179.36

There are no canals in the district. The tube-wells are the main and important source of irrigation. All over the district, the soil permitting easy boring and subs oil water being available at a depth of 9 to 60 metres.

In recent years the construction of Rasulpurda canal from the Aril river has been taken up with water-carrying capacity of 25 cusecs. It is likely to irrigate an area of 2.60 thousands hectares at the end of 1978-79. The following statement gives an idea regarding various sources of irrigation and area irrigated at the end of different plan periods.

Plan period (year)	<i>Rahats</i> (Persian wheel)	Wells	Pumping sets	Private tube-wells	Total irrigated area
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(hectares)
At the end of First Five-year Plan (1956)	4,925	9,011	6	60	16,159
At the end of Second Five-year Plan (1961)	6,359	11,550	43	97	20,093
At the end of Third Five-year Plan (1966)	12,530	18,150	291	408	36,422
At the end of Fourth Five-year Plan (1974)	38,574	41,327	3,393	7,564	1,58,597

The following minor irrigation projects were completed by the close of the Fourth Five-year Plan (1974). The increase in the number of minor irrigation projects during the fourth plan period was significant as would appear from the figures given below :

Irrigation works	No. at the beginning of 4th Plan (1969)	No. at the end of 4th plan (1974)
Private works		
Wells (constructed)	28,520	41,327
Wells (bored)	24,624	42,508
<i>Rahats</i> (Persian wheels)	21,564	38,574
Pumping sets	2,123	3,393
State tube-wells	560	672

The following statement gives number of different sources of irrigation in the district at the end of 1976-77 :

Irrigation works	Total no. at the end of 1976-77
Pucca wells	48,616
<i>Rahats</i> (Persian wheels)	44,538
Private tube-wells	12,582
State tube-wells	694

Standard of Living

The living standard of the people is generally dependent on two factors, namely the income of the family and its expenditure pattern. The per capita income of an average farmer has no doubt increased with prosperity in agriculture, particularly in last two decades, yet the expenditure pattern also shows heavier investments on agricultural inputs and implements. It is still only the big farmers who can afford to spend part of his incomes on recreation, better cloths, household equipment, transport and high education. People in trade and highly paid government servants, enjoy a comparatively high standard of living. With various incentives by the government the living conditions of weaker sections of society including Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also improved in the recent years.

Till the fifties of the present century, the roads in the district were in bad shape and the means of transport slow, old and traditional. During rains it was difficult to reach places in the interior. However with better and quicker means of transport travelling has become easier and convenient.

With the availability of more power and better means of communications, the pace of industrialisation in the district, is gradually picking up, opening new avenues of employment in trade, commerce and industry.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Budaun together with the rest of Rohilkhand, was included in the domain of the Nawab Vizir of Avadh in 1774. It was ceded to the East India Company with other territory in 1801. The area now forming the district was, at the time of cession included in the Moradabad district. Various changes were subsequently made and in 1823 a new district of Sahaswan was formed which included the present district of Badaun as well as parts of the districts of Etah and Aligarh. By 1845 the district had assumed its present shape with headquarters at Sahaswan which was transferred to Budaun in 1856.

The district, at present, forms part of the Bareilly Division under a commissioner with headquarters at Bareilly.

Commissioner

The Commissioner functions as a connecting link between the government and the districts placed under him, over which he exercises full administrative control. He controls, guides and advises the district and regional level officers, solves inter-departmental problems and assesses the work of the officers of the different departments. He also acts as an appellate authority, hearing appeals and revisions under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, and other allied enactments like the U.P. Urban Buildings (Letting Regulation and Eviction) Act, 1972, and the Arms Act, etc. He is the chairman of the regional transport authority and has extensive powers of supervision over the Zila Parishad, municipal boards and other local bodies in the district.

District Officer

Being the chief executive authority of the district, the district officer, designated as collector-cum-district magistrate is entrusted with the general administration of the district. Maintenance of law and order, enforcement of various laws, rules, regulations and miscellaneous government orders, prosecution of criminal cases, release of prisoners, appraisal of public opinion and tackling of disturbing situations are some of the important duties assigned to him as district magistrate and it is in the performance of these that he comes in close touch with the police which follow his instructions. Under the Arms Act he is also licensing authority for the possession of arms and ammunition of certain categories.

As collector he is responsible for recovery of land revenue and other government dues. The maintenance of record of rights, survey, record operations, settlement, consolidation of holdings, resumption and acquisition of land, rehabilitation of displaced persons, distribution of relief during natural calamities are some other subjects dealt with by him as the principal revenue officer of the district. As ex-officio district deputy director consolidation, he also supervises the work of consolidation and hears revision under the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 as amended from time to time.

Pesides his many-sided administrative activities, the district officer also looks into the equitable distribution of food-grains and other essential commodities by the trade as also through the public distribution system in which task he is assisted by the district supply officer. He is also ex-officio district election officer and president of the District Soldiers 'Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

In the planning and development sphere in the district he acts as the prime supervisor and in this task he is assisted by a district development officer who integrates the planning and development activities of different departments in the district with the help and co-operation of the respective heads of the department.

With the ushering in of the new concept of welfare state, the district officer's role has assumed new dimensions, being called upon to make the welfare of the people his prime concern.

In revenue and general administration he is assisted by five sub-divisional officers stationed at tahsil headquarters.

For purposes of revenue administration each of the five tahsils—Budaun, Gunnaur, Bisauli, Sahaswan and Dataganj, is in the immediate charge of a resident tahsildar who acts as a magistrate in addition to being an assistant collector and presides at his tahsil office and court. His main duties include collection of land revenue and other government dues, maintenance of land records, hearing and disposal of revenue cases and looking after the welfare of the people. He is also called upon to organise and supervise relief work occasioned by natural calamities. The tahsildar is also the subtreasury officer incharge of the tahsil subtreasury.

The district superintendent of police heads the police organisation of the district and is under general control of the district magistrate responsible for the maintenance of peace, law and order, detection and investigation of crime. He is in overall charge of the police force and is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and proper performance of duties. He is assisted by four deputy superintendents of police and a large number of subordinate officers.

The district judiciary is headed by the district and sessions judge with headquarters at Budaun, under the jurisdiction of the High Court of judicature at Allahabad. He is the highest judicial authority in the district for all civil and criminal matters, his court being the principal civil court of original and appellate jurisdiction. As sessions judge he hears sessions cases committed for trial by the magistrates and possesses the powers to award capital punishment. Till the early part of 1976 he was also ex-officio district registrar for the whole district. The work has since been transferred and a general administration officer known as district finance officer function as the district registrar.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The following are the important State Government functionaries enjoying the status of the district level officers with headquarters at Budaun.

The district development officer (formerly designated as district planning officer) who pools the following officers under his control :

District agriculture officer
Assistant registrar, co-operative societies

Assistant engineer, minor irrigation
Assistant engineer, rural engineering
District panchayat raj officer
District organizer, Prantiya Vikas Dal
District statistics officer
District horticulture officer
Plant protection officer
Soil conservation officer
District Harijan and social welfare officer
District live-stock officer

Other District level Officers

Chief medical officer
District employment officer
District information officer
District industries officer
Sales tax officer
District inspector of schools
Basic Shiksha Adhikari
Superintendent of jail
Treasury officer
Consolidation officer
Excise officer
District supply officer
Deputy regional marketing officer
Range officer (Forest)
Executive engineer, public works department
Executive engineer, tube-wells, Division I
Executive engineer, tube-wells, Division II
Executive engineer, hydel

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Ministry of Finance

Income-Tax—For purposes of assessment, levy and collection of income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax the district constitutes only one ward, under the charge of an income-tax officer. Administratively, the district falls under the control of inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Bareilly Range.

Central Excise—The central excise work of district is looked after eight inspectors under a superintendent who has his office at Budaun. His jurisdiction extends to the whole of Budaun district. The chief excisable items are tobacco, *khandsari* sugar, paper and paper boards, matches, cotton yarn, tractor trolley, refrigerator and airconditioning appliances, power driven pumps, cosmetics and gold wares.

National Savings Organisation—The main object of this organisation is to inculcate among the people habit of thrift by encouraging investment in different schemes for small savings and thus check the tendencies leading to inflation. The staff consists of two district organisers under the administrative control of the assistant regional director, national savings, with headquarters at Bareilly.

Ministry Of Transport And Communications

The postal division at Budaun is known as the divisional office with headquarters at Budaun and consists of the districts of Budaun and Shahjahanpur. It is in the charge of the superintendent of post-offices who is assisted by an assistant superintendent, five inspectors, a complaint inspector and other staff. The district is served by a network of 268 sub post-offices and branch post-offices and a head post-office at Budaun. Most of the post-office have telegraph and telephone facilities. There is also a telephone exchange at Budaun.

Ministry of Railways

Budaun lies on the main line of Kasganj-Kathgodam Section of the North-eastern railway (metre gauge) which has nine railway stations in the district. The administration of the stations is carried out by the station masters assisted by assistant station masters.



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History

Definite details regarding the system of revenue administration in the district in the ancient and pre-mughal period are not available. However, it may safely be conjectured that the system prevalent in this region was almost the same as the one which prevailed in other parts of the country, namely a system of direct relationship between the local overlord and the farmer for the payment of revenue. This system existed on the basis of mutual interest the overlord affording effective protection to the farmer from internal and external enemies and the latter giving a part of his produce as land revenue to the former. The king's share was to be paid in cash or in kind, which varied from one-sixth to one-third at different periods of time. The *Smritis* (ancient law books), however prescribed a share of one-sixth. Besides this regular payment, Panini refers the payment of certain cesses to meet certain emergent expenditures on special occasions. It appears, however, that a part from exceptional interludes during the Khalji and Tugh'laq periods, revenue administration never received its due share of attention in early medieval India. During Sher Shahs' reign (1540-45) revenue administration became the prime concern of state, due to his personal efforts to put it on more equitable and purposeful basis. To begin with, he reorganised the entire system, substituting the method of collection of revenue on the basis of estimate by a system based on actual measurement. This is supported by Abbas Khan who says that Sher Shah introduced the method of assessment by the *jarib*, which had never been practised before. Sher Shah also inaugurated his own method of assessment of land revenue. He established crop rates, for lands which were under continuous cultivation (*polaj*) or were only rarely allowed to lie fallow (*parauti*)¹. The actual assessment was based on three crop rates, representing those of good, middling and low yields. These were averaged to obtain a general rate for the produce and a third of this was recognised as the "remuneration of Sovereignty" i.e., land revenue. After the death of Sher Shah his system of revenue administration appears to have been relegated to a state of confusion and it remained so till the advent of Akbar who initiated his revenue reforms with the aid of his renowned finance minister Todar Mal and attempted the first regular settlement. For that purpose he divided his empire into a number of subahs (provinces), each subahs into a number of sarkars and each sarkar into a number of *mahals*. A new code of laws was promulgated for their administration, and with only minor modification the existing system was continued without affecting the customary rights of the cultivators.

The most important reform, for which Akbar deserves special credit, was the introduction of the *dah-salah* or the "Ten year" schedule of rates. This settlement is sometimes confused with the decennial settlement of modern times, whereas the facts do not warrant any such assumption.

1. Irfan Habib. : *The Agrarian System of Mughal India*, p. 201

According to Akbars' *dah-salah* system the revenue assessed was based on the average of the previous ten years collection. He also insisted on payment of one third of produce in kind as land revenue, but payment in cash was encouraged. The revenue was fixed in *dams* (a *dam* being one fortieth of a rupees) and *elahi gaz* (33 inches or 83.8 cm.) and *tanab* (a measuring rod) were used as standards of measurement. The unit of area measurement was *bigha*. Like Sher Shah, Akbar also classified land according to the continuity of cultivation. In addition to *polaj* and *parauti* he further classified land in two more major types, namely *chachar* and *banjar*, the former representing the land which were left fallow for three or four years and the latter which remained uncultivated for five years or more. Excluding *banjar* all the lands were further subdivided into three classes, good, bad and middling.

During Akbar's period the area covered by the present district formed part of the subah of Delhi, Budaun being then a sarkar in that subah. This subdivision contained 13 *mahals* or parganas, but only a few of these lie within the limits of the present district, the rest being now included in Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts while some portions extended beyond the Ganga into the present district of Etah. Some of the tract, now constituting Budaun also lay in the sarkar of Sambhal. The present parganas constituting this district are, in fact, the constituent parganas of either the sarkars of Budaun or Sambhal of the days of Akbar.

The following table gives details of cultivation and revenue assessed in each *mahal* during the days of Akbar :

Name of sarkar	Akbari <i>mahal</i>	Revenue demand (in <i>dams</i>)	Cultivated area (in <i>bighas</i>)
Budaun	Budaun	78,57,571	6,58,320
	Sahaswan	24,98,898	2,53,120
	Kot Salbahan	12,19,165	2,27,500
	Satasi Mundiya ¹	7,95,315	58 110
Sambhal	Gunnaur	2,67,919	51,005
	Neodhana	9,04,675	2,09,620

For the purpose of rough comparison the *mahals* which lay wholly or mainly within the present district may be taken as equivalent to the existing area, the portion of the Gunnaur and Bisauli tahsils then included in Moradabad being practically equivalent to the parts of Budaun and Sahaswan beyond the Ganga. This gave a total cultivated area of 9,11,000 acres, paying a revenue of Rs 3,34,000 as computed when Nevill compiled this gazetteer of this district in 1907. The former figure gives an impression of a very high degree of cultivation during Akbars' days. The total revenue assessed over it, which was only rarely realised in entirety, appears to be unreasonably high.

1. This *mahal* embraced both the Bisauli and Satasi parganas of the present time

After the death of Aurangzeb, the revenue administration relapsed in a state of confusion due to lack of central control and indifferent local authorities. This state of affairs continued with short interludes of good administration during the Rohilla solidarity, until the final takeover of this region by the British in 1801.

The frequent territorial changes within the district which followed the takeover by the British make it difficult to give a connected account of fiscal administration of the district during the early part of the British rule. It is, however, sure that in the beginning the new rulers adhered to the existing system of farming. The land was leased out to the highest bidder.

The first settlement was attempted in 1803 for a term of three years. The villages were farmed out and put in possession of the highest bidders without any inquiry as to their rights or their ability to perform their part of the contract. Power to make such engagements was left entirely in the hands of the tahsildars, who received, instead of a salary, an allowance of ten per cent, on the collections. The total revenue assessed for the district amounted to Rs 7,40,461 which, however, could never be realised in any year, and in the last year of its currency the collector was compelled to reduce it. It is noteworthy that in this settlement, as in the case of all the earlier assessments, the demand for each pargana varied from year to year; it would seem indeed that the settlement was merely nominal as well as summary, for the records show an almost invariable tendency towards an increase in the demand during the currency of each assessment, apparently indicating that the one object was to obtain the greatest amount possible.

The first attempt at settling the revenues of the district ended in utter disaster, and when the pargana of Budaun together with Kot and Ujhani was transferred to Bareilly, it was found that no accounts were forthcoming from the tahsildars. In Kot and Ujhani most of the proprietors and farmers had absconded, and collection had sunk to a very low ebb. The situation needed immediate redress and in 1806 a fresh triennial settlement was made introducing some improvements over the preceding one. The tahsildars were deprived of their discretion to make engagements, and henceforth all offers were submitted for approval to the board of revenue. It was also emphasised that engagements, wherever possible, should be made with the actual proprietor, who should be treated with moderation. Except for few instances the actual proprietors were not to be found and the settlements were to be made with farmers on the best terms procurable; and where no terms could be obtained, the estates were held direct by the collector himself. That the system of farming had been little modified is shown by the fact that the whole of Salempur was leased to a single person, and similar contracts were made for the *tappas* of Alapur and Azimabad. The revenue as ultimately assessed amounted to Rs 7,09,913 being a net decrease on the demand of Rs 30,548.

On the expiry of this settlement a third was effected, on the same principles and for a equal period, from 1809 to 1811 inclusive. Apparently owing to a slight improvement in the general prosperity, a large

enhancement was imposed, the total demand being Rs 7,78,650. This settlement too failed completely owing to the balances that accrued in all parts of the district.

In 1812 a fourth settlement was made for a period of five years, and on this occasion the district officers adopted a different principle. Finding that the system of farming had failed they fell back, for the lack of better information, on the code of revenue rates drawn up for pargana Sahaswan in the days of Akbar and known as the *Sahara-i-sultani*. These had by some chance been preserved, and after a lapse of 200 years were applied to deduce the revenue of the whole of the district. After ascertaining the cultivated area, a deduction of 10 per cent was made in order to meet modern requirements, and the demand fixed in this surprising manner amounted to Rs 9,13,195. In the pargana of Rajpura, Bisauli, Satasi and Salempur, which were in a very backward state of development, the assessment did but little harm, for the revenue payers were unable to bring large tracts of waste under cultivation. The remainder of the district, however, suffered severely; for the parganas were already in full cultivation, and consequently were assessed at far too high rate. There was little possibility of extending cultivation, while the *bhur* soils became exhausted, and the difficulty was enhanced by the fall in prices. The result was the accretion of large balances, many estates being sold for arrears of revenue, while frequently no purchasers were to be found or else engagements were refused, so that the collector soon found himself in direct charge of a very considerable area.

In spite of this, the settlement was subsequently extended by successive proclamations for three more period of five years remaining in force till 1832. The only attempt made at revision occurred after the promulgation of Regulation VII of 1822. When the district of Budaun, which was then known as Sahaswan, was first formed in 1824, Swetenham applied for leave to settle the numerous estates under his management according to the provisions of the recent enactment. His proposal was sanctioned, but only on the condition that the settlement should be for five years and the demand should be progressive, that of the third year to be equivalent to that of 1822. After this a series of settlements were made between 1824 and 1833, but the progress was very slow owing to the mass of statistics that had to be compiled under the terms of the regulation. In 1827 Swetenham was succeeded by J. Wyatt, a man absolutely lacking in personal drive. The result was that the district gradually fell in a state of disorganisation and by 1833 the whole tract was in a desperate condition. Through the machination of the collectors' staff, ten villages in pargana kot were assessed at a revenue three or four times higher than the original demand. Having done this the tahsildar threatened the land holders of other villages with similar treatment, and received large bribes in consideration of inducing the collector to postpone further revisions. The enormous balances that accrued led ultimately to the suspension of Wyatt, who six months later committed suicide at Sahaswan. He was succeeded by Sneade Brown who immediately set to work to repair the evil. His first act was to dismiss the whole staff a step that was undoubtedly rendered necessary by the enormous and flagrant instances of corruption and neglect of duty that came to his notice.

The next step was to commence settlement operations under Regulation IX of 1833, which in several respects modified the previous directions. It was laid down that all persons in actual possession were to be admitted to engagements, judicial disputes being decided by arbitration, while claimants not in possession were referred to the civil courts. Instead of recording the names of those proprietors only who entered into engagements with the government the names of all were to be recorded, with the extent of their shares, and the *malguzar* was to be elected by the sharers. This course necessitated the compilation of accurate records, and these were already forthcoming to a certain extent, as a survey of the district had been commenced in 1822 and completed in 1834, the work having been entrusted to Captain Bedford, who completed the whole task with the exception of parganas Uschat and Salempur, in which the survey was conducted by Fraser. The settlement operation was rendered extremely difficult by the fact that the greater part of the district had been surveyed before the Regulation IX, and before the deterioration which the recent misgovernment had caused. Consequently Mr Brown had to visit and examine minutely each estate classifying it according to the nature of the soil. The settlement of the district began in 1834 in the parganas of Uschat and Sahaswan and by 1837 almost the entire district had been settled. The revenue proposed was Rs 9,33,202, representing considerable enhancement in most parts of the district, although reductions were made in Ujhani, Salempur, Si haswan and Asadpur. Shortly after the completion of the settlement came the famine of 1837-38, occasioning great agricultural distress accompanied by arrears of revenue. Remissions were found necessary to the amount of Rs 3,05,755 and further relief was afforded by making stationary the progressive demands originally assessed on some parganas. It became clear, however, that portions of the district were suffering from an exaggerated revenue rate, and between 1838 and 1841 Mr Timins undertook a revision in Uschat, Salempur and Islamnagar, effecting considerable reductions in the demand, which was ultimately sanctioned at Rs 8,97,934. This was afterwards increased to a considerable extent by the resumption of revenue free tenures, so that eventually the demand reached Rs 9,28,228. The settlement was sanctioned for a period of twenty years, but the term was afterwards extended to thirty.

This settlement proved more successful than all its preceding settlements but, its chief defect appears to have been certain inequality of distribution. Towards the expiry of this settlement, however, the total demand became undoubtedly light as the cultivation had increased by nearly 27 per cent.

In January, 1864 the district once again came under settlement, and in a period of six years the district was settled afresh. The revenue proposed for the district under the new settlement was finally confirmed in April, 1871. The process of settlement began with a survey made by the *patwaris* under the superintendence of *amins* and deputy collectors, the latter also deciding any disputes that arose in the matter of boundaries. The soils were then classified and village maps and other records were prepared. The parganas were then divided into circles according to geographical features and different degrees of fertility. The rate of rent actually paid for various classes of land in each circle was carefully ascertained, and standard rent-rates were assumed as a basis of assessment. The plan generally adopted was that of selecting for each class of

soil in the village the rate which was found to prevail most extensively for that class, and from such village rates the circle rates were evolved. The latter were then compared with those judicially decreed for the same class of soil in cases of enhancement, and the assumed rent-rate was generally a mean struck between the two. The result was that the rent-rate showed a rise of nearly 25 per cent above that determined at the preceding settlement. The total assets thus deduced amounted to Rs 20,96,764 and the new revenue was fixed at 50 per cent, except in the case of Budaun tahsil, where the proportion taken was 55 per cent, whereas at the former settlement the government share had been estimated at two-thirds of the rental. This gave a total demand of Rs 11,32,525, but the sum included an additional ten per cent levied for cesses; the actual revenue was but Rs 10,29,418, representing little more than 49 per cent of the assets. This settlement proved by far the most successful of all the preceding ones for except some solitary instances of breakdown in certain *bhur* villages the revenue was collected with great ease and during the whole period only three *mahals* were farmed and one taken under direct management. The most surprising thing was that throughout the currency of this settlement not a single instance occurred in which land was sold for arrears.

The next settlement began in the year 1893 under charge of J.S. Meston and continued till 1898, when operations were closed in all tahsils. Meston carried out the entire work of assessment together with the assistant settlement officer Sri Lal. Proceedings began with the revision of the maps and records-of-rights, but no professional survey was under taken, and the whole of the village maps were prepared through the agency of the *patwaris* and *ganungos*. At the same time the village papers were drawn up and the soils demarcated.

When the attestation of each pargana had been completed, the inspection followed and this work lasted from 1893 to the beginning of 1896. The assistant settlement officer inspected Islamnagar, Bisauli, Salempur, most of Budaun, and the larger half of Kot, 619 square miles in all, while the rest was carried out by Meston. On completing the inspection, assessment circles were formed, and these closely followed the classification of the preceding settlement. Standard rates for each circle and each class of soil were then obtained, by tabulating the village rates in each *mahal* and adopting those which prevailed in the majority of villages.

The total assets as shown by the accepted rental amounted to Rs 29,58,318. This total was subsequently modified by small additions on account of suppressed cultivation and also by the inclusion of *sayar* income. The latter was assessed at Rs 17,388 in all and was mainly derived from thatching grass, grazing dues, fishing rights, and *dhak* and other jungles. These items brought the accepted rental to a practical equality with that of the standard rates, but before assessing the revenue a deduction of Rs 25,228 was made on account of *sir* land. This left a sum of Rs 29,52,836 and of this 46.26 per cent was taken as revenue, giving an enhancement of 29.82 per cent on the revenue paying land. The assessment of the latter was Rs 13,20,670, which represented the actual sum payable to government. In the majority of cases the new demand was made progressive the amount for the first five years being Rs 11,99,664 and for the second five years Rs 12,87,811. This settlement was sanctioned for a period of 30 years from the first of July, 1897.

In the case of few villages it was not held advisable to assess the revenue for the full term of the settlement. In the most precarious portions of the *bhur* tract the abnormally deteriorated condition of several villages rendered it impossible to fix a satisfactory demand for so long period, and consequently 37 villages, comprising 62 *mahals* in the parganas of Asadpur, Sahaswan, Ujhani and Usehat were settled for terms of three, five or seven years. The revenue amounted to Rs 6,370 but in case of any improvement at the end of these terms, a maximum demand of Rs 12,060 was determined. The five-year *mahals* came up for revision in 1902, and a fresh settlement was made to run on for the complete term except in twelve cases, where further short settlements were effected for three years. In 1905 these were again revised and the engagements were taken for the full term in all cases except Chaudaura and Chaundera in pargana Ujhani which were settled for three years only.

The revenue as given above did not include that of the various alluvial villages along the Ganga and Ramganga, which were assessed at the same time and were dealt with under the ordinary rules. Those coming under the influence of the Ramganga were confined to the Salempur pargana and comprised 56 *mahals*, many of which were uninhabited. Their revenue at settlement amounted to Rs 10,320, and this was revised in 1900-01 and the four following years, on account of the fluctuations in the area, the amount in 1905 being Rs 11,206. Of the Gangetic alluvial *mahals*, there were 32 in Asadpur and 14 in Rajpura, the demand for the Gunnaur tahsil at settlement being Rs 7,098 which was raised to Rs 9,994 in 1901-02; there were 33 in Sahaswan, assessed at Rs 3,144 at settlement, Rs 5,259 in 1900-01 and Rs 6,862 in 1905-03; 64 in Ujhani, settled at Rs 2,536 and paying Rs 3,407; and 48 in Usehat, for which the revenue at the settlement was Rs 1,855 and Rs 1,933 in 1903-04. In each case the settlement was to expire in five years in normal conditions. The total demand for all the alluvial *mahals* in 1905-06 was Rs 33,102.

This settlement worked well and revenue was realised without resorting to coercive measures. The result was that the district recorded substantial improvements in the assets and decreasing number of transfers of holdings. Agriculture also showed signs of expansion.

The last settlement in the district was made in 1927. The revenue demand of the district was Rs 18,70,834 when the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1951 was enforced in the district on June, 30 1952.

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

Ancient tenancy system, it is said, was so conducive to the well being of the cultivators that it never posed a problem between them and the landlord. However, the establishment of the Mughal rule in India gave rise to numerous problems regarding landholding, assessment, settlement of revenue and rights of cultivating communities. Despite many periods of misrule and confusion which occurred at regular intervals throughout medieval India, certain rulers, like Alauddin Khalji, Sher Shah and Akbar concentrated more on laying down sound and equitable fiscal policy.

During the Mughal rule, the zamindars acted like agents of the imperial government for the purpose of collection of land revenue. Their office was neither hereditary nor proprietary but with the beginning of the British rule they usurped both these rights.

To begin with the British rulers, instead of introducing innovations in the revenue system preferred to maintain the existing system. However, to ensure speedy and effective realisation of land revenue they enhanced the powers and position of zamindars. No tenant rights or tenancy laws existed till much after the upsurge of 1857.

The Land Improvements Act of 1883, and the Agricultural Loans Act of 1884, provided much needed relief to the indigent cultivators who had fallen prey to the greed of the money-lender. Similarly the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939, gave still more favours to the tenants, the laws relating to devolution being made more elaborate and restrictions being imposed on ejection. The tenants of *sir* had been given certain tenure for five years during which he could not be ejected except for non-payment of rent. Some other tenants were given right to make improvements on their land for which the consent of the land holder was not necessary. They could also erect buildings on their land for themselves and their cattle. The tenants' rights also became heritable and all tenants except tenants of *sir* and subtenants became hereditary tenants with rights of succession from father to son. The fear of enhancement, except at the time of settlement and upto the fair standard rates fixed by the settlement officer, was completely done away with. However, even this measure proved half-hearted because it restricted the transfer of tenancies. The tenants were not benefited materially till the whole system of interposing an intermediary between the State and the cultivator was abolished by the enforcement of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U.P. Act No. 1 of 1951).

LAND REFORMS

Abolition of Zamindari

India became independent in 1947, but the poor village farmer was still in grip of the feudalistic order and its representative. Decades of repression had killed all initiative in the farmer and whatever he was marked by a certain hesitancy and fear lest he should invite the wrath of the zamindar and lose his holding. The crux of the problem was to free the farmer from the clutches of the repressive zamindar and restore to him the confidence and security that he had lost.

On achieving independence the abolition of the unjust and oppressive institution of zamindari became the paramount concern of the government. In pursuance of this policy the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1951 was enforced from July 1, 1952. The Act abolished zamindaris and once again a direct relationship between the State and the cultivator was restored. The zamindars were deprived of their rights over *abadi* lands (inhabited sites), *parti* (fallow lands), *banjar* (barren land) and those of tillers enhanced. The Act, besides securing the ownership rights of the cultivators, gave them much needed incentive to improve their holdings and augment agricultural production. The zamindars were given compensation in lieu of the loss which

they incurred as a result of the enforcement of this Act. *Bhumidhari* rights could be acquired, by a *sirdar* on payment of a sum ten times of the annual rent. Those who did not pay could not get transferable rights over their holdings. They could only till and inherit Subletting, except in cases of disability as defined in the Act, was prohibited.

The multifarious tenure which existed till the enforcement of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1951, gave place to only three viz., *bhumidhari*, *sirdari* and *asami*. In January 1977, another change was brought about, the State government abolished *sirdari* tenure and all *sirdari* became *bhumidari* automatically without having to pay ten times of the revenue. There are now only two tenures instead of three namely, *bhumidari* and *asami*.

The category of *bhumidhars* is further subdivided into two viz., *bhumidhars* with transferable rights and *bhumidhars* with non transferable rights. All *sirdars* who had no transferable rights were made *bhumidhars* but were not given any rights to transfer.

With the abolition of zamindaris all public lands vested in the State. The same were however, subsequently transferred to respective Gaon Sabhas for management through a committee known as Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti i.e., the land management committee. The committee lets out lands on leases for agricultural, horticultural and for other purposes connected therewith. Besides guaranteeing compensation the Act also provides for the payment of rehabilitation grant to those whose land revenue did not exceed Rs. 10,000. Up to the end of February, 1977 a sum of Rs. 1,63,36,105 was paid in cash and bonds as rehabilitation grant to the intermediaries. The total amount of compensation paid to the zamindars of this district amounted to Rs. 1,69,82,385.

Collection of Revenue—After the abolition of zamindari the land revenue is collected directly through the agency of collection *amins* whose work is supervised by Naib-tahsildars, tahsildars and subdivisional officers. The ultimate responsibility for collection of land revenue rests with the collector. The district demand of main dues in 1976-77 recovered as arrears of land revenue were as follow :

Main dues	Total demand (in Rs)
Land revenue	48,89,346
Irrigation charges	51,14,097
Vrihat Jot Kar	670
Taqavi Act XII	65,187
Taqavi Act XIX	13,444
Vikas Kar	22,69,700

Bhoo dan—Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoo dan movement was initiated in the State in 1951, with the object of obtaining land for the landless. By December, 1976 an area of about 481 hectares of land was received as a gift for the landless, all of which was allotted to the landless.

Consolidation of Holdings

The consolidation of holdings, under the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, began in the district in 1955 in tahsil Bisauli, the main object of operation being consolidation of holdings and prevention of its fragmentation which, more often than not, resulted in uneconomic holdings and loss of agricultural production. Suitable lands were earmarked for works of public utility; and *chak* roads were laid out to provide approaches to the holdings. The tahsilwise area of holdings consolidated upto March, 1977 was as follows :

Name of Tahsil	Year of enforcement	Total no. of villages	Area consolidation (in hectares)
Bisauli	1955	866	79,497
Budaun	1959	805	78,559
Dataganj	1962	859	77,948
Sahaswan	1964	874	84,876
Gunnaur	1967	817	87,722

Urban Land Reforms—Zamindari on agricultural lands in urban areas was abolished by the enactment of the U.P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U.P. Act IX of 1957). Upto 31 March, 1977 a sum of Rs 2,06,101 was assessed and paid as compensation under the said Act.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

To effect a more equitable distribution of land, the U.P. Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings Act, 1961 (Act 1 of 1961), was enforced in the district in 1963. This Act was further amended on June 8, 1973, by which the maximum size of holding of a tenant in respect of irrigated land was fixed at 7.80 hectares and in case of unirrigated at 10.95 hectares. Till March, 1977, 872.33 hectares of land involving 846 landholders have been declared surplus and vested in the State Government. An amount of Rs 1,22,045 has been assessed as compensation to the land-holders concerned.

These reforms, in effect have led to near extinction of absentee landlordism and unwieldy holdings.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, sources of revenue include several Central as well as State taxes.

Central Taxes

Of all the central taxes, the central excise and the income-tax are the most important.

Central Excise—For the purpose of collection of central excise, the district divided into seven ranges, under the overall control of the superintendent of central excise, Budaun. The main taxable commodities are tobacco, *khandsari*, paper and safety matches, etc.

The following table gives the yearwise excise revenue realised in the district from 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1972-73	4,88,738
1973-74	5 98,698
1974-75	8,53,989
1975-76	15,64,158
1976-77	18,02,401

State Taxes

Excise—Excise has been one of the most important sources of State revenue since the beginning of the British rule. It is chiefly realised from the sale of liquor, bhang etc. The administration of excise duty is under the charge of a district excise officer, who works under the overall supervision of the district magistrate.

Liquor—By 1977, the district had 72 country and 9 foreign liquor shops. The following statement gives the quantity of country spirit consumed yearwise from 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Consumption (in A.L.)
1972-73	1,40,521
1973-74	1,81,601
1974-75	1,82,122
1975-76	1,68,849
1976-77	1,40,586

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs *viz.*, bhang and ganja constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. The use of charas and ganja is prohibited in the district and licenses for the sale of bhang are granted by the collector through the system of annual auction. The consumption of bhang in the last five years is given in the following table :

Year	Consumption (in kg.)
1972-73	1,399
1973-74	1,474
1974-75	1,801
1975-76	1,928
1976-77	1,872

The following table gives the total excise revenue realised in the district from all excisable commodities from 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Revenue (in Rs)
1972-73	24,84,604
1973-74	81,82,854
1974-75	58,98,405
1975-76	59,53,064
1976-77	67,52,718

Sales Tax

The sales tax is levied in the district under the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1957. For the purposes of assessment and collection of sales tax, the district is divided into two wards, each under a sales tax officer. The total amount of sales tax realised from important commodities, like food-grains, oil-seeds, sugar, gur, and general merchandise etc., for the three years from 1974-75 to 1976-77 is given in the following table :

Year	Revenue (in Rs)
1974-75	57,45,047
1975-76	67,87,572
1976-77	66,12,567

Stamp and Registration

Stamp duty was introduced by the British to discourage large number of law suits and to earn revenue from civil litigants. Affixation of stamp is, therefore made compulsory in legal proceedings and in courts of law.

The Indian Stamps Act, 1899, classifies stamps as judicial and non-judicial, the former being used to pay court fees and latter have to be affixed on bills of exchange, documents of gift, sale and lease, etc. The income from stamps include fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Acts. The receipts from judicial and non-judicial stamps during the last five years ending 1975-76 are shown in the following table :

Year	Receipts (in Rs) from stamps	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1971-72	6,04,396	17,16,564
1972-73	6,30,010	10,79,702
1973-74	6,94,441	19,59,081
1974-75	7,27,052	87,42,181
1975-76	7,34,605	42,18,782

Registration—Additional district magistrate (Finance and Revenue) Budaun, works as a ex-officio registrar of the district. In the discharge of his duties he is assisted by five subregistrars posted at each tahsil headquarters. The following statement gives the details of documents registered and the income derived from them during the last three years, ending 1977 :

Year	No. of documents registered	Income (in Rs)
1974-75	18,786	7,57,665
1975-76	17,998	8,15,110
1976-77	16,107	8,84,177

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

All the motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and under Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. For the enforcement of these Acts, the district falls in the jurisdiction of the regional transport officer, Bareilly. The collections under the passenger, goods and road taxes in the region for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :

	1975-76	1976-77
Passenger tax	26,50,560	29,76,527
Goods tax	33,16,566	43,60,798
Road tax	79,53,119	84,41,489

Entertainment and Betting Tax

This tax is imposed on all paid public entertainments and bettings such as cinema shows, *nautankis*, circus, dance shows, etc. The following statement shows the amount collected under this head in the district between 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1972-73	6,13,575
1973-74	7,82,820
1974-75	9,65,588
1975-76	9,51,857
1976-77	10,74,680



CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

No authentic record of ancient history is available to highlight the set-up of law and order machinery of the area constituting the present district.

In the early years of the Muslim rule Budaun became the headquarters of a governor and gave its name to a province. He was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the town and the areas surrounding it.

In the reign of Sher Shah *mukaddam* (village headman) was made personally responsible for every act of commission and omission disturbing public peace and tranquillity in his area. It was his primary responsibility to arrest robbers and dacoits and in case of his failure to arrest them, he had to compensate the affected party himself by making good the loss or otherwise.

However the situation changed in the 16th century when *faujdar* (subordinate military officer under the Mughals) was made responsible for maintenance of peace and security of his area.

Law and order situation in the area remained fluid after Aurangzeb's death, till the formal acquisition of the areas including the area constituting the present district by the British in 1801. Escorts and guards, drawn from the army, were posted in different areas. Special patrols were deployed for road and river traffic. Small police force was kept at police stations for detection of crimes.

When Budaun became a separate district in 1824, it was divided into 18 police circles. These circles were constituted after amalgamation of various *thanas*, transferred from Moradabad Bareilly and Shahjahanpur districts. This arrangement continued till 1844 when complete re-allocation of police forces took place and number of police circles were reduced to nine. The new circles were constituted to correspond, as far as possible with the revenue subdivisions of the district. Another major change in police set-up; was made after the outbreak of freedom struggle in 1857. The area of circles was greatly reduced in new set-up, which in turn increased the number of stations, in the district. A number of police out-posts were also established to spread and make the force more effective. There were 16 police *thanas* comprising seven of first class, three of the second class and six of the third class. The out posts were 17 in number and were located at the principal villages.

In the beginning, the revenue officials, besides their usual work, performed police duties also under the supervision and direction of collector and magistrate. The tahsildars supervised the work of the *thanas* and the police in general in their jurisdiction. The magistrate and collector being the fountain head of all authority judicial, police and executive, had a heavy work load to carry. The tahsildars likewise could

not spare much time for police work. At the village level Chowkidars (watchmen), who constituted watch and ward staff, failed to perform their duties properly and left much to be desired. In 1857 the outbreak of the first war of Independence brought the many shortcomings of the force to surface and it was decided to organize the police on regular basis. It was felt for the first time, that the responsibility of organisation and maintenance of police force must devolve upon the provincial governments and it was for them to maintain a regular and paid police force for proper security and law and order.

A committee was therefore, set-up in 1860 to recommend suitable measures for the re-organisation of the police force. On the basis of recommendations made by this committee the Police Act (Act V of 1860) was enacted which, but for some minor changes, continues to be in force even now. The Act introduced a uniform system of police administration. A superintendent of police was appointed to act as the head of the police organisation, in each district. The district was divided into a number of police circles, which were further sub-divided into *thanas* (police-stations), each under the charge of a sub-inspector.

Incidence of Crime

The area comprising the present district was, prior to introduction of the British rule, well known for the turbulence and lawlessness of the local populace. Many rebellion and out break occurred from time to time, in this region and only stern measures could effectively control it. Law and order situation gradually improved after the territory was ceded to the British by the Nawab Vizir of Avadh in 1801.

During later half of nineteenth century crimes affecting life, and property, were most prevalent in the district. Cases of cattle trespass and agrarian disputes were frequently reported in those days.

During the first half of the present century the crime situation deteriorated due to the preoccupation of the government with important events like two world wars and the rising national spirit in the wake of movement for attaining Independence. After the country achieved Independence in 1947, there was a spurt in cases of dacoity. Several gangs of dacoits, including some inter district gangs, operated in this district. The belt along the Ganga on either side locally known as Katri' afforded good shelter and hideouts to the brigands. Police liquidated many gangs and several notorious dacoits were killed in encounters. To eliminate the dacoit menace in the area, several special measures have been taken in the past few years. The following statement, reveals the incidence of crimes under different heads during the years 1974-76.

Crime	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
1	2	3	4
Murder			
Reported	106	133	95
Convicted	19	5	Nil
Acquitted	33	23	Nil

Contd.

1	2	3	4
Dacoity			
Reported	70	91	81
Convicted	4	4	Nil
Acquitted	16	8	Nil
Robbery			
Reported	288	201	220
Convicted	8	1	1
Acquitted	11	1	8
Auto-rickshaw robbery			
Reported	154	105	94
Convicted	3	8	Nil
Acquitted	■	Nil	Nil
Household theft			
Reported	763	515	559
Convicted	22	7	■
Acquitted	6	1	Nil
House-breaking			
Reported	557	890	885
Convicted	7	Nil	Nil
Acquitted	8	Nil	Nil
Kidnapping with sex crimes			
Reported	8	18	17
Convicted	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acquitted	Nil	Nil	Nil

Organisation of Police

The district is, included in the police range Bareilly which is under the charge of deputy inspector-general of police with headquarters at Bareilly. The superintendent of police is the highest police officer in the district. He is responsible for maintaining efficiency and discipline in the district police staff. He collects intelligence through members of the force as well as public on all matters having a bearing on peace, and law and order in his charge in order to keep an ever watchful eye on the situation.

The police force in the district consists of two wings, the civil and the armed police.

Civil Police—This wing of the force has to, among other things, perform duties relating to watch and ward, maintenance of law and order; prevention, detection and investigation of crime and execution of processes and other orders of law courts. There are 3 inspectors, 74 sub-inspectors, 73 head constables and 668 constables, including *mahila* (lady) constables posted in the district.

For maintenance of peace, law and order and to supervise the work of the police-stations, the district has been divided into four police-circles, each under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police; and each circle into a number of police-stations demarcated on the basis of area and population and located in important towns and villages. The location of the police-station : circle wise is given below :

Police-circle	Police-station	Out-posts
1	2	3
Bisauli	Bisauli	Asafpur Bisauli
	Wazirganj	Wazirganj
	Islam Nagar	Nil
	Bilsi	Bilsi
	Ugheti	Nil
Dataganj	Dataganj	Nil
	Alapur	Kakrala
	Musa Jhag	Nil
	Usehat	Usawan
	Hazratpur	Nil
Sahaswan	Sahaswan	Akbarabad
		Saifullahganj
		Shahbazpur
		Qazi Mohalla
		Mujaria
City	Zarifnagar	Nil
	Gunnaur	Babarala
	Rajpura	Gawan
	Kotwali	Civil Lines
		Nai Sarai
		Moulvi Ganj

[Contd

1	2	3
		Sarkari Gani
		Miraji
		Sota
	Binawar	Kumargawan
	Qadir Chauk	Nil
	Ujhani	Kachhla Ghat
		Kachhla Naka
		Bilsi Naka

Armed Police—The duties of armed police are to provide guards and escorts, to suppress and prevent disorder and restore peace in disturbed areas and to protect government property, and vital installations and means of communications. It is stationed at the police lines at the district headquarter.

Prosecution Staff—The prosecution staff consists of one public prosecutor and ten assistant public prosecutors. They had been placed under the charge of the district magistrate with the enforcement of new Criminal Procedure Code, from April 1, 1974. But the position was reverted after a few months, and the staff was again placed under the charge of the superintendent of police. They conduct proceedings on behalf of the State before magistrates and also advise the investigating officers on legal matters, arising in the course of investigation of crimes.

Village Police

The village chowkidars, numbering 926, who are part-time servants, are the only agency of police at the village level. Their main duty is watch and ward and to inform the police about the occurrence of certain types of crimes in their area. Though appointed by the district magistrate, they work under the control and supervision of the superintendent of police.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal

This organised and disciplined body of volunteers was established in the district. Originally under the name of Prantiya Rakshak Dal, to mobilise the man power, carry out youth-welfare activities in rural areas and to prepare villagers for self-defence. The members of the dal also perform civil defence duties like guarding, assisting police in, traffic control, grave law and order situation, fire fighting, maintenance of communications, etc. The paid staff of this organisation in the district consists of a district organiser and seventeen block organisers. The unpaid staff includes 15 block commanders, 164 *halka sardars* (circle leaders), 1,418 *dal patis* (group leaders), 4,254 *tohi nayaks* (section leaders, and 42,540 *rakshaks* (guards).

The district organiser besides supervising the work of the block organisers, also co-ordinates development programmes with the help of block development officers. He also organises *shramdan*, training camps, games and sport activities in the rural areas.

Home Guards

This organisation was created after the Chinese aggression of 1962. It is a part of the civil defence scheme. The volunteers, enrolled in this organisation are trained in fire fighting, first aid and other rescue work. They are also trained to help people during natural calamities. On occasion demanding, they are also put on various other duties like maintenance of law and order, protection of government property etc. 248 persons were enrolled in the home guards organisation, in the district in the year 1976-77, constituted into 22 companies of home guards in the district, each company consisting of three platoons. There was one platoon of *mahila* (lady) home guards, too in one of the companies.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies are purely non-official bodies, set-up to protect villagers, from being victim of robbery and dacoity. The main task of these societies is night patrolling and strengthening of safety measures for protection of human life and property in the rural areas. There were 1,761 such societies in the district, in the year 1977.

Government Railway Police

There is a railway police out-post at Budaun railway station. It is under the jurisdiction of Government railway police-station, Bareilly city, and the station officer Bareilly city is the in-charge of the out-post.

It's jurisdiction extends over all the railway stations located on the section of the North-Eastern Railways in the district. The staff of the out-post consists of one head constable and five constables.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

The district jail, situated at the district headquarters, is under the charge of a superintendent, who is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and four assistant jailors. The inspector-general of prison, U.P., Lucknow, being the head of the department, exercises control over the administration of jails throughout the State. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole time doctor. The district jail has a capacity to accommodate 482 prisoners and under-trials. The average daily population of convicts and under-trials from 1974 to 1976 is given in the following statement :

Year	Daily average population	
	Convicts	Under-trials
1974	163	528
1975	156	564
1976	110	622

Welfare of Prisoners—The prisoners and under-trials, were before 1948 categorised in three classes namely A, B and C, but since then there are only two categories, 'superior' and 'ordinary.' After Independence, more facilities and amenities have been provided in the jail premises with the object of improving living conditions of and reforming the prisoners. Prisoners are provided and encouraged to avail of the facilities for developing their talent in various handicrafts and artisan works like weaving dari *niwar* and carpet etc., for which they are remunerated. Besides looking after their material and moral benefits, the government also strives to educate them in reading, writing and simple arithmetic. Besides other recreations sports and games are also organised.

Visitors—The ex-officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and health services, U.P., the commissioner of Bareilly Division, the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate. All the members of the State and Central legislatures, elected from the district; all the members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails; the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradesh Apradh Nirrodhak Samiti and such of the members of the public as are, appointed by the State Government, are non-official visitors of district jail.

Revising Board—The district magistrate as chairman, the district and sessions judge, one non-official visitor and superintendent district jail as members, constitute the revising board of the district jail. Its function is to consider the revision of the sentences of all casual and habitual convicts, imprisoned with three year sentence or more, for their premature release after they have served a specified period of sentence, in jail.

Lock-ups—Lock-ups both for males and females are located in the collectorate compound. Under-trials brought from the jail for attendance in courts, and persons sentenced to imprisonment are confined there, till their removal to the jail.

The public prosecutor acting under the over-all control of the district magistrate, looks after the working of lock-ups. Each police-station has also a separate lock-up both for males and females.

The monthly average number of under-trials housed in the district lock-up is approximately 1,000. At the headquarters of each tahsil, there is a revenue lock-up—a small room—where persons charged for non-payment of government dues are detained for the maximum period of 14 days.

JUSTICE

Nothing definite is known about the administration of justice in the district in the ancient and medieval times.

Before the introduction of uniform Criminal Code under the British government criminal justice was being dispensed in this region in accordance with the Mohammedan law of crimes. The Qazi (judge) administered the Islamic law in criminal matters while the personal law was applicable in the civil cases. With the passing of the Indian Penal Code

and the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act the laws were codified enabling the courts to administer justice on a uniform pattern.

Since the acquisition of this area by the British in 1801, the judicial setup of the district has undergone numerous changes. From 1801 to 1805 on civil side, the area comprising the present district was under the charge of Moradabad judiciary. In 1837 it was placed under the jurisdiction of Bareilly judiciary and this arrangement continued till 1858. After 1858 Budaun and Dataganj tahsils were first transferred to Shahjahanpur, while the rest of the district was placed under the charge of Sahajahanpur in 1879, in regards to civil cases only. The criminal jurisdiction continued to vest in Moradabad judge, who was assisted by an additional sessions judge. One of the sessions judge used to visit Budaun every second month to hold jail deleveries.

Three *munsifs* court were first established at Ujhani, Sahaswan and Budaun respectively. The court at Ujhani was abolished in 1814 and was amalgamated with court of *munsif* Budaun. Two additional *munsifs* were appointed at Budaun for disposal of arrears. Subsequently the two post of additional *munsifs* were withdrawn in 1840 and 1844 respectively. In their place new courts of *munsifs* were opened at Islamnagar and Bilsa. The court at Bilsa was first shifted to Ujhani and subsequently again to Budaun, under the new name of Budaun west, while the old Budaun court was styled as Budaun East. In 1846, one more post of *munsif* was created for Dataganj but subsequently it was also amalgamated with Budaun west. The *munsif* Budaun east had jurisdiction over the Budaun pargana; *munsif* Sahaswan over the Sahaswan tahsil; and *munsif* Bisauli exercised jurisdiction over rest of the district. No noticeable change was made in the judicial set-up of the district till 1918, except some minor adjustments to suit local needs.

In 1918, a separate judgeship for the entire revenue district of Budaun was established. Thus all links of Budaun, with Moradabad judiciary in criminal matters and the civil judge, Sahajahanpur in the civil matters came to an end. The judicial courts in the district then consisted of a permanent court of the district judge, a sub-ordinate judge (called as civil judge) and four *munsifs*, two at Budaun known as *munsif* east and west respectively, one at Sahaswan and one at Bisauli. Later on the court of *munsif* Bisauli was shifted to district headquarters and the court of *munsif* Budaun (east) was abolished. In 1947 the judicial set-up in the district consisted of a district judge, a civil and sessions judge, a civil judge and three *munsifs*-two at headquarters and one at Sahaswan. A large number of additional courts, were, from time to time, created to share the work load of cases and litigation. The present set-up of the judiciary, at the district level, is as follows.

Criminal Justice

The sessions judge is the highest criminal court of the district having the power to award capital punishment subject to confirmation by the High Court. He is assisted by five additional sessions judges, an assistant sessions judge, a chief judicial magistrate a judicial magistrate, three special judicial magistrates and six *munsifs*-including four additional *munsifs*.

The following statements (A and B) give the number of the cases instituted and persons sentenced by the lower and sessions courts during the last three years (1974-75).

STATEMENT A
(Sessions Courts)

Nature of offences	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Affecting life	333	404	708
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	35	34	45
Hurt	29	19	19
Rape	23	17	22
Unnatural offence	1	Nil	Nil
Extortion	Nil	Nil	Nil
Robbery and dacoity	261	301	507
Other cases	62	70	110

(Lower Courts)

Nature of offences	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Affecting life	323	355	405
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	100	74	111
Hurt	1,109	1,460	1,755
Rape	37	24	37
Unnatural offences	Nil	1	1
Extortion	Nil	Nil	Nil
Robbery and dacoity	548	647	662

STATEMENT B
(*Sessions Courts*)

Persons tried/sentenced	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Persons tried	1,213	1,052	1,013
Sentenced to death	1	Nil	Nil
Life imprisonment	76	90	51
Rigorous imprisonment	240	156	89
Simple imprisonment	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fine only	5	11	33
Other punishment	6	26	16

(Lower Courts)

Persons tried/sentenced	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Persons tried	11,489	14,173	23,292
Sentenced to death	Nil	Nil	Nil
Life imprisonment	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rigorous imprisonment	200	249	285
Simple imprisonment	7	21	170
Fined only	373	797	1,888
Other punishment	134	290	65

Executive Magistrates

The district magistrate is the head of the criminal administration of the district and in that capacity exercise control over the police also. The superintendent of police is required to keep the district magistrate posted with promptitude with all information having a bearing on peace, law and order and crime in the district. The superintendent of police has also to seek his concurrence in all important matters regarding transfers, postings and promotions of the station officers and the inspectors.

Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the district magistrate, being at the apex of criminal administration in the district, exercised control and supervision over other magistrates in which task he was assisted by an additional district magistrate (judicial) who along with judicial magistrates of the first class and magistrates in charge of subdivisions posted in the district also disposed of criminal cases in their jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding the separation of executive and judiciary the district magistrate being the chief executive magistrate of the district, continues to be responsible for peace and maintenance of law and order in his charge. In this he is assisted by the subdivisional magistrates and the tahsildars who exercise the powers of executive magistrates. Though the new Criminal Procedure Code enforced in the country from April 1, 1974, took away the judicial powers of the executive magistrates, yet they continue to exercise jurisdiction in respect of cases of preventive and prohibitory nature under relevant sections of the new code. The position regarding cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code and other special Acts for the period 1975 and 1976 is as follows :

Year	Cases under I.P.C.		Cases under local and special Acts	
	Cases instituted	Persons involved	Cases instituted	Persons involved
1975	42	143	704	865
1976	17	24	2,074	1,148

The position regarding proceedings initiated under the Criminal Procedure Code during the period 1975 and 1976 is as follows :

Year	Cases instituted	Persons involved
1975	2,025	6,497
1976	2,053	5,017

The number of persons tried and sentenced, in criminal cases, during 1975-1976 the various courts under the district magistrate, Budaun are given below :

Year	Persons tried	Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	Fine only
1975	618	88	233
1976	681	Nil	860

Civil Justice

In addition to the district judge, there are five additional district judges who exercise concurrent jurisdiction with him. All of them are vested with the powers of unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases, of hearing revisions and certain other cases for which jurisdiction has been conferred upon them under other enactments and statutes. In addition, there is also a civil judge with jurisdiction to decide suits of unlimited value, small cause cases of value upto Rs 1,000 and eviction cases upto a valuation of Rs 5,000. The lesser civil suits and small cause cases are disposed of by six *munsifs*, including four additional *munsifs*.

The following statement gives the position of the case work in civil courts in the year 1976 :

Cases	Number
Pending at the beginning of the year, 1976	1,942
Instituted during the year, 1976	1,965
Suits disposed during the year, 1976	1,788
Pending at the end of the year, 1976	2,169

In the year 1976, 606 suits involving immovable property, 47 involving movable property, 69 connected with mortgage disputes, 5 of matrimonial nature, and 44 belonging to other categories were instituted.

The number of suits instituted in 1976, according to valuation was as follows :

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	121
Exceeding Rs 100 but not exceeding Rs 1,000	491
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not exceeding Rs 5,000	428
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not above 10,000	114
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	38

The total value of suits, instituted during the year 1976, was Rs 88,91,432. The details of the disposal in the year 1976 was as follows :

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Dismissed for default	416
Decided after trial	219
Decreed ex-parte	287
On admission of claim	21
Settled by compromise	90
On reference to arbitration	2

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of, in the district, in the year 1976 is mentioned below :

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed
Regular civil appeals	130	834
Miscellaneous civil appeals	189	450

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

Before October 2, 1967, the judicial magistrates who tried criminal cases under the appellate authority of sessions judge, worked under the administrative control of the district magistrate for purposes of law and order duties. The process of separation of judiciary from executive started with effect from October 2, 1967, when the additional district magistrate (judicial), now named chief judicial magistrate, and the remaining two judicial magistrates were placed under the administrative control of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. This process reached its culmination on April 1, 1974, when the new Criminal Procedure Code was enforced in the country. It ensures complete separation of judiciary from executive and makes some far-reaching changes in the nomenclature, classifications and powers of the courts. It has simplified the process for trial for expeditions disposal of cases. The new procedure also gives a fair deal to persons convicted in the matter of computation of jail sentence.

Nyaya Panchayats

To give the people training and a feeling of involvement with the administration of justice, the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, established Panchayat Adalats, which were subsequently named *nyaya* panchayats. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of 5 to 11 *gaon sabhas*, depending upon the population of the constituent villages. The total number of *nyaya* panchayats in the district was 164 in 1977.

The *panch* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated by the prescribed authority (district magistrate) in consultation with a district level Committee constituted for the purpose. The *panchs*, so nominated, elect a *sarpanch* and a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch*, from amongst themselves, whose tenure of office is usually five years. The cases are heard by benches of five *panchs* constituted by the *sarpanch* and a minimum of three *panchs* (including the chairman of the bench) constitute the quorum.

The *nyaya* panchayats have been vested with jurisdiction to try cases under different sections of the following Acts :

(a) Cases under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.

(b) Cases under the Indian Penal Code relating to petty offences such as public nuisance, trespass, intimidation and threat etc., and cases of theft or misappropriation involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value.

(c) Cases under Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, relating to damage to property or crops by cattle etc., and their seizure or rescue by force.

(d) Cases under United Provinces Primary Education Act, 1919, against parents for disobedience of orders.

(e) Cases under Public Gambling Act, 1867, relating to gambling houses or gambling in public places etc.

In civil suits the jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat extends upto a valuation of Rs 500. It may also try revenue cases, if the parties agree, in writing, to such a course. The *nyaya* panchayats are, however, not empowered to pass sentences of imprisonment, and can impose fines only upto Rs 100. A revision against its decision in civil cases lies to the *munsifs* and in criminal and revenue cases to the subdivisional officer or the subdivisional magistrate, as the case may be. The following statement gives the details of cases tried and disposed of by the *nyaya* panchayats during the last three year, ending in 1977.

Year	Cases at the beginning of year	Cases instituted	Cases of disposed of
1974-75	120	648	622
1975-76	146	1,291	1,362
1976-77	75	998	1,015

Bar Association

There are two bar associations in the district named as the district civil bar association and the district bar association, Budaun respectively. The civil bar association was established in the year 1918, and was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Its name was subsequently changed to district civil bar association. The association claims a membership of 39 lawyers at present. It has a building of its own at the district headquarters and most of its members practise exclusively on the civil side.

The other bar association known as district bar association, Budaun was registered in 1956. There are 236 members on its roll. Majority of the members practice on the revenue and criminal side. The main objects of these associations are to maintain a high standard of professional efficiency and decorum among its members, to promote interest in the study of law, to infuse co-operation and fellow feeling and finally to look after the interest of the litigants.



CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Departments of the State Government dealing with general administration, revenue administration, law and order and justice have already been dealt with in chapters X, XI and XII respectively while information in respect of other departments like Medical and Health Services, Education and Culture, has been given elsewhere in respective chapters.

The organisational set-up of important departments like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, education, forest, public works, industries and forest is briefly discussed below :

Agriculture Department

The main function of this department is to boost farm production by persuading the cultivators to adopt new improved seeds and practices and modern technology suited to the local conditions and to manage uninterrupted supply of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.

Custom service is also arranged by way of hiring out tractors, threshers to the cultivators on nominal charges. Agricultural demonstrations are laid out at the government and private farms to popularise modern techniques of cultivation. Short-term training and refresher courses are also organised periodically at the village and development block levels to disseminate knowledge regarding crop protection from pests and diseases. The plant protection branch of the department also takes quick measures to control the agricultural pests and diseases.

For administrative purposes the district falls in the jurisdiction of the deputy director of agriculture with headquarters at Bareilly. At the district level the district agriculture officer is in the charge of the department. He is assisted by two additional district agriculture officers and trained field workers (A, development officer at the block and village level workers and supervisors at the village level) and other staff at the district headquarters to push up agricultural programmes in the district on scientific lines.

The activities of the department at the block level are supervised by the block development officer and assistant development officer (agriculture).

There were 33 seed stores in the district maintained by the department in 1976, each manned by one or two *kamdars* under an assistant agriculture inspector.

An oil-seeds inspector is also posted in the district for looking after oil-seeds cultivation and extension programme. For the development and extension of jute cultivation (package programme) two assistant jute development inspectors are stationed in the district at Kachhla and Bahhala.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The department, in the beginning, affiliated to the department of agriculture carried out the work of rejuvenation of old orchards. At present it is a separate department under a director at the State headquarters. The main functions of the department are implementation of various horticulture schemes in the district like establishing of plant nurseries, supplying of plants, fruit and vegetable seeds and seedlings and providing technical guidance to the horticulturists and vegetable growers. The staff posted in the district presently consists of one senior Horticulture Inspector assisted by two assistant horticulture inspectors.

Soil Conservation

The regional head of the department is the deputy director of agriculture (soil conservation) Bareilly. There is only one unit for the soil conservation work at Bisauli. At the district level, there is one soil conservation officer who conducts, surveys and prepares plans and initiates measures to combat erosion of farm land by natural elements. His staff includes one technical assistant, two junior engineers, 5 soil conservation inspectors, and 5 assistant soil conservation inspectors. They provide technical assistance to the cultivators for arresting soil erosion by means of *bundis*, levelling and construction of *guls* and pakka channels in the affected areas.

Animal Husbandry Department

The district falls under the jurisdiction of the deputy director of animal husbandry, posted at Bareilly. The district live-stock officer is in charge of this department at the district level. He looks after the work of improvement of cattle and poultry breeds, prevention and treatment of diseases and taking measures to control out-break of cattle epidemics. The staff under him in 1976 included an artificial insemination officer, 20 veterinary assistant, two assistant development officers, one veterinary officer with headquarters at the key village unit Usawan and 47 veterinary supervisors.

Co-operative Department

The department deals with the organisation, registration and promotion of co-operative societies in the district, besides attending to other administrative and statutory functions like supervision and control over departmental staff and inspection of co-operative establishments.

The deputy registrar co-operative societies, Bareilly, is the regional head of the department. At the district level the work is looked after by an assistant registrar assisted by four additional district co-operative officers, who exercise supervision and control over the staff of the department and supervise all activities pertaining to the co-operative societies and other organisations in the district.

Each of the 18 development blocks (in 1976) in the district had an assistant development officer (co-operatives) to supervise the working

of the co-operative societies in the block. There were also four co-operative inspectors, being also secretary-cum-managers, of the four marketing societies and 36 co-operative supervisors to look after the work.

Education Department

The regional head of the boys' educational institutions is the deputy director of education stationed at Allahabad. The girls' institutions are controlled by the regional inspectress assisted by a deputy inspectress, also stationed at Allahabad.

The district inspector of schools is the chief officer of the department in the district. He is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions for the boys in particular. He is assisted by an associate district inspector of schools.

The department, besides providing educational facilities, also endeavours and takes steps for building up a sound moral character and physique among the students. Games, sports, physical education, training in scouting, national discipline scheme, etc., have been made a mandatory part of education in schools.

Public Works Department

Budaun is the headquarters of the provincial division of the public works department, under the charge of an executive engineer. The district is under the charge of the superintending engineer, III circle public works department, Bareilly. The executive engineer is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and government building. He was assisted by 4 assistant engineers and 18 junior engineers in 1976.

Industries Department

The district is within the Bareilly zone of the industries department, controlled by a joint director.

At the district level the district industries officer assisted by an industries inspector and some other staff, looks after the development and working of the industries. His duties include rendering all possible assistance for the setting up of new and expansion of the existing industries. In the year 1976-77, forty small-scale industrial units were working in the district. A sugar factory at Neoli was the only large-scale industrial unit in the district in 1976.

The handloom industrial units in the district are also looked after by the district industries officer. Since a separate directorate for handloom and textile has been created at the State level at Kanpur, the activities are now supervised by the director, handloom and textiles, Kanpur.

Forest Department

The district forms a part of the Rohilkhand forest division, extension circle. The range forest officer is stationed at Budaun and was assisted by three section officers and ten forest guards in 1976.

The chief functions of the departments is to preserve and improve the existing forest areas, afforest waste lands, to enhance the productivity of the forest as well as preserve wild life.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

From the account given in the foregoing chapter on history, it is evident that the district had formed an integral part of the territory governed successively by the Panchalas, Nandas, Mauryas, Guptas, Maukharis, Gurjara Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas before it came under the sway of the Muslim rulers. Local autonomy was a special feature of the ancient Hindu polity and in that context, it is reasonable to believe that viable units of self-government functioned in the villages and towns for a long time till they became extinct for want of the State patronage. In the absence of any record it is not possible to delineate the rise and fall of these institutions in the district from the earliest times.

During the ancient period, the village enjoyed a very large measure of autonomy and were governed by the panchayats which exercised both administrative and judicial powers. These institutions received great setback under the Muslim rule and almost totally disappeared under the British. Those that existed were mutilated in form devoid of all power and status of the former days confining their authority only to the social life of the village community. Under the Mughal rule, many of the municipal functions in the cities were usually in the hands of the kotwal, who was responsible for watch and ward, elementary conservancy and regulation of offensive trades. Over-centralisation of administration during the early British period brought about total extinction of the traditional institutions of local self-government both in the rural and urban areas.

The events of 1857, however, had an eye-opening and softening influence on the British rulers and the subsequent years saw numerous steps being taken for gradual decentralisation of administration with a view to ushering local self-governing institutions in the district. Before 1850, some form of local administration had existed, the earliest measure being the establishment of town police under the Regulation XXII of 1816, the cost being defrayed by a tax on houses assessed by a local committee. Budann and Bilsa were the first municipalities constituted in 1862 under the Municipal Act of 1850, followed by Ujhani in the same year and Sahaswan in 1872. The first municipal committees were nominated bodies and it was after the passing of the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvement Act, 1868, (Act VI of 1868) that the elective principle was introduced. The constitution underwent many changes as a consequence of the passing of the N.W.P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873), the N.W.P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883 (Act XV of 1883) (which also changed the name from 'municipal committee' to 'municipal board'), and the N.W.P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (Act I of 1900). In 1904 Bilsa was reduced to the status of a notified area, for not fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Act of 1900. Some concrete progress towards popular representation in the municipal boards was made by the U.P. Municipalities Act,

1916 (Act II of 1916), which for the first time permitted the election of a non-official chairman. This Act continues to be the guiding statute of the municipalities and notified areas in the State. Several amendments have been made in it to adjust it to the changing situations in recent years, particularly in the post-independence period.

The Bengal Chankidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) was applied to those towns which were not big enough to be governed as municipalities and yet had a population big enough to make it necessary to provide rudimentary civic services. Originally through a notification of November, 1859, the provisions of Act XX of 1856 were applied to the towns of Ujhani and Sahaswan, afterwards converted into municipalities, and also to Islamnagar, Bisauli, Gunnaur, Kakrala, Usehat, Dataganj, Wazirganj, Rajhura and Gawan. The number of these towns was subsequently increased by the addition of Mundia, Alapur, Haibatpur, Sirasaul, and Behta Goshain in 1872. Many of these towns were later found unfit for being administered under the Act and consequently the operations of the Act were withdrawn in 1876, from Wazirganj, Rajpura, Gawan, Haibatpur and Sirasaul. In 1898 a further reduction was made by the exclusion of Usehat, while Behta Goshain followed suit a year later. Usehat was, however, again brought under the Act at a subsequent date. These towns usually derived their income from house-tax and devoted their income to the maintenance of the town police, the conservancy staff and to small local improvements. The Bengal Chankidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) was replaced in 1914 by the U.P. Town Areas Act. The principal change made by this Act was to relieve the towns of their watch and ward duties and to make the town area committees purely sanitation management bodies. This Act with certain modifications continues in operation in the district.

The first legal provision for the establishment of self-government, in rural areas was the passing of the N.W.P. and Oudh Local Rates Act 1871. Before 1871 the administration of cesses in the rural areas of the district, which were levied for specific objects, was done by separate committees. In that year a single district committee, the members of which were nominated by the government, was formed to deal with education, roads, ferries and police-posts for watch and ward. The term 'district board' became applicable to this committee in 1884 when the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883) was promulgated. There were also constituted sub district boards (for the tahsils) which functioned on behalf of the district board, but they were abolished in 1906. The district board consisted partly of elected and partly of nominated members, the district magistrate being the chairman. In 1906, it was reconstituted with more powers. The U.P. District Boards Act, 1922 (Act X of 1922) made some more changes in the constitution and functions of the board. The number of members was raised and a system of separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims was also introduced. From now on the chairman was also elected indirectly. The jurisdiction of the board was extended to cover the entire non-urban areas of the district with more emphasis on its functional role for rural development. The district board was also authorised to impose a tax on circumstance and property and to tap other sources to augment its income by levying licence fees, local rates, etc.

With the advent of Independence, adult franchise was introduced for the election of the members and the election of the president was made direct. The number of members was raised and the system of joint electorates was ushered in but seats were reserved for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The practice of nominating members was done away with : Government also increased its grant to the board and thus strengthened its finances. As a leap towards more decentralisation, the district board was converted into Antarin Zila Parishad by the U.P. Antarin Zila Parishad Act 1958 (Act, XXII of 1958). A more comprehensive statute, the U.P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961 covering the entire gamut of the activities and administration of the local bodies at the district and development block levels with close organic link with the *gaon* panchayats created by the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947 was enforced in 1962 and the present Zila Parishad came into being.

There were, in 1977, in the district 5 municipal boards, 11 town areas, a Zila Parishad, 18 Kshettra Samitis, and 1,418 *gaon* panchayats.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Budaun

Budaun is the oldest municipality of the district which came into being in 1862 under the Municipal Act of 1850. The first municipal committee was a nominated body and it was after the passing of the N.W.P. Municipal Improvement Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868) that the elective principle was introduced. The N.W.P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883 changed the name from 'municipal committee' to 'municipal board.' After the passing and enforcement of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (as amended from time to time) the affairs of the municipality are managed under it. The municipality had an area of 2.49 square kilometres and a population of 72,204 in 1971. It has been divided into 17 single member wards. The members elect a chairman from amongst themselves. Normally the term of the municipal board is five years which may be extended by the government in exceptional circumstances.

Finances—The main sources of income of the board are octroi, house tax, water tax, revenue derived from municipal property, realization under special Acts and grants and contributions from the government. The major heads of expenditure are general administration, public safety, public health and convenience, lighting, waterworks and public works. The details of income and expenditure of the board for the last 8 years (*i.e.* from 1968-69 to 1975-76) are given in Statement I (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Waterworks—The town has its own protected water-supply scheme which was completed in 1964. The total length of pipe-lines in the city was about 36 km. in 1975-76 and the total quantity of water supplied was 1,48,89,15,476 litres in the same year. Approximate per capita supply was about 57 litres per day. There were 174 public taps on the roads and streets and 2,558 private tap connections in the city in 1975-76. An amount of Rs 1,36,422 was spent by the board on this head during 1975-76.

Street Lighting—Formerly, kerosene oil lamps were the only means for illuminating the street but now it is mostly done by means of electricity supplied by the U.P. State Electricity Board. Electricity was made available to the city in 1935. There were 1,100 electric street lamps on the roads and streets of the city in 1976. An amount of Rs. 93,410 was spent on this head during 1975-76.

Public Health and Medical Services The board looks after the sanitation of the city within the municipal limits and makes arrangement for the removal of garbage and night-soil with the help of a conservancy staff of 200 persons, 70 *bhishtis* and 35 others. It has its own medical officer for managing its medical and public health services. The board maintains 3 dispensaries, a nursing home and a veterinary hospital and it spent an amount of Rs 9,11,768 in 1975-76 on public health and medical services.

Drainage—There are 81 km. of pucca drains of which 40 km. are flushed daily. The sullage water and refuse made into compost by trenching is sold yearly by public auction. A sewage scheme is also under execution by the board.

Other Activities—The board maintains 4 parks, the Gandhi park being the most important. A library is also run by the board.

Ujhani

Ujhani was constituted a municipality in 1862 under the Municipal Act of 1850 and now it is administered under the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916. It had an area of 5.18 square kilometres and a population of 22,140 in 1971. It is divided into 6 wards which elect 16 members. The president is elected indirectly. The term of the board is 5 years which is extendable by the State Government in exceptional circumstances.

Finances—The main sources of income of the board are municipal rates and taxes levied by it, water tax and grants given by the government and the major heads of expenditure are general administration, water works, lighting, and public health and convenience. The details of the income and expenditure of the board for the last 10 years from 1967-68 to 1976-77 are given in the statement II (a) and II (b) at the end of the chapter.

Waterworks—The water-supply undertaking was started in September, 1964. The number of public water taps was 79 and the number of water connections in private houses 850 in 1976-77. The length of pipe-lines laid was 14 km. and the amount of water supplied per day was 72.7 litres per head. An expenditure of Rs 86,903 was incurred by the board on running its water supply.

Street Lighting—Formerly kerosene oil lamps were the only means of street lighting but now it is done by electric lamps. In 1976, there were 600 electric lamps for lighting the streets of the town. The board spent Rs 1,47,604 on this item during 1976-77.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board looks after the sanitation of the town with the help of a staff of 111 persons. It

has also employed 5 persons to look after the health and medical requirements of the citizens of the town. Though the municipal board does not maintain any veterinary hospital, it gives financial aid to the veterinary hospital in the development block at Ujhani. The board employs, a trained mid-wife and a *dai* also for child welfare and maternity work. The board spent Rs 3,87,065 on public health and medical services in 1976-77.

Education—The board maintains two intermediate colleges—one for boys and the other for girls. A Montessori school is also run by it.

Other Activities—The board runs a public library in the town and it spent Rs 8,837 on it in 1976-77.

Bilsi

Bilsi is one of the two oldest municipalities of the district which were constituted in 1862 under the Municipal Act of 1850. In 1904, it was reduced to the status of a notified area but was again raised to the status of a municipality under the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) in 1957. It had an area of 0.75 sq. km. and a population of 10,100 in 1971. It has 15 single member wards. The term of the board is five years. The members elect a president from amongst themselves.

Finances—The main sources of income are the government grants and contributions, revenue derived from board's property and other miscellaneous sources. Main items of expenditure are general administration, public safety, public health and convenience, public instructions, street lighting and public works, etc. The details of income and expenditure of the board for the last 10 years, i.e. from 1967-68 to 1976-77 are given in Statement III (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Street Lighting—Formerly, kerosene oil lamps were the only means of street lighting but now it is done by electric lamps. In 1977, there were 168 electric street points in the town.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board looks after the sanitation of the town and makes arrangements for the removal of garbage and night-soil. The refuse is collected by municipal sweepers and is sold to cultivators for use as manure.

Other Activities—The boards maintains two parks in the town.

Sahaswan

The municipality of Sahaswan was constituted in 1872, under the N.W.P. Municipal Improvement Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868) and is now administered under the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916). The total area of the municipality, as per 1971 census, was 9.71 sq. km. and the population 27,266. It has been divided into 12 single member wards, the members being elected for a term of 5 years. A chairman is elected by members of the board from amongst themselves.

Finances—The main sources of income of the municipal board are toll tax, rent from municipal property, house tax, vehicle tax and grants

and contributions from the government, the major heads of expenditure being general administration, public health, lighting, conservancy and other public works. Details of income and expenditure of the board for the last 10 years (from 1967-68 to 1976-77) are given in Statement IV (a) and IV (b) at the end of the chapter.

Street Lighting—Till 1963 the streets of the town were lit by kerosene oil lamps. Thereafter electricity was made available to the town for this purpose. In 1976-77 there were 90 electric street lamps in the town and the board spent Rs 7,107 on street lighting.

Drainage—There are 15 km. of pakka and 10 km. of kutchha drains in the town for carrying sullage and dirty water out of the inhabited area.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board looks after the sanitation of the town and makes arrangements for the removal of garbage and right-soil. In 1976-77 it had a staff of 69 persons including a sanitary inspector for the purpose and spent Rs 1,94,295 on public health and medical services of the town in that year.

Kakrala

In 1859 the town was brought under the operation of the Act XX of 1856 and in 1914 it was declared a town area under the U.P. Town Area Act, 1914. The place was raised to the status of a notified area in 1949. In 1963, it was constituted as a municipality under the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916. According to 1971 census, it had an area of 2.59 sq. km. and a population of 14,460. The municipality is divided into 10 wards. The municipality is being administered by the district magistrate as it has been superseded by the State Government in 1971.

Finances—The main sources of income of the board are rates and taxes, realisation under special Acts, revenue derived from the board's property, government grants and other sources. The board spends its revenues on general administration, public health and conveniences, street lighting and public works. The details of income and expenditure of the board for the last 10 years (*i.e.* from 1967-68 to 1976-77) are given in the Statement V (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Street Lighting—Before 1964, when electricity was made available to the town, kerosene oil lamps were the main means for illuminating the streets. Even now there are certain localities where the lighting is done by means of such lamps. In 1977, there were 60 electric points and 56 kerosene oil lamps on the roads and streets of the town for lighting. The board spent Rs 13,541 under this head during 1976-77.

Public Health and Medical Services—During 1976-77 the board spent Rs 2,870 on public health and medical services of the town. The board has under its employment a sanitary inspector who looks after the sanitation of the town. There is also a vaccinator who does vaccination work.

Education—The board runs a higher secondary school in the town which started functioning since 1961. The school has 281 students and 19 teachers and is also aided by the State Government.

TOWN AREAS

In 1977, there were 11 town areas in the district, those of Allapur, Babrala, Bisauli, Dataganj, Gawan, Gunnaur, Islamnagar, Kumargawan, Mundia, Saidpur and Ushehat. They are administered under the U.P. Town Area Act, 1914. Each of the town area is administered by a committee consisting of a chairman and a number of members (all directly elected) ranging from 8 to 15 according to the population of the place. Members are elected for four years, it being open to the State Government to extend the term in exceptional circumstances. Seats are also reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The town area committees are empowered to levy taxes on houses, on circumstance and property, on agricultural land situated within the limits of the town area, etc. Other sources of income are the sale proceeds of manure and rent of nazul lands under its management. The functions of each committee usually include the providing of sanitation, street lighting, drainage, roads, etc., in the town.

Allapur

Allapur was constituted a town area in 1872, under the Act XX of 1856. Now it is administered under the U.P. Town Area Act, 1914. According to the census of 1971 it had an area of 7.1 sq. km. and a population of 9,958. In 1975-76, its total income was Rs 1,78,493 and expenditure Rs 2,60,997. Formerly kerosene oil lamps were used for lighting the streets of the town, but now it is done by 46 electric lamps. The committee spent Rs 5,280 for lighting in 1975-76. The income and expenditure of the town area committee from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement VI at the end of the chapter.

Babrala

Babrala was constituted a town area in 1971. It had then an area of 3.9 sq. km. and a population of 3,974. In 1976-77 the total income of the committee was Rs 42,505 and expenditure Rs 18,827. Electricity was made available to the town in 1971 and lighting of the streets is now done by means of 40 electric tube lights. The committee spent Rs 2,988 on this item in 1976-77. It also looks after the public health and sanitation of the town. A remarkable achievement of the town area committee was laying out of a beautiful public park in the town. The income and expenditure of the town area from 1971-72 to 1976-77 is given in Statement VII at the end of the chapter.

Bisauli

Bisauli is one of the earliest town areas of the district, it having been constituted a town in 1859. It had an area of 5.7 sq. km. and a population of 10,923 in 1971. The town has its own water-supply scheme which has completed in 1967. The total length of pipe-lines laid till 1976-77 was about 5 km., the total number of tap connections being 397 in the same year. Electricity was made available to the town in 1939. In 1977, there were 164 electric lamps and a few kerosene oil lamps for lighting the streets. The committee spent Rs 14,000 in 1976-

77 for lighting. It maintains a public park and also looks after sanitation and public health activities in the town. The income and expenditure of the town area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in statement VIII at the end of the chapter.

Dataganj

Dataganj was administered as a town under Act XX of 1856, from the year 1859. It became a town area after the enforcement of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It had an area of 0.49 sq. km. and a population of 7,701 in 1971. In 1976-77 its total income was Rs 1,39,239 and expenditure Rs 1,31,985. The committee has its own water-supply scheme with 4.65 km. of pipe-line, there being 162 private water tap connections and 21 public taps on the street in the town in 1977. The town was electrified in 1960. Street lighting was done by 32 electric and 19 kerosene oil lamps in 1976-77. The committee also spent Rs 54,467 on public health activities of the town in that year. The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement IX at the end of the chapter.

Gawan

Gawan was declared a town in 1859 under Act XX of 1856. In 1876 it lost the town status. Subsequently in 1934, it was again constituted as a town area under the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. In 1971 it had an area of 0.4 sq. km. and a population of 3,292. In 1976-77, its total income was Rs 52,122 and expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs 53,595. Electricity was made available to the town in 1969. By 1976 lighting of streets was done by 42 electric lamps. The town area committee also looks after the sanitation and public health activities. The income and expenditure of Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in the Statement X at the end of the chapter.

Gunnaur

Gunnaur is one of the oldest town areas of the district, it having been constituted as a town in 1859, under Act XX of 1856. Now, it is administered under the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It had an area of 0.35 sq. km. and a population of 8,838 in 1971.

The town was electrified in 1957 and the lighting of streets is done by 68 electric lamps. The committee also looks after the sanitation and public health activities of the town. The vaccinator under its employ vaccinated 8,427 persons in 1976-77. The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1974-75 to 1976-77 is given in Statement XI at the end of the chapter.

Islamnagar

Administered as a town under Act XX of 1856 since 1859, it became a town area after the enforcement of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It had an area of 6.6 sq. km. and a population of 10,385 in 1971. The water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1968, and in 1976-77 there were 5 km. of pipe-line with 166 tap connections in the town. The town

is electrified and the lighting of streets was done by 90 electric lamps in 1976-77, the committee spending Rs 3,215 on this account. The committee also looks after the sanitation of the town and public health activities. The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement XII at the end of the chapter.

Kumargawan

Kumargawan was constituted a town area in 1973 under the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The town had an area of 8 sq. km. and a population of 5,312 according to 1971 census. The town is electrified and lighting of streets is done by means of 40 electric lamps. The income and expenditure of town area from 1973-74 to 1976-77 is given in Statement XIII at the end of the chapter.

Mundia

Mundia was administered as a town under Act XX of 1856 since 1872 but became a town area after the enforcement of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It had an area of 5.6 km. and a population of 3,845 in 1971. Though the town is electrified, yet lighting of streets was done by means of 40 kerosene oil lamps in 1976-77. The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement XIV at the end of the chapter.

Saidpur

Saidpur is a new town area having been constituted in 1968 under the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It had an area of 4.4 sq. km. and a population of 6,246 in 1971. Electricity was made available to the town in 1962 and lighting of the streets is done by 41 electric lamps. The committee spent an amount of Rs 21,891 on this item in 1976-77. It also looks after the sanitation and public health activities in the town. The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1970-71 to 1976-77 is given in Statement XV at the end of the chapter.

Usehat

Usehat began to be administered as a town in 1859, under Act XX of 1856. In 1898 Act XX ceased to operate in respect of this town. In 1916 it was again classed as a town area under the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The place had an area of 5.1 sq. km. and a population of 3,905 in 1971. The town is electrified since 1961 but there were only 19 electric points for lighting the streets of the town in 1976-77. The town area committee also looks after the sanitation of the town. The income and expenditure of the Town Area from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Statement XVI at the end of the chapter.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati Raj, as the very name suggests, is the system which has ushered in democratic decentralisation of administration and devolution of power and responsibilities to village institutions. As in other parts of the country, it has existed in some form or the other in the villages of the district for centuries. The significant feature of the system is the newly constituted structure of self-governing bodies with a three-tier organisation—the *gaon sabha* being at the base, the *Kshettra Samitis*

in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. There is a *gaon* panchayat (which is the executive body of the *gaon sabha*) for every village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 souls, a Kshettra Samiti (block committee) for each development block and Zila Parishad for the district. These institutions were constituted with the primary objective of development of initiative in the people of the rural areas and creation of opportunities for the evolution of local leadership so that the responsibility for the planned development of the countryside may be taken over by the village folk themselves. The institutions within this three-tier system are organically linked with each other to ensure continuous co-ordination and co-operation and a two-way exchange of ideas.

ZILA PARISHAD

The district board (now known as Zila Parishad) came into existence in the district in 1883, when the old district committee which used to administer the non-urban areas was abolished by the North-Western Provinces and Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883). Wide powers were conferred on the board for the administration of local affairs. The District Boards Act of 1906 and 1922 are important land marks in the growth of the district board. They made important constitutional changes and conferred wider administrative and financial powers on the board for taking up rural development programme, particularly construction of roads and schools, and medical and public health activities.

In 1958, certain important changes were made in the constitution and responsibilities of the board after the enforcement of the U.P. Antarim Zila Parishad Act, 1958 (Act XXII of 1958) which brought into existence the local body known as the Ant rim Zila Parishad, into which were merged the district planning committee and the district board. Under the U.P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the word 'Antarim' was dropped and the present Zila Parishad formally came into being in 1962. The Zila Parishad consists of 67 elected and 3 nominated members. The Parishad comprises all the *pramukhs* of the Kshettra Samitis, the president of the municipal boards, the members of the Parliament and of the State legislatures elected from the district and representatives of the co-operative institutions (of the district). Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *adhyaksha* (presiding officer) is elected indirectly by the members of the Parishad for a period of five years which can be extended by the State Government in special circumstances.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are comprehensive, embracing those which were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee and include the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes of the district, the utilisation of the funds allotted by government for this purpose in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, welfare of children, young people and women, etc., as well as the raising and expending of taxes levied by it for certain specific activities with which it is directly concerned.

Finances—The main sources of income of the Parishad are government grants, local rates and cesses, tax on circumstance and property,

cattle pounds, fairs and exhibitions, the major heads of expenditure being general administration, public works, medical and public health and fairs and exhibitions. Details of income and expenditure of the Parishad for the last 10 years i.e. from 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given in Table XVII (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Public Health and Medical Services—The Zila Parishad too, in addition to the chief medical officer looks after the vaccination and medical facilities at some places in the rural areas of the district. It maintained 8 hospitals in which 11 doctors and 24 other staff were employed in 1976-77. There was also an assistant superintendent of vaccination who carried on vaccination work with the help of 16 vaccinators. A Total of 1,62,174 persons were vaccinated in 1976. The expenditure of the board on this item during 1975-76 was Rs 1,86,210.

Public Works—The Parishad maintained 36.7 km. of metalled and 432.8 km. of unmetalled roads in the district in 1976. It spent Rs 6,78,411 on public works in 1975-76.

Education—Institutions up to senior Basic stage (junior high school) were under the control of the Zila Parishad till June, 1972 when their supervision and superintendence was taken over by the State Government and a Basic Shiksha Adhikari was posted in the district for the purpose. However, the Zila Parishad maintains a higher secondary school at Kummargawan. It spent Rs 40,195 on this item in 1975-76.

KSHETTRA SAMITIS

There were 18 Kshettra Samitis (one for each development block) in the district in 1977. With the enforcement of the U.P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961 in the district in 1962, the functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committees devolved upon the Kshettra Samitis. The membership of the Samiti consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, all the chairmen of the town area committees, the members of the Zila Parishad who belong to the block, members of the Parliament and the State legislature elected from the block area and representatives of the co-operative institutions in the block. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *pramukh* (Chairman) of the Samiti is elected by its members, the block development officer being its chief executive officer. The main functions of the Samiti are the achievements of the Plan targets in the sphere of agriculture, minor irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare of children, youth and women, etc., and utilisation of funds available in the budget of the blocks for these purposes.

GAON PANCHAYATS

Gaon panchayat is the basic institution of local government and the foundation of all decentralised administration. There are sufficient reasons to believe that these institutions flourished and reached a very high degree of development in our country in ancient times and not only regulated the civic life of villages, but served to settle disputes by arbitration and other methods. The Muslim rulers were concerned mostly

with the urban areas of the district and were indifferent to the progress of these village bodies. During the British regime, these institutions further suffered almost total eclipse because the government authority was vested in the officials appointed by the government. The first and the only notable British measure in this direction was the U.P. Village Panchayats Act of 1920 (Act VI of 1920), which authorised the collector to establish a panchayat for any village or a group of villages where the villagers wanted such an institution. In the post-Independence period, government gave serious thought to the necessity of resuscitation of *gaon* panchayats and the result was the enactment of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, which was enforced in the district on August 15, 1949, whereby 732 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats were constituted.

There were, in 1977, the district, 1,418 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats. A *gaon sabha* is constituted for a village or a group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons and consists of all the adult members of the village or villages. The *gaon* panchayat which is the executive organ of the *gaon sabha*, has a *pradhan* (president) and an *up-pradhan* (vice-president), the former and the members of *gaon* panchayat being elected by the members of the *gaon sabha* for a term of five years. The number of members of *gaon* panchayat varies from 15 to 30. These members elect the *up-pradhan* from amongst themselves.

The resuscitation of the *gaon* panchayats has been a far-reaching and comprehensive step towards decentralisation of power. The *gaon* panchayats of the district control and manage all village activities concerned with community interests, their chief concern being implementation of village plans in the spheres of agriculture, minor irrigation, co-operation, afforestation, animal husbandry, wells, health and sanitation, communication and welfare activities relating to children, youth and women and registration of births, marriages and deaths, etc. Other important duties of the *gaon* panchayats are the prevention of the illegal occupation of land of the *gaon sabha* and regulation of markets and fairs. The main sources of the finances of the panchayats for these activities are government grants, voluntary contributions and taxes raised by them. In 1976-77, the total income of the *gaon* panchayat of the district was Rs 40,75,223 and the expenditure Rs 36,76,708. Particulars of the main activities of the *gaon* panchayats in the last three years are given in the following statement :

Year	Tax collected (amount in Rs)	Construction of <i>khairanjus</i> (in sq. metres)	Construction of roads		No. of panchayat <i>ghars</i> constructed
			Pakka (in km.)	Kutchha (in km.)	
1974-75	5,04,432	23,732	1.8	6.61	1
1975-76	4,70,783	37,987	—	24.92	5
1976-77	8,50,610	37,637	2.2	19.75	6

STATEMENT I (a)

Receipts (in rupees) Municipal Board, Budaun

Reference Page No. 189

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other receipts
1968-69	5,11,585	10,794	2,30,391	3,07,032	10,074	10,79,673
1969-70	6,75,086	12,304	2,38,763	4,83,573	14,385	14,88,638
1970-71	8,23,350	11,642	2,98,647	4,98,589	11,390	16,67,061
1971-72	8,00,044	14,067	2,57,382	5,22,987	77,487	16,73,197
1972-73	9,02,201	20,944	3,42,985	2,99,086	10,240	16,10,181
1973-74	10,06,533	10,109	5,29,491	2,05,549	13,696	18,84,338
1974-75	10,79,582	13,804	3,12,981	5,14,052	24,719	21,20,222
1975-76	16,45,610	29,107	2,84,477	4,41,678	11,218	24,12,090

STATEMENT I (1.)

Expenditure (in rupees) Municipal Board, Budaun

Reference Page No. 189

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1968-69	1,01,928	76,624	3,82,374	2,83,851	47,647	11,99,623
1969-70	1,06,387	97,650	4,39,178	3,91,431	87,636	14,73,877
1970-71	1,18,890	96,889	5,28,079	4,75,339	86,165	17,31,124
1971-72	1,32,406	1,27,166	6,24,392	2,14,417	94,751	17,84,253
1972-73	1,88,525	1,04,761	6,71,682	2,35,613	61,066	15,88,587
1973-74	2,07,594	1,27,768	8,38,218	2,20,077	77,123	15,99,707
1974-75	2,86,497	1,27,133	13,63,640	2,89,895	1,17,032	24,00,75
1975-76	2,77,112	74,975	13,24,708	5,11,959	1,41,538	24,02,920

STATEMENT II (a)

Receipts (in rupees) Municipal Board, Ujhani

Reference Page No. 190

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property	Grants and contribution	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	8,82,877	2,349	11,677	2,50,762	55,056	1,88,735
1968-69	2,88,979	2,242	14,774	3,36,722	20,124	2,84,616
1969-70	4,51,673	1,423	27,552	3,09,949	34,564	2,10,607
1970-71	4,77,248	1,002	65,838	4,18,886	30,614	1,81,968
1971-72	4,61,688	1,728	60,498	3,79,876	44,708	1,87,743
1972-73	6,02,682	1,057	71,190	4,36,749	30,234	2,46,541
1973-74	6,65,281	1,098	60,021	3,08,776	1,31,448	2,17,496
1974-75	7,00,101	692	61,146	7,31,754	44,788	2,81,014
1975-76	8,55,276	1,650	12,271	8,50,879	19,239	1,47,112
1976-77	9,45,742	3,171	1,20,842	2,78,678	69,802	2,16,814

STATEMENT II (b)

Expenditure (in rupees) Municipal Board, Ujhani

Reference Page No. 190

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public health and convenience	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	98,277	97,751	54,540	6,65,414
1968-69	93,232	1,07,440	38,302	6,60,857
1969-70	1,08,270	1,17,923	45,582	7,88,843
1970-71	1,12,953	1,26,672	26,333	8,14,138
1971-72	1,04,174	1,74,338	35,805	9,51,600
1972-73	1,53,263	1,90,194	63,667	9,64,506
1973-74	1,79,310	2,02,918	1,32,150	9,05,370
1974-75	2,84,597	3,88,910	23,564	7,02,072
1975-76	2,10,940	3,52,450	31,479	5,94,870
1976-77	2,45,785	3,87,064	55,804	11,04,973

STATEMENT III (a)
Receipts (in rupees) Municipal Board, Bilsi

Reference Page No. 191

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Revenue derived from municipal property	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	60,283	11,190	44,762	4,980	1,665
1968-69	78,594	15,843	38,098	31,200	1,880
1969-70	1,00,401	12,678	30,580	15,000	3,470
1970-71	1,08,547	16,875	38,592	5,090	1,249
1971-72	1,11,496	14,995	52,508	32,171	1,591
1972-73	1,21,684	16,259	1,05,567	22,411	1,818
1973-74	1,18,949	16,872	86,225	13,883	955
1974-75	1,48,831	43,074	1,45,153	85,476	1,334
1975-76	2,01,859	18,463	1,16,717	34,608	1,404
1976-77	2,64,948	1,12,748	85,509	31,568	3,594

STATEMENT III (b)
Expenditure (in rupees) Municipal Board, Bilsi

Reference Page No. 191

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	43,151	12,608	31,611	171	2,000	27,018	13,833
1968-69	39,236	12,141	36,827	42,174	2,000	8,156	17,948
1969-70	44,944	9,546	36,803	14,287	2,000	13,413	20,458
1970-71	46,399	16,352	49,504	6,377	2,000	21,166	19,292
1971-72	58,420	14,081	45,029	34,900	1,000	30,283	27,110
1972-73	65,060	21,287	47,803	23,460	1,000	50,870	35,270
1973-74	82,595	22,395	68,870	33,132	1,000	13,256	2,950
1974-75	1,31,853	17,920	1,55,890	75,617	—	12,150	7,240
1975-76	1,21,318	15,964	1,44,527	1,29,253	1,000	15,407	19,739
1976-77	1,25,839	14,117	1,40,818	1,81,147	1,000	26,310	16,313

STATEMENT IV (a)
Receipts (in rupees) Municipal Board, Sahaswan

Reference Page No. 192

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Revenue derived from municipal property	Grants and contribution	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	1,75,650	31,139	1,30,349	4,858	21,16,502
1968-69	1,77,800	22,259	1,58,117	4,239	1,84,615
1969-70	1,80,750	32,776	2,70,871	1,620	18,425
1970-71	1,81,799	29,932	2,75,197	26,016	16,796
1971-72	1,69,960	35,042	2,42,460	8,054	25,266
1972-73	1,83,100	42,323	1,81,276	23,017	27,200
1973-74	1,91,418	44,395	1,58,948	25,518	26,923
1974-75	1,91,894	81,087	1,95,631	5,77,100	28,910
1975-76	2,40,103	85,972	1,24,095	5,142	18,946
1976-77	2,41,480	89,040	1,05,624	3,164	10,996

STATEMENT IV (b)
Expenditure (in rupees) Municipal Board, Sahaswan

Reference Page No. 192

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	1,56,000	7,145	18,074	529	529	3,021	48,788
1968-69	2,00,015	15,600	42,500	21,988	21,988	8,395	45,900
1969-70	2,00,168	12,842	60,280	12,175	12,175	12,399	55,000
1970-71	2,65,227	17,725	80,833	8,992	40,096	11,000	36,061
1971-72	3,12,097	12,718	10,847	1,06,572	53,286	19,939	34,345
1972-73	2,57,239	11,447	1,39,502	49,475	25,587	9,995	49,599
1973-74	2,18,364	7,983	1,52,744	40,594	29,252	9,998	34,693
1974-75	3,44,006	8,652	20,683	5,39,965	17,483	43,948	90,333
1975-76	2,33,771	5,163	19,735	11,920	5,510	40,073	4,33,745
1976-77	1,50,951	2,158	18,553	44,713	2,355	8,980	39,759

STATEMENT V (a)

Receipt (in rupees) Municipal Board, Kakrala

Reference Page No. 192

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property	Grants and contribution	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	9,956	7,771	63,943	1,47,278	46,833	—
1968-69	14,792	1,714	65,224	1,12,930	9,659	—
1969-70	11,854	1,782	62,709	68,812	9,208	—
1970-71	13,719	1,030	66,172	1,04,476	20,542	—
1971-72	71,835	1,020	97,679	1,01,936	8,616	—
1972-73	53,719	1,130	1,04,732	56,722	28,050	20,000
1973-74	48,963	1,680	84,318	94,521	14,265	27,500
1974-75	48,317	615	1,08,238	1,15,531	65,925	—
1975-76	56,068	2,457	1,41,466	94,202	8,765	—
1976-77	60,794	655	1,09,889	68,845	7,025	—

STATEMENT V (b)

Expenditure (in rupees) Municipal Board, Kakrala

Reference Page No. 192

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads
1967-68	22,791	3,679	1,42,349	98,376	—	9,547	—
1968-69	13,312	5,550	98,352	57,740	—	6,581	—
1969-70	22,202	9,835	57,916	81,600	—	6,261	—
1970-71	23,435	9,854	71,103	1,20,912	—	8,864	—
1971-72	29,517	6,999	63,814	1,40,258	—	3,177	—
1972-73	34,521	8,559	65,797	1,50,921	—	35,076	—
1973-74	34,904	8,648	89,662	62,721	100	8,678	2,060
1974-75	55,704	11,940	1,55,316	1,18,307	—	58,608	6,051
1975-76	49,192	13,904	1,62,039	64,329	500	10,702	8,460
1976-77	49,481	13,541	1,46,693	—	—	11,342	8,460

STATEMENT VI

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Alapur

Reference Page No. 193

Year	Income			Expenditure		
	Government grants and contribution	Receipts from other taxes	Other sources	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other expenditure
1967-68	57,997	11,967	2,566	1,836	24,458	62,171
1968-69	75,131	12,849	4,970	2,682	54,681	17,572
1969-70	8,548	8,730	14,311	3,330	15,375	16,954
1970-71	12,430	16,582	13,855	3,664	18,651	17,642
1971-72	11,246	3,691	11,908	4,408	10,038	21,637
1972-73	18,986	53,105	56,235	15,824	23,218	36,832
1973-74	12,116	10,338	1,22,735	32,826	49,606	54,810
1974-75	41,249	15,655	1,40,112	59,830	75,671	81,864
1975-76	45,075	11,260	1,22,156	63,588	81,205	1,66,203
1976-77	17,568	1,16,472	52,184	53,586	23,879	97,181

STATEMENT VII

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Babrala

Reference Page No. 193

Year	Income			Expenditure			
	Government Grants	Receipts from other taxes	Other sources	General administration and collection charges	Public Health	Public works	Other expenditure
1971-72	6,387	—	8,962	761	4,078	—	175
1972-73	34,304	—	22,216	5,203	17,724	33,681	1,609
1973-74	15,107	12,186	5,959	4,811	8,680	6,740	3,824
1974-75 } 1975-76 }	Not Available						
1976-77	27,520	13,021	1,963	4,702	11,363	2,000	260

STATEMENT VIII

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Bisauli

Reference Page No. 194

Year	Income			Expenditure			
	Government Grants	Receipts from other taxes	Other sources	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure
1967-68	62,534	19,255	93,136	33,999	27,164	45,607	57,735
1968-69	15,855	13,113	1,39,476	50,010	37,329	9,955	21,886
1969-70	11,717	17,652	1,50,575	44,339	57,758	44,768	20,522
1970-71	23,594	17,865	1,13,804	52,382	47,288	18,963	13,586
1971-72	22,495	18,402	1,37,102	61,726	62,921	17,456	19,814
1972-73	38,049	24,809	1,72,430	72,629	60,276	39,158	19,083
1973-74	35,220	23,954	2,01,036	78,492	83,006	45,394	27,776
1974-75	1,38,089	35,834	2,24,575	1,62,212	1,30,135	82,752	27,776
1975-76	93,003	61,333	2,23,563	1,23,199	1,05,022	94,453	54,881
1976-77	30,553	23,142	2,10,407	1,23,339	1,23,707	90,704	21,610

STATEMENT IX

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Dataganj

Reference Page No. 194

Year	Income			Expenditure			
	Government Grants	Receipts from other taxes	Other sources	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure
1967-68	15,406	9,397	91,882	10,074	1,41,542	9,364	1,12,191
1968-69	4,653	9,010	52,223	10,406	15,984	20,277	5,930
1969-70	9,521	11,561	59,268	10,179	19,715	41,056	9,087
1970-71	6,313	16,643	27,163	10,124	19,838	28,650	5,374
1971-72	26,324	8,521	53,350	9,520	26,106	23,078	7,198
1972-73	18,193	8,582	62,209	15,237	27,719	39,028	11,642
1973-74	10,069	13,620	76,899	35,741	29,948	27,925	12,136
1974-75	26,180	3,629	1,01,913	53,747	66,575	15,054	6,112
1975-76	64,767	1,535	1,31,663	48,684	61,313	8,430	65,843
1976-77	48,566	3,524	87,149	42,152	54,467	27,438	10,929

STATEMENT X

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Garwan

Reference Page No. 194

Year	Income			Expenditure			
	Government grants and contributions	Receipts from other taxes	Other receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure
1967-68	47,907	4,254	37,342	2,403	11,172	10,500	3,881
1968-69	23,614	7,873	12,145	2,536	13,135	67,643	—
1969-70	23,796	3,090	11,096	3,633	12,030	23,014	1,209
1970-71	32,571	9,804	13,619	2,927	15,543	51,043	5,333
1971-72	4,758	9,809	14,950	400	13,224	10,016	259
1972-73	3,381	5,899	13,904	3,078	19,616	1,419	2,143
1973-74	18,702	3,912	13,232	2,033	16,438	15,003	343
1974-75	12,065	6,187	20,712	3,534	32,261	6,283	1,762
1975-76	10,000	7,147	20,700	4,040	40,161	—	1,443
1976-77	20,000	6,858	15,581	2,789	36,265	13,101	1,439

STATEMENT XI

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Gunnaur

Reference Page No. 194

Year	Income			Expenditure			
	Government grants and contributions	Receipts from other taxes	Other receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure
1974-75	24,391	49,571	21,350	26,525	41,036	24,426	7,826
1975-76	12,658	58,091	32,316	39,212	33,144	35,921	10,547
1976-77	23,416	37,699	13,843	17,562	25,601	15,856	8,464

Records from 1967-68 to 1973-74 are not available

STATEMENT XII

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Islamnagar

Reference Page No. 195

Year	Income			Expenditure			
	Government grants and contributions	Receipts from other taxes	Other receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure
1967-68	4,403	3,235	38,517	2,207	1,45,151	14,987	22,567
1968-69	4,077	4,255	5,357	2,230	16,923	—	23,148
1969-70	3,219	10,309	24,657	3,113	12,903	1,207	968
1970-71	4,285	18,417	31,437	4,352	17,501	36,740	1,097
1971-72	4,562	11,459	35,377	6,083	28,372	13,598	6,255
1972-73	5,944	6,155	56,083	9,650	24,102	18,973	5,434
1973-74	11,564	13,174	31,975	11,088	24,893	22,738	3,902
1974-75	13,093	7,421	71,813	13,938	36,901	6,587	17,341
1975-76	30,645	11,076	51,971	25,930	43,390	33,546	4,748
1976-77	11,642	1,711	73,696	21,048	42,379	44,714	475

STATEMENT XIII

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Kumargaon

Reference Page No. 195

Year	Income		Expenditure	
	Government grants	Other receipts	Public works	Other expenditure
1973-74	10,000	8,960	—	6,173
1974-75	12,550	12,501	11,966	17,511
1975-76	18,216	7,317	9,600	10,035
1976-77	30,000	16,886	19,612	8,781

STATEMENT XIV

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Mundia

Reference Page No. 195

Year	Income				Expenditure		
	Government grants and contribution	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure
1967-68	5,000	1,398	1,530	941	3,911	4,491	454
1968-69	—	582	843	1,572	5,538	15,220	880
1969-70	—	1,266	10,145	2,446	2,577	6,509	250
1970-71	—	5,469	4,763	1,212	8,965	—	888
1971-72	—	8,009	3,484	3,375	7,566	—	746
1972-73	—	11,869	6,929	4,984	8,847	17,025	1,497
1973-74	—	7,936	17,742	8,763	9,441	—	600
1974-75	—	1,290	61,013	26,534	—	30,866	5,144
1975-76	—	3,591	92,866	46,290	—	40,131	4,225
1976-77	20,000	7,607	75,961	13,914	—	46,406	8,485

STATEMENT XV

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Saidpur

Reference Page No. 195

Year	Income				Expenditure		
	Government grants	Receipts from other taxes	Other receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure
1970-71	17,500	10,538	4,545	1,435	—	39,307	1,850
1971-72	21,000	4,223	5,311	4,929	2,203	82,076	3,297
1972-73	36,000	464	15,473	3,132	4,091	29,540	2,741
1973-74	10,000	1,308	88,285	33,423	13,153	49,735	1,815
1974-75	20,000	4,768	1,46,266	57,381	37,536	73,173	9,126
1975-76	35,000	7,704	1,35,786	59,263	41,778	44,912	6,194
1976-77	50,000	1,393	1,70,885	59,205	61,889	84,566	2,015

STATEMENT XVI

Income and Expenditure (in rupees) Town Area, Usehat

Reference Page No. 195

Year	Income			Expenditure		
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967-68	41,264	3,667	4,870	5,903	11,570	60,500
1968-69	35,757	3,164	530	5,042	18,845	341
1969-70	7,465	4,406	2,339	6,207	14,274	955
1970-71	1,702	13,856	6,196	9,955	45,052	150
1971-72	51,031	5,064	6,145	8,481	36,879	1,819
1972-73	2,159	2,089	31,023	8,299	13,929	2,959
1973-74	12,803	7,517	4,153	11,013	10,926	1,447
1974-75	11,531	2,328	4,729	9,484	11,051	409
1975-76	13,975	10,333	27,658	22,723	11,516	25,277
1976-77	27,964	5,515	5,574	15,197	11,000	8,740

STATEMENT XVII (a)

Receipts (in rupees) Zila Parishad

Reference Page No. 197

Year	Government grants	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fair and exhibitions	Other receipts
1967-68	40,87,049	4,13,561	5,418	19,608	52,847	1,98,917
1968-69	43,39,830	2,49,031	6,467	30,732	67,861	1,81,678
1969-70	62,15,652	1,94,691	1,894	31,692	44,004	3,56,263
1970-71	63,12,016	2,44,008	4,805	27,870	51,885	1,78,971
1971-72	1,05,32,181	2,03,533	3,809	22,512	50,794	5,40,012
1972-73	29,11,989	1,06,907	3,896	18,803	54,394	5,11,55
1973-74	4,11,209	14,922	3,345	15,476	67,354	3,17,74
1974-75	4,74,926	10,290	1,578	13,007	72,483	3,87,540
1975-76	8,35,793	2,272	5,202	18,838	87,909	5,95,788
1976-77	5,83,610	—	6,220	12,530	87,770	5,95,188

STATEMENT XVII (b)

Expenditure (in rupees) Zila Parishad

Reference Page No. 197

Year	General adminis- tration and col- lection charges	Education	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibi- tions	Other ex- penditure
1967-68	89,329	38,92,238	1,07,019	1,98,153	52,630	1,25,069
1968-69	90,899	37,89,146	1,01,112	1,77,701	93,275	1,23,284
1969-70	1,18,716	57,07,375	99,870	2,92,700	72,733	1,58,159
1970-71	1,07,784	51,98,173	1,11,129	2,27,263	63,365	2,03,976
1971-72	91,457	70,81,461	96,090	1,66,546	61,487	1,92,513
1972-73	1,52,292	44,62,905	92,815	17,28,808	73,837	2,59,096
1973-74	1,41,187	96,652	1,27,893	8,15,089	63,666	1,97,132
1974-75	2,74,985	83,039	1,18,718	7,99,167	1,19,230	3,40,111
1975-76	2,35,130	40,195	1,86,210	6,78,111	1,25,979	11,63,885
1976-77	2,67,712		1,40,270	6,16,782	1,09,816	1,25,091

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The region covered by the present district of Budaun formed part of the kingdom of Panchala and later of that of North Panchala with its capital at Ahichchhatra (in Bareilly district). This region was a centre of Vedic learning and it is believed that it was here that the Vedic texts assumed their final form.

Learning in ancient times was imparted by the teacher to the pupils who gathered around him and came to live in his house as members of his family. The family functioned as a domestic school, an *ashrama* (hermitage) or *gurukula* or the home of the teacher with whom the pupils came to live as *adveśin*, members of his family. The admission was made after the ceremony of *upanayana* or initiation when the pupil left the home of his parents for that of the preceptor. Besides these *gurukulas* there were institutions for the promotion of advanced study and research. These were *academies* of learned men, whose discussions hammered into shape the very language of the country, the Sanskrit as the vehicle of highest thought. These academies were called *Parishads*. There is a reference to the Panchala Parishad in the *Upanishads* in whose proceedings even kings participated.

According to ancient Indian theory of education, the training of the mind and the process of thinking are essential for the acquisition of knowledge. Education was reduced to the three simple processes of *Sravaṇa*, *Manana* and *Nidhyasana*. *Sravaṇa* was listening to the truths as they fell from the lips of the teacher. Knowledge was technically called *Śruti* or that was heard by the ear and not what was seen in writing. It was the system of oral tradition by which learning was transmitted from teacher to pupil in an unbroken chain called *guru-parampara*.

The second process of knowledge called *Manana* implies that the pupil has to think out for himself the meaning of the lessons imparted to him orally by his teacher so that they may be assimilated fully. The third step known as *Nidhyasana* means complete comprehension by the pupil of the truth that is taught so that he may live the truth and not merely explain it by word.

This system of education seems to have continued, with occasional modifications, till about the advent of the Muslims. Since about the time of the Nandas and Mauryas, the Jains and the Buddhists are also known to have had their own religious establishments, particularly at Ahichchhatra, which later also served as places where education was imparted.

In course of time *pathshalas*, schools run by private teachers, also came into vogue. They were usually attached to the local temples or religious shrines. The Muslims, as they gained foothold in the country

established their own Islamic educational institutions. These were *maktabs* for elementary education and *madrasas* for higher learning. They were maintained by the rulers or nobles and were usually attached to the mosques and religious shrines of Muslims. Qutb-ud-din Aibak is said to have founded one such *madrasa* in Budaun known as the Muizzi Madrasa.

For many years even after the establishment of British rule, *maktabs*, *madrasas* and *pathshalas* were the only schools which existed though they received no official support and had a very precarious existence. Their scope was limited to imparting the rudiments of reading, writing, book-keeping and arithmetic or else to elementary instruction in the Sanskrit and Arabic or Persian scriptures. In 1847 an educational census was taken and it then appeared that there were 228 schools in the district, of which 47 were situated in the town of Budaun alone, and the number of pupils was 2,208. These figures do not appear to be very reliable, as in 1852 the returns showed 129 Persian schools with 976 pupils, 43 Hindi schools with an attendance of 452 and 15 Sanskrit schools with 122 students. Of these 40 schools were reported to be in the town of Budaun. The variation in the number of schools from those in 1847, is probably attributable to the fact that most of these schools were very small and their existence was very precarious. The teachers were chiefly Muslims, Kayasths and Brahmanas. In the Persian schools their salaries ranged from Rs 8 to Rs 4 per mensem, while in others it was much less, the emoluments consisting principally of food and other gifts.

In 1854 an Anglo-vernacular school was started at Budaun, the cost of construction being defrayed by public subscription. It was afterwards taken over by the Government, although for many years contributions continued to be raised to run it. It was not till after 1857 that some progress was made in the matter of establishment of the Government schools. The few that had been opened in 1854 were closed in 1857, and the work had to be commenced afresh in 1859, and the system of *hulqabandi* schools was introduced. By 1872 there were, in addition to the high school at Budaun, seven town schools, of which that at Sahaswan was of the Anglo-vernacular type, 105 village schools and 25 girls' schools, the total number of pupils being somewhat over 2,900. Of the girls' schools no less than 20 were at Budaun, 6 being supported by the municipality and 14 by the American Mission; the others were confined to the Rajpura and Usehat parganas. During the next few years the number of institutions was, owing to financial considerations reduced to some extent. In 1877 the high school at Budaun was converted into a middle school, the other secondary institutions being at Sahaswan, Bisauli and Gunnaur and pargana schools were maintained at Islamnagar and Ujhani. In the eighties, however, rapid progress was made. In 1891, in addition to the high school at Budaun, which was restored to its original status, there were 9 secondary schools, teaching up to the vernacular final examination located at the five tahsil headquarters and also at Ujhani, Alapur, Islamnagar and Saidpur. The primary schools under the management of the district board were 119 in number, 58 being of the upper and the remainder of the lower primary type. There were also 2 upper and 8 lower primary schools for girls under the control of the same authority. The schools supported by the municipalities included 4 at Budaun and 5 at Sahaswan for boys; and 7 at Budaun,

2 at Sahaswan, one at Ujhani and one at Bilsa for girls. In addition to the above, a considerable number of indigenous schools received grants-in-aid from the district board (now Zila Parishad) and were regularly visited by the officers of the education department. There were 44 such schools for boys, 13 being of the upper primary type and 15 girls' schools. These were for the most part confined to the teaching of the Arabic and Sanskrit; the number of pupils was usually very small and the institutions were mainly of an ephemeral character. The distribution of schools varied greatly in different parts of the district. They were naturally most numerous in the towns.

An idea may be had regarding the number of schools in 1905-06, 1915-16, 1924-25 and 1931-32 :

Year	Primary			Secondary		
	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls
1905-06	216	5,991	1,469	13	1,763	87
1915-16	233	9,566	2,327	10	1,490	—
1924-25	323	10,933	1,935	12	3,29	Nil
1931-32	344	13,371	2,480	13	1,210	6

During the post-Independence period there has been considerable expansion of education in the district as the following statements would indicate :

Type of institution	1956-57		1960-61	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
Intermediate and higher secondary schools	17	6,325	22	9,761
Junior high schools	67	7,330	81	7,242
Training schools	3	180	3	215
Other schools	523	40,069	618	13,403

Statement indicating the year of up-grading of some of the important educational institutions in the district :

Name	Year of up-grading
Government Intermediate College, Budaun	1968
Sri Krishna Inter College, Budaun	1949
Kunwar Rukum Singh Vedic Inter College, Budaun	1964

[Contd.]

Hafiz Siddique Islamia Inter College, Budaun	1944
Babu Ram Singh Inter College, Babrala	1954
Radhelal Inter College, Kachhla	1955
Madan Lal Inter College, Bisauli	1947
Alunna Lal Inter College, Wazirganj	1963
Notified Area Inter College, Bilsi	1965
Pramod Inter College, Sahaswan	1972
Punna Lal Municipal Inter College, Sahaswan	1972
Gangadhin Inter College, Guraviganj	1967
K.M. Inter College, Islamnagar	1967
Santosh Kumar Memorial Inter College, Dataganj	1972
Adarsh Inter College, Mai Basohai	1972
Ashrafi Devi Municipal Girls' Inter College, Ujhani	1951
Janta Inter College, Junavai	1975
Rastriya Inter College, Gularia	1975
Triveni Sahai Inter College, Asafpur	1972

Growth of Literacy

The progress of education is illustrated to some extent by the statistics of literacy recorded at successive census enumerations. At the census of 1872 it was ascertained that the number of persons able to read and write was 9,869, including but five females. This gave an average of only 1.06 literate persons to every hundred of the population. By 1881 a considerable improvement had been effected, as 2.6 in every hundred males were literate and at the census of 1901 the average had risen to 2.9 per cent.

The figures of male and female percentages of literacy in the district in subsequent decades are as under :

Year	Percentage of literacy	
	Of total male population	Of total female population
1911	3.3	.4
1921	3.7	.5
1931	4.4	.8
1951	10.0	2.5

The subsequent decade recorded a further increase in both male and female literacy. At the census of 1961 the percentages of literacy among male and female population had risen to 14.2 and 4.2 respectively the percentage of literacy to the total population being 9.6 as against the State average of 17.7. The district then ranked 54th in the whole State. At the census of 1971 the percentage of literacy among males had risen to 18.2; among females to 5.9 and of the total population to 12.7 against the State average of 21.70.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Particular emphasis is now laid on the education of members of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Students of the aforesaid classes are provided with incentives like exemption from tuition fees, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for purchase of books and stationery. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also allowed relaxation in the upper age limit for admission to certain educational and technical institutions. The numbers of such students receiving education in the junior, senior Basic and higher secondary institutions in the district in 1976-77 were as follows :

Educational institutions	Boys	Girls
Senior Basic including higher secondary (up to class X)	2,714	197
Higher Secondary (classes XI and XII)	741	19

GENERAL EDUCATION

Education now starts with the pre-junior Basic or pre-primary commonly called nursery stage, and ends at the university stage or with the vocational training. In 1976-77, the number of recognised pre-junior Basic schools in the district was 4 (mostly of the Montessori or the Kindergarten type), besides 1,082 junior Basic and 119 senior Basic schools. In addition, there were 48 higher secondary institutions and two degree colleges imparting education in arts, science and commerce.

Pre-Junior Basic Stage

Pre-Junior Basic education, which is imparted to children roughly upto an age of 6 years, is of recent growth in the district. There are 4 such schools (mostly of the Montessori or Kindergarten type) in the district namely the Bal Bharati Vidya Mandir, Budaun (with 492 children), Shishu Mandir, Budaun (with 533 children), Bal Niketan, Budaun (with 319 children) and Government Girls' Normal School (nursery section), Budaun (with 60 children) which were run as pre-junior institutions in 1976-77.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Basic education (which is also known as the Wardha scheme of education) owes its origin to Mahatma Gandhi. With certain modifications it was adopted by the State Government in 1939. In the

district, as elsewhere in the State, Basic education consists of a course of education extending over 8 years—the junior Basic schools covering classes I to V and the senior Basic schools covering classes VI to VIII. The scheme implied the provision of free and compulsory education by the State for a period of seven years with the mother tongue as the medium of instruction with emphasis and tilt towards some useful handicraft, enabling the child to utilise his creative energy in the initial stages of learning. It was meant to replace the vernacular middle school type of education.

In order to ensure better academic and administrative efficiency, institutions of Basic education have been provincialised since July, 1972, after the passing of the U.P. Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam in that year. The management of Basic schools has accordingly been transferred from the local bodies to the board of Basic education, headed by the director of education at the State level. Control at the district level is vested in the Zila Shiksha Samiti. The district Basic education officer supervises and controls the Basic education institutions in the district.

Re-orientation Scheme

The re-orientation scheme aimed at training students in agriculture, inculcating in them a sense of dignity of labour and to improve the finances of educational institutions, was introduced in the district in 1954. By 1976-77, 85 educational institutions of the district with farmland measuring 110 hectares had been brought under the scheme for imparting instructions in agriculture as a compulsory subject by teachers especially trained in agriculture, rural economics and veterinary science.

Secondary Education

Secondary education starts after the close of the senior Basic stage (class VIII) and goes up to class XII. Till 1921, the schools used to prepare the students for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University. With the establishment of the board of high school and intermediate education, U.P., Allahabad, in 1921, the high school examination began to be held at the end of class X and the intermediate examination at the end of class XII.

The secondary schools in the district (except one each for boys and girls at Budaun which are run by the government) are under private management and they get financial help from the government. As an encouragement for the spread of girls' education, no tuition fee is charged from the girls up to the high school stage (class X) since January, 1965.

The total numbers of junior and senior Basic and higher secondary schools and students in the district for the 11 years ending 1974-75 are given at the end of the chapter in Statement I.

In order to implement the policies of the government in the field of education from Basic up to the secondary stage and to ensure proper control and supervision over the schools there are in the district the district inspector of schools (for secondary institutions, from class IX to XII) and the district Basic education officer for the Basic education institutions (classes up to VIII). They are assisted by a number of subordinate inspecting staff. The government has taken a number of steps in recent years, in order to ensure academic and administrative efficiency

in the government-aided private educational institutions besides providing better service benefits to the teachers. Since 1964, the 'triple benefit scheme' has been introduced under which the benefits of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension (both retirement pension and family pension in case of death of the incumbent in service) have been made available to the teachers. The pay-scales of the teachers of the aided-schools are also now at par with those of the government schools. In the matter of appointments and payment of the salaries of the teachers, too, the government has assumed more powers and responsibilities. The appointment of teachers is made through a selection committee which consists of the inspector of schools or the Basic education officer or his nominee and representatives of the managing committee of the school concerned. The government also appoints expert members to the committee dealing with appointments to the secondary schools. The mode of payment of salaries to teachers is now through cheques drawn jointly by the inspector of schools or Basic education officer as the case may be, and the manager of the school and the actual disbursement of the pay is made by the school authorities.

Higher Education

There were two degree colleges in the district (affiliated to the Rohilkhand University, Bareilly). Some particulars of these colleges are given below :

Name of Institution	Year of foundation	Members of teaching staff	Students on roll (in 1976-77)
Govind Ballabh Pant Degree College, Govind Dham, Kachhla, Budaun	1955-56	7	122
Nehru Memorial Shiv Narain Das College, Budaun	1967-78	36	1,180

Professional and Technical Education

Professional and technical education is provided by a few institutions in the district and is mostly for teachers, mechanics and technicians. There were two government normal schools one each for boys and girls in the district in 1976-77. The trainees are awarded certificates after successful completion of the training which is spread over a period of two years. The statement below gives the number of trainees on roll in 1976-77 :

Name and location of the school	Number of teachers	Number of pupils on roll	Duration of training
Government Normal School (boys), Budaun	10	49	2 years
Government Normal School (girls), Budaun	■	40	2 years

Oriental Education

In 1976-77 there were 2 Arabic *madrasas* and 16 Sanskrit *pathshalas* in the district, some particulars of which are given below :

Name of institution	Number of teachers	Number of students	Year of founda- tion	Examina- tions
Arabic :				
Madarsa Shamsul Uloom, Budaun	5	250	1914	Kamil
Madarsa Alia Qadaria, Budaun	8	278	1941	„
Sanskrit :				
Gurukula Suryakunda Mahavidyalaya, Budaun	5	52	1908	Prathama/ Madhyama
Sanatan Dharma Mahavidyalaya, Budaun	6	39	1928	„
Kalyan Mahavidyalaya, Budaun	5	46	1930	„
Sri Bhagirati Vidyalaya, Budaun	4	49	1922	„
Sanskrit Vidya Mandir, Ujhani	4	35	1910	„
Pramod Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Sahaswan	5	64	1938	„
Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Islamnagar	5	61	1953	„
Shanker Mahavidyalaya, Budaun	11	89	1911	„
Sarva Hitasi Vidyalaya, Alapur	4	68	1931	„
Hindi Dharmik Vidyalaya, Budaun	4	34	1942	„
Vedic Vidyapitha, Budaun	11	300	1970	„
Sri Devi Dayal Vidyalaya, Asadpur	5	18	1976	„
Deo Bani Vidyalaya, Bilsa	5	20	1968	„
Arsha Gurukul, Ramzanpur	5	47	1974	„
Nehru Memorial Vidyalaya, Bisauli	6	63	1974	„
Indira Gandhi Vidyalaya, Bisauli	7	86	1975	„

Adult Education

For spread of literacy and rudimentary education in basic disciplines adults schools are run on a voluntary basis in the development blocks. Teachers of basic schools are appointed to work in these institutions and they are paid for this additional part-time job. The duration of the course is one year. The enrolment in these schools was 3,929 adults in the district in 1976-77.

Physical Education

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, physical training is compulsory in all educational institutions upto the senior Basic stage. Competitions in games and sports are also organised both in urban as well as rural areas. Mass physical exercises and displays are the main features of the regional sports and games meets every year. In a number of higher secondary institutions of the district, training under the auspices of the National Cadet Corps and the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is also given.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

The oldest traces of artistic skill in architecture survive in the district at few ancient sites. In the old part of Budhni town are the remains of an old fort with massive ramparts, once so wide that four carriages could drive abreast. The Jami Masjid built by Shams-ud-din Altamish is an immense building 276 feet long by 216 broad, with a central dome restored in Akbar's time. It stands high and is an imposing feature in the landscape. Numerous smaller mosques and *dargahs* remain as memorials of the palmy days of the Pathan and Mughal rule. In the neighbourhood of the town are graveyards filled with mouldering tombs, chief among which may be mentioned that of the Sultan Ala-ud-din and his wife. The only building of any great interest at Alapur is the mosque built during the time of Aurangzeb. The mosque and unfinished tomb of Abdullah Khan are the principal buildings at Ujhani.

Classical and light music had always been a popular form of amusement with people in the towns and villages. Bande Ali Khan, Mehdi Ali Khan, Inayat Hussain Khan, Mustaq Hussain Khan and Fida Hussain Khan, were some of the well-known singers of the district. At present, some activity in the field of music has been due to certain exponents of classical vocal music, the most notable living vocalists being Ustad Nisar Hussain Khan, Pandit Surendra Mohan Sharma, Waris Ali Khan, Gauhar Ali Khan and Akbar Khan.

Folk-songs

The folk-songs related with various seasons that are commonly sung in the villages are Holi or Phags in the spring, Malhar and Kajri in the rainy season and the famous Alha which is also generally sung or recited during the monsoon. Women have their own songs for special occasions such as Sohag (sung on the occasion of the birth of the child), Suhag for Bana Bani songs (marriage songs) and those sung at festivals connected with the worship of the goddesses Durga and Devimata. Soarta is sung by boys and girls during Dasahra. Songs are also sung by men and women at the time of sowing in Chaitra and Asvina. Besides, *Bhajans* (devotional songs) sung solo or in chorus to the accompaniment of musical instruments are quite popular and liked by the people. Nautankis (open air staging of plays) and dramatic performances drawn from the epics, legends, mythology, like the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* are also a special feature and attract large gatherings particularly in the villages. *Mushairas* and *Kavi Sammelans*, poetical gatherings which at Urdu and Hindi poems are recited, are popular in the towns.

[Libraries and Reading Rooms

Of the very few libraries functioning in the district in 1976-77, the oldest the Harish Chandra Library was founded at Budaun in 1925, for raising the level of literary taste among the people. It had a collection of 7,522 books in 1976-77. Started in 1941, Sri Budh Deo Verma Memorial Library was the second largest library in town. It had 7,165 books and subscribed to 21 periodicals and magazines. The Budaun Library at district headquarters was established in 1947. It had 2,850 books and contributed to 36 periodicals and magazines. The Nizami Library, Budaun (established in 1947), with 1,797 books and 84 periodicals and magazines was another notable storehouse of books. Nearly all the schools and colleges in the district have their own libraries and reading rooms. The development blocks cater to the need of libraries and reading rooms in the rural areas by establishing information centres and reading rooms, organising community radio and television centres under the auspices of the *gaon* panchayats.

MEN OF LETTERS

The literature of the district belongs solely to the past. Besides being the seat of the provincial governor in the middle ages and thus a centre of considerable political activity, the district also produced some eminent men of letters, notable among them being Zia Nakshabi, a writer who flourished between 1236 and 1816, and a poet named Shahab Mahmud, referred to by Amir Khusru of Delhi. Budaun attained celebrity as the birth-place of the famous Mulla Abdul Qadir (Badauni), who died in 1615 after spending much of his life at the court of Akbar. He freely expressed his disapproval of the religious tendencies of the emperor and the encouragement given to his rival Abul Fazl. Abdul Qadir of Budaun, studied at Agra in his youth and took a prominent part in the intellectual life of Fatehpur Sikri. His chief work was the *Mutakhab-ut-tawarikh*, better known as the *Tarikh-i-Badayuni* or *Budauni*, published some ten years after the accession of Jahangir to the throne. The book records the general history of India from the establishment of the Delhi to his own times based on well-known sources. Towards the beginning of the present century there flourished at Budaun the poet Shaukat Ali Khan 'Fani' (1879-1941), who attained considerable fame and left a collection of works, the chief being *Devan-e-Fani*, *Baqiat-e-Fani*, *Irfaniyat*, *Wajdaniyat* and the *Kulliyat-e-Fani*. Maulvi Mohammad Fasik-uddin (1870-1938), who was a retired collector and district magistrate was also a writer of great repute. Waheed Ahmad (born in 1898) was the author of *Tasavuf-ki-Asliyat*, *Gardeh-Rah*, *Islam-Mashriq - Men*, biography of Khawaja Garib Nawaz and *Dhup-Chhaon*. Of recent writers the most famous was Shakil Ahmad 'Shakil' who published *Raaiyaan*, *Sanam-o-Haram* and *Naghma-e-Firdous* and many other works. He was also a renowned lyricist and is more known for his contribution in making the film music popular.

STATEMENT I

(Yearwise figures from 1964-65 to 1974-75)

Reference Page No. 216

Year	Junior Basic Education				Senior Basic Education				Higher Secondary Education			
	School		Students		Schools		Students*		Schools		Students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1964-65	796	233	80,041	37,949	60	34	7,747	1,124	22	10	11,318	3,509
1965-66	796	233	82,926	42,304	62	34	8,932	1,331	22	10	11,318	3,509
1966-67	796	233	1,21,872	51,293	62	34	9,773	1,394	24	11	18,852	3,404
1967-68	816	240	1,04,102	63,422	62	37	10,296	1,479	27	11	15,059	5,036
1968-69	819	240	1,10,520	66,659	62	37	11,313	1,511	27	11	16,153	5,302
1969-70	756	257	1,15,494	67,943	65	44	11,279	1,860	28	11	17,102	5,419
1970-71	828	276	1,21,001	67,798	65	45	12,556	1,952	28	10	17,764	5,797
1971-72	880	276	1,28,991	78,671	67	47	12,559	1,955	31	10	19,733	6,219
1972-73	880	276	13,62,950	82,144	70	52	13,560	2,085	32	10	21,320	6,305
1973-74	830	277	1,43,906	83,404	70	52	15,681	2,239	35	11	23,226	9,638
1974-75	846	311	1,57,431	83,603	71	54	16,786	2,747	37	11	22,475	6,918

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

No direct reference which may throw light on the medical facilities and systems of medicine prevailing in early times in the district is available, but it is reasonable to surmise that the system that prevailed in the country also obtained in this area. The physician of early times, who practised the indigenous system of medicine, was sometimes very successful but there were many quacks as well and the *ojha* (sorcerer) also plied a popular calling in the rural areas of the district. Disease was often and is still attributed by many people in and outside the district, to sins, crimes, vices and disobedience of natural and religious laws, the cure prescribed being the offering of prayers (as to Shitla, the goddess who unleashes smallpox when angry), fasting, animal sacrifice and various other modes of invocation of deities and supernatural powers, often with the help of the local *ojha*.

Ayurveda (the science of life and longevity and one of the earliest known systems of medicine) was practised from very early times in the district as a pious duty and no fees were charged for treating ailments, the Ayurvedic physicians being known as *vaid*s. They used herbal, mineral and other kinds of medicines and some of them were also skilled surgeons. People in affluent circumstances and of charitable disposition extended financial help to them and looked after their material needs. The people also had an awareness of personal hygiene, as the religious customs of the Hindus enjoin on their followers observance of personal cleanliness, taking of daily bath, washing of hands and feet before meals, etc. The habitations of people afflicted with infectious diseases were disinfected by fumigation by burning the leaves of certain medicinal trees such as neem (*Azadirachta indica*), the infected clothes also being burnt.

Near about the thirteenth century, when the Muslims settled down in these parts, they introduced the Unani system of medicine. The practitioners of this system were called *hakims* but their activities remained confined to the towns and to the homes of the affluent Muslims. In mediaeval times a crude type of surgery was also practised by *jarrahas*, who were more or less quacks.

In the nineteenth century when the British came into power, they brought with them to the district the allopathic or the western system of medicine which gradually gained popularity mainly because of the patronage given to it by them. For many years after the introduction of the British rule only a small house had been rented at Budaun to serve as a dispensary for outdoor relief, while elsewhere all that was done consisted in the distribution of cholera pills and medicines for snake-bite at the different police-stations. However, it was not very long before the British started opening allopathic dispensaries, the earliest

being that at Budaun, which was first built by subscription in 1846, the necessary funds having been collected from residents of the district. Next year it was converted into a government dispensary. In 1858 two branch dispensaries at Islamnagar and Gunnaur were opened, the fourth dispensary being opened at Bilsa in 1860. During the next two years dispensaries at Dataganj, Uschat, Sahaswan and Bisauli were opened, the last to come into existence being that at Bisauli in 1862. In 1888 a female hospital at Budaun was opened by public subscription. At these medical institutions allopathic medicines were dispensed by doctors under the supervision of the civil surgeon.

After independence the government has opened numerous hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres and maternity centres at different places in the district. There were 5 allopathic hospitals and 16 dispensaries in the district in 1976.

Vital Statistics

Registration of deaths has been practised from an early date, beginning soon after 1857, but up to 1872 the system adopted was very defective and no reliability can be placed on the figures. From 1872 to 1880 the average death-rate was 32.33 per mille, the figure being on the higher side of the normal owing to the terrible outbreak of fever in 1879. The ensuing ten years recorded a further increase in the average death-rate, it being 37.9 per mille. From 1891 to 1900 the figure was only 31.7 this being a period of comparative prosperity, as the famine of 1897 had but little effect on this district. Between 1900 and 1920, the worst year was 1911, when the deaths per thousand were 98.52, but this abnormal figure was mainly due to severe fever epidemic. The mean decennial registered birth-rate and death-rate per thousand during the three decades ending with 1950 for the whole district are given below :

Decades	Birth-rate	Death-rate
1	2	3
1921-30	89.2	30.4
1931-40	43.1	27.0
1941-50	33.3	22.5

It will also be noticed that in general, the birth-rate has been ahead of the death-rate and also that the death-rate has shown a very marked tendency to fall since independence mainly on account of better sanitary and health measures and medical facilities provided by the government, and the eradication of epidemics like plague, cholera and smallpox. Family planning consciousness may well have contributed to the marked low birth-rate. The following table provides a glimpse of the birth and death-rates per thousand people in the district during the five years ending with 1971 :

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate
1	2	■
1967	16.5	11.2
1968	15.4	10.8
1969	8.5	1.5
1970	18.8	7.8
1971	15.0	7.8

Infant Mortality

Mortality among children below one year of age was high in the past mainly due to lack of adequate maternity and child welfare services. In the fifties the maximum infant mortality was 5,518 in 1951 while the minimum was 2,460 in 1957. The position has vastly improved in recent years, the infant mortality being 934 in 1974.

DISEASES COMMON TO DISTRICT

The diseases which accounted for a large number of deaths in the district during the three decades ending 1940 were fevers of all types, respiratory disorders, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and smallpox. They held the district periodically in their grip and were endemic in the past, but now show a marked decline. Since the enforcement of district health scheme in 1936, regular antiepidemic measure have been taken by the State medical and health departments. Plague, cholera and smallpox have now completely disappeared from the district. This comparative relief from the onslaught of these and several other diseases has been brought about largely through control measures adopted by the State government and the extension of medical and health facilities in the rural areas.

Fevers—They are, perhaps, the biggest teasers and tormentors and not only include malaria and typhoid but many others.

The following statement gives the number of deaths caused by fever in the district during the recent years :

Year	No. of deaths
1	■
1970	936
1971	8,043
1972	1,293
1973	4,526
1974	3,462

Respiratory Diseases—Diseases such as pneumonia, pleiurisy and bronchitis were included in the category of fever before 1941. Such diseases are not an immediate cause of death but they often result in permanent or temporary infirmity and in some cases, even premature death.

The following statement will show the number of deaths on account of respiratory disorders during the recent years :

Year	No. of deaths
1	2
1970	230
1971	430
1972	562
1973	1,552
1974	792

Epidemics

Epidemics of cholera, plague and smallpox usually accounted for a high incidence of deaths in the past.

Plague—Plague first appeared in the district in 1904 claiming 57 lives, while in 1907 and 1911 it appeared in an epidemic form claiming 14,880 and 11,974 lives respectively. In later years it subsided as in certain years of the decade 1921-30 it claimed less than 4 lives and finally disappeared in the fifties of this century. Since then no case has been reported from the district. Inoculation, evacuation and destruction of rats were the principle preventive measures taken in the district to eradicate this scourge.

Cholera—Cholera is not as common in the district as elsewhere in the State, though the disease was always more or less prevalent during the five decades ending 1950. A large number of deaths were reported in 1943 and 1949. The incidence of the disease declined very considerably in the decade ending 1960. The district has been free from cholera since 1975 due to adoption of preventive measures as anti-cholera inoculation, cleaning and disinfection of wells and other sanitary and precautionary measures.

Smallpox—The district was never free from this disease in the past but no severe epidemic of smallpox was reported during the later half of the present century due to the preventive measures and provisions of better medical facilities in both the rural and urban areas. A special programme was launched in the State to eradicate smallpox and not a single case has been reported from the district since 1974. The international Commission of Smallpox Eradication visited the State in April, 1977 and declared the disease as finished. However, prophylactics such as primary vaccinations of the new-born and left-over cases are carried out regularly.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION

Organisational set-up

In the past, administration of hospitals and dispensaries at the district level was under the charge of the civil surgeon and the public health and family planning programmes were supervised by the district medical officer of health and family planning. Special health programmes like drives against malaria, filaria, etc., were looked after by separate officers who were directly responsible to the respective programme officer at the State level. In 1973, a new integrated administrative set-up was introduced at the district level under which the chief medical officer became the head of the entire medical and public health organisation in the district. To assist him there are three deputy chief medical officers.

The following statement gives some details about the hospitals in the district in the year 1976 :

Name of hospital	Staff	Number of beds	
	Doctor	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
District hospital, Budaun	8	102	38
Women's hospital, Budaun	3	—	45
Jail hospital, Budaun	1	10	—
T.B. clinic, Budaun	1	—	—
Police hospital, Budaun	1	20	—

Dispensaries

The following table gives some relevant details about dispensaries in the district in the year 1976 :

Name of dispensary	Doctor	Number of beds
1	2	3
Bilsi dispensary, Bilsi	1	6
Bisauli dispensary, Bisauli	1	8
Gawan dispensary, Gawan	1	4
Islamnagar dispensary, Islamnagar	1	4
Kachhla dispensary, Kachhla	1	4
Majhara dispensary, Majhara	1	4
Mundia dispensary, Mundia	1	8
Noorpur dispensary, Noorpur	1	4
Rudain dispensary, Rudain	1	4
Sadullahganj dispensary, Sadullahganj	1	4
Saidpur dispensary, Saidpur	1	4

1	2	3
Sahaswan dispensary, Sahaswan	1	9
Wazirganj dispensary, Wazirganj	1	4
E.S.I. Ujhani, Ujhani	1	—
Ujhani dispensary, Ujhani	1	—
Usehat dispensary, Usehat	1	4

Primary Health Centres

In order to extend medical facilities and improve the health standards of the people in the rural areas the government has established primary health centres each in every development block of the district. There were 18 such centres in 1976. Each centre is manned by a medical officer, who is assisted by a para-medical and health staff consisting of pharmacists, health inspectors, health visitors, smallpox inspectors and supervisors and family welfare workers. Generally each centre has a four-bed ward for indoor patients. The following statement gives the location of these centres in the district in 1976 :

Primary health centre	Development block in which situated	Tahsil
1	2	3
Asafpur	Asafpur	Bisauli
Bisauli	Bisauli	"
Islamnagar	Islamnagar	"
Saidpur	Saidpur	"
Binawar	Binawar	Budaun
Dehawan	Dehawan	"
Jagat	Jagat	"
Qadir Chowk	Qadir Chowk	"
Ujhani	Ujhani	"
Dataganj	Dataganj	Dataganj
Miaon	Miaon	"
Usawan,	Usawan	"
Samrer	Samrer	"
Junawai	Junawai	Gunnaur
Rajpura	Rajpura	"
Gunnaur	Gunnaur	"
Sahaswan	Sahaswan	Sahaswan
Bilsi	Bilsi	"

Maternity and Child Welfare

To check the high rate of infant mortality due chiefly to the non-availability of proper medical aid and advice, lack of knowledge and the dearth of sanitary conditions, better medical aid is being made available and greater attention paid to infants and expectant mothers through a net work of maternity and child health centres started in the district in 1965. All the 18 primary health centres have maternity and child welfare centres attached to them, and each centre has under it three additional subcentres in the interior areas. The trained staff (consisting of midwives and *dais*) of the maternity and child welfare centres, render advice and aid at these centres and also pay domiciliary visits.

Family Welfare

The population explosion during the last few decades has been causing serious concern to the government. The gains which accrue from the implementation of the Five-year Plans are nearly nullified by the increase in the population. In order to arrest the abnormal growth of the population, the family welfare programme was introduced in the district in the closing years of the fifties of this century. In 1965 concrete measures were taken to popularise the concept of a small family through films, placards, posters and personal contacts. The chief medical officer is in charge of the entire family welfare programme in the district since 1972, which is implemented through the family welfare centres attached to each primary health centre and supervised by the medical officer in charge.

The statement below indicates the achievements made under the family welfare programme in the district from 1974-75 to 1976-77 :

Year	Number of sterilizations	Number of loops inserted	Number of contraceptives distributed
1	2	3	4
1974-75	172	1,981	1,50,002
1975-76	797	2,367	3,48,089
1976-77	19,506	4,143	3,70,884

Vaccination

A large number of deaths occurred on account of smallpox till the beginning of the present century as the people were averse to vaccination and medical treatment, but gradually people began to realise its benefits. The vaccination programme has been intensified since 1963, when the national smallpox eradication programme was launched in the district.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox between 1974 to 1976 :

Year	Total number of persons vaccinated
1	2
1974	3,42,023
1975	2,30,393
1976	1,62,174

National Malaria Eradication Programme

The national malaria eradication programme was taken up in the year 1959-60 when a unit was established to cover the entire district. Under the programme the district passed through four phases *viz.*, preparatory, attack, consolidation and maintenance. In the maintenance phase the national malaria eradication programme became part of the district health scheme. The incidence of the malaria during the three years ending 1976 is given in the following statement :

Year	Number of blood slides collected	Number of positive reactions
1	2	3
1974	76,703	243
1975	95,753	2,785
1976	80,061	1,871

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration

The chief medical officer is the licensing authority for food and drug distribution in the district. All municipal officers of health in the municipalities are responsible for this job in the urban areas.

The following statement gives the number of samples collected those found adulterated and cases prosecuted during the years 1974, to 1976 :

Year	Number of samples collected	Number of samples found adulterated	Number of cases prosecuted
1	2	3	4
1974	274	103	25
1975	477	115	41
1976	508	122	14

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

After the attainment of Independence the government drew up many schemes with a view to providing better facilities for workers and labourers and to creating a congenial atmosphere for them to work in. The labour welfare programmes aim at providing benefits for the labourers such as reasonable minimum wages, social security like State insurance of employees, security for old age, collective bargaining through the medium of recognized trade unions, medical and maternity facilities, regulated working hours, payment of bonus for providing incentive, payment of compensation in cases of death and infirmity, proper measures for lighting, ventilation and safety in the place of work, provision of canteens, recreations, leave and holidays, holiday homes and residential houses. Labour participation in the management is also encouraged by the government to promote harmonious relations between the employees and the workers.

The district falls in the Bareilly region of the State labour department. At the district level, the labour inspector stationed at the district headquarters ensures the administration and enforcement of the labour laws, including prosecutions for their infringement, implementation of the labour welfare schemes and maintains liaison between the employees and the employers. The factory inspector ensures the enforcement of the various statutes like the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act, etc., and takes necessary action against the erring employers. There were 18 boilers in the district in 1976 which were supervised by the inspector of boilers who has his headquarters at Kanpur.

The Central and State Governments have passed a number of Acts for the benefit of labourers and their families. The government has taken active interest in promoting the welfare of the labourers in the post-Independence period, though a number of statutes for the purpose existed previous to that also, viz., the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938 the U.P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, etc., and they are still in operation, as amended from time to time, to suit new requirements and the changing pattern of labour welfare schemes. The Acts passed after 1947, in force in the district are the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, the U.P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U.P. Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962 and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

In 1976, as many as 910 inspections were made and 129 prosecutions launched under the above Acts. The following statement gives the figures of inspections and prosecutions under each Act in the district in that year :

Act	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions
1	2	3
The U.P. Doorkan Evam Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam 1962	431	115
The Minimum Wages Act, 1948	421	13
The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961	89	1
The Sthal Adesh Adhiniyam, 1946	1	—
The Sthal Adesh Adhiniyam, 1972	6	—
The U.P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961	3	—
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	2	—
The Factories Act, 1948	8	—

The total amount of compensation which was paid under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to the workers or their dependents on being involved in accidents in the course of employment, resulting in disablement or death was Rs 4,600 in 1973 and Rs 9,000 in 1974.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for the registration of the associations or trade unions of the workers or employees engaged in industrial activity. It empowers the registrar of trade unions (whose headquarters is at Kanpur) to grant registration to such bodies and to scrutinise their working. The trade unions concern themselves with matters relating to the general interests of the workers, their service conditions, dismissal, discharge and other punishment cases.

The trade unions are corporate bodies which function in the interest of their members and aim at furthering good relations between employers and employees. They strive to improve the economic, moral and social condition of labourers, ensure payment of fair wages, provision of healthy living and working conditions, proper medical and educational facilities to them as well as their family members.

The following statement gives the name, date of registration and the number of members of the workers' unions which existed in the district in 1975 :

Name of union	Date of registration	Total number of members
1	2	3
Suti Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Ujhani, Budaun	8-2-55	199
Budaun Safai Mazdoor Sangh, Budaun	16-5-70	213
Budaun Bijili Mazdoor Union, Budaun	7-12-70	23
Zila Rickshaw Pullers Union, Budaun	22-10-73	32
Zila Nagar Palika Bhishti Sangh, Budaun	28-11-73	63
Bus Va Truck Karamchhari Union, Budaun	22-11-73	40
Safai Karamchhari Sangh, Ujhani, Budaun	13-12-74	100
Electric Karamchhari Union, Budaun	13-12-74	25

The Employees, State Insurance Scheme

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is an integrated measure of social insurance and is designed to accomplish the task of protecting employees against the hazards of sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to injuries sustained in course of employment and providing medical care to the injured persons and their families. In 1975 there were 15 factories in the district whose workers were benefited by the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. With the enforcement of the Act, a dispensary was opened at Ujhani in 1965, which provided medical facilities to 850 families of workers till March 1976.

Old Age Pension

The old age pension scheme was introduced in December, 1957 to provide financial help to destitutes who have no means of subsistence and also those who have no relations bound by custom or usage to support them. Under the scheme destitutes aged above 65 years in case of men and 60 years in case of women, who have an income of not more than Rs 30 per month are entitled to old age pension. The amount of monthly pension was Rs 20 per individual till 1972 when it was raised to Rs 30. This amount has been further raised to Rs 40 per month from the year 1976. The benefits of this scheme are not available to beggars, mendicants and inmates of poor-houses. Initially the pension was sanctioned by the labour commissioner, Kanpur, but since 1975, it is sanctioned by the district magistrate after verification of the particulars of the applicants. The following statement gives the number of persons who availed of the help under this scheme in each tahsil of the district up to July 1976 :

Tahsil	No. of persons benefited		
	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
Budaun	43	100	143
Bisauli	13	8	21
Dataganj	27	21	48
Sahaswan	15	19	34
Gunnaur	8	11	19

PROHIBITION

The district is not a dry area but steps have been taken by the government to discourage people from indulging in excessive drinking. A prohibition organiser and an honorary prohibition *pracharak* (publicity organiser) have been appointed by the State government for carrying on propaganda and publicity work regarding prohibition and educating people about the evils of drinking. The *pracharak* organises publicity programmes in labour colonies, Harijan localities, bazars, fairs, *melas*

and educational institutions of the district through *bhajans*, *kirtans*, *nataks*, cinema shows, etc. An organisation known as the District Prohibition and Social Uplift Committee was established in the district in October 1971, with a view to securing largest possible measure of co-operation from the public for prohibition, to educating and organize public opinion against alcoholic drinks and intoxicating drugs, to advising on the methods of detection and prevention of excise crimes in the district, to organising social pressure against individual and collective drinking especially among pre-dominantly affected classes like labourers and backward people, to promoting recreational activities and other facilities for counter attractions and to suggesting alternative occupations and activities for ex-convicts and addicts.

Excise shops have fixed opening and closing hours. Tuesday is a 'dry' day and other occasions observed as 'dry' periods are the Holi, Dipavali, August 15 (Independence Day) October 2 (birthday of Mahatma Gandhi), January 26 (Republic Day) and January 30 (day of Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom). The first of every month when people receive their pay, has also been declared a 'dry' day by the government.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In 1950, the Harijan Sahayak department was set up at the State level to formulate and implement schemes for the welfare of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and criminal tribes (later known as Denotified Tribes). In 1956, a district Harijan Welfare Officer was posted in the district whose designation was changed to Harijan and social welfare officer in 1961, when the Harijan Sahayak and social welfare departments were merged. His main functions are to look after the interests of the people of these classes and to implement schemes formulated by the government for their advancement and welfare.

People of the Scheduled Castes were considered as belonging to the Depressed Classes during the British rule. Social workers tried from time to time to better their lot, but the British government took little interest in their welfare. A half-hearted beginning was made in 1930, when a scheme was formulated for awarding stipends to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. It was only after Independence that concrete steps were taken for the betterment of their lot. The U.P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 was passed which ensures to these people, unrestricted enjoyment of social and religious liberties. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 came into force in the State in June, 1955. It has rendered the practice of untouchability a punishable offence.

The government also threw open all avenues of employment to these people and steps have been taken for their adequate representation in the public services.

The upper age limit for the recruitment of candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to government services has been relaxed by the government up to 5 years over and above the prescribed age limit. In 1953, the percentage of reservation of seats for these

people in the government services was raised from 10 to 18. The government keep a watch on the progress of recruitment of candidates belonging to these classes to various posts and emphasise that the prescribed percentage for filling up the posts by such candidates must be maintained in all government departments and offices.

The government also provide advances and loans to these people for purposes such as agriculture, industries, construction of houses and wells, etc. The details of such help provided by the government in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 are given below :

Purposes	No. of persons benefited (1974-75)	Amount distributed (in Rs)	No. of persons benefited (1975-76)	Amount distributed (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
House building and repair	3	3,000	3	3,000
Purchase of agriculture implements	2	2,000	2	2,000
Rehabilitation of Denotified Tribes	—	—	15	75,000
House building and purchase of agricultural implements for Denotified Tribes	68	60,000	4	4,000

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are a number of Hindu trusts in the district which are endowed for charitable and educational purposes. Among them the most important is the Ganga Rukmani Scholarship Endowment Trust which was founded on May 8, 1933, for giving scholarship to meritorious students.

Muslim Trusts

Sunni Waqf—There are many *Sunni Waqfs* in the district, the details of more important are given below :

Name of Waqf	Name of founder	Annual income	Objectives
1	2	3	4
Jama Masjid, Budaun	Waqf by user	5,039	Religious and Charitable
Dargah Hazrat Sultanul Aurfin, Budaun	Ditto	5,705	Ditto
Jama Masjid and Dewankhana, Ramzonpur, Budaun	Ditto	6,903	Ditto

Shia Waqf—There are 24 *Shia Waqfs* in the district, the more important being mentioned below :

Name of Waqf	Date of foundation	Name of founder	Annual income in Rs	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5
Mohammad Nabi Raza Khan	2-9-1935	Mohammad Nabi Raza and Riaz Fatima	1,199	Religious and charitable
Riyat Ahmad Saheb	6-4-1934	Riyat Ahmad alias Nabi Khan	166	Ditto
Banam Hazrat Inam Husain Alhussalam	30-8-1938	Musanumat Kubra Begam Saheba	134	Ditto

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

For the welfare of ex-servicemen in the district there is the District Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Board which was established in the year 1943 with 2,000 members. It functions under the control and supervision of the Director, Soldiers' Welfare, U.P. Lucknow. The work of the Board in the district is supervised by a whole time secretary who is generally an ex-servicemen and a paid employee of the Board. The Board provides facilities to ex-servicemen and their families and assists in their rehabilitation. The facilities include free education to the children of the dead and disabled soldiers from the junior Basic to the post-graduate levels, concession in tuition fees to the children of serving personnel up to the rank of junior commissioned officers from the junior Basic to the high school classes and also grant of stipend to the school going children of ex-servicemen from the U.P. Post-war Service Reconstruction Fund Trust. Free medical treatment is provided to the pensioners and their families in the military hospitals. Financial assistance is provided to the handicapped and infirm ex-servicemen and their widows. Monetary help is also given for the marriage of the daughters of soldiers who have died in action. Land is also allotted to the widows and dependents of soldiers killed or disabled in action. Posts are also reserved for the ex-servicemen in State and Central Government services and in private sector jobs. The following statement gives the number of ex-servicemen or their dependents who got assistance through the District Soldiers' Sailors' and airmen's Board in the period between 1972 to 1976 :

Year	No. of ex-servicemen helped
1	2
1972	700
1973	800
1974	500
1975	575
1976	550

A Vir Chakra was awarded to the squadron leader, D.S. Jafa of village Shahbajpur in the district for showing outstanding gallantry during the Indo-Pak conflict in 1971.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into eight constituencies, seven to return one member each and one to elect two representatives, one of whom was to be a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The single-member constituencies were those of the Budaun (South-West), the Gunnaur (North), Budaun (North), the Dataganj (South) *cum*-Budaun (South-East), the Dataganj (North), the Sahaswan (West), the Sahaswan (East) and the double-member constituency was the Bisauli-*cum*-Gunnaur (East).

The total number of electors in the district was 6,37,400, of these 8,04,707 electors exercised their right of franchise, the number of valid votes polled being 2,98,631, and invalid 6,076. Roughly the percentage of voting was forty seven. The statement given below highlights the important features of this election :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	1	1,57,530
Hindu Mahasabha	2	—	4,666
Indian National Congress	8	7	1,11,150
Socialist Party of India	7	1	22,890
Uttar Pradesh Praja Party	3	—	19,193
Uttar Pradesh Revolutionary Socialist Party	4	—	5,981
Independents	28	—	77,271
Total	54	9	2,98,631

For the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were delimited in 1956 in such a manner as to have seven single-member constituencies of Dataganj, Usehat, Budaun, Ujhani, Sahaswan, Islamnagar, Gunnaur and one double-member constituency of Bisauli with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates.

There were only 38 candidates in the field for the nine seats. The number of electors was 6,95,557, total votes polled numbered 3,98,681, the number of invalid votes being 7,845. The percentage of polling was about 56. The following statement indicates the number of candidate set-up, seats won and votes secured by each contesting party at the elections for the Vidhan Sabha in 1957 :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	—	29,285
Communist Party of India	3	—	10,815
Indian National Congress	9	5	1,68,448
Praja Socialist Party	5	1	74,981
Independents	18	3	1,12,307
Total	38	9	3,90,836

The system of double-member constituencies was abolished in the 1962 general elections. The newly formed constituencies were those of Bisauli, Kot, Islamnagar, Gunnaur, Sahaswan, Ujhauri, Usehat, Dataganj and Budaun. The Kot constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidate. The number of electors was 723,306, valid votes polled numbered 3,57,144 and 24,301 votes were declared invalid. Nearly 49 per cent votes were polled in the district. The results of this election are as under :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	8	2	74,568
Communist Party of India	2	—	4,082
Hindu Mahasabha	9	4	1,17,850
Indian National Congress	13	1	58,895
Praja Socialist Party	6	1	41,446
Republican Party of India	4	1	37,468
Socialist Party of India	5	—	14,869
Swatantra Party	3	—	7,444
Independents	11	—	5,522
Total	53	9	3,57,144

For the general elections held in 1967, the constituencies were delimited afresh and the newly formed constituencies were those of Bisauli, Gunnaur, Sahaswan, Ambiapur, Budaun, Uschat, Dataganj and Binawar. The constituency of Ambiapur was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidate. The total number of electors in the district was 8,31,525 of whom 5,00,829 cast their votes. The votes treated as invalid numbered 33,552. The percentage of votes polled in the district was 56.

The following statement shows the number of candidates put up, seats captured and votes secured by each contesting party or the Independent candidates for the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967 :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	4	1,50,640
Communist Party of India	1	1	5,808
Indian National Congress	8	—	1,88,951
Republican Party of India	5	1	44,479
Samyukta Socialist Party	5	—	20,367
Swatantra Party of India	■	—	3,785
Independents	33	■	1,05,752
Total	61	8	4,67,277

The Vidhan Sabha, constituted after the 1967 general elections, was dissolved on February 25, 1968, due to a large number of defections among the members which forced the government to submit its resignation and the State was placed under President's rule. A mid-term poll was held after about a year in 1969. This time of 8,65,146 electors, 5,27,321 exercised their right of franchise. The number of invalid votes was 16,024. The percentage of poll worked out to 59. In all 49 candidates belonging to six different political parties (besides Independents) contested for the eight seats. The results were as follows :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes Polled
1	2	3	4
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	■	2	1,52,716
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	7	■	1,03,700
Communist Party of India	1	—	2,415
Indian National Congress	8	3	1,72,059
Mazdoor Parishad	2	—	2,662
Samyukta Socialist Party	5	—	12,309
Independents	18	1	65,486
Total	49	8	5,11,297

On October 1, 1970, the State was again placed under President's rule, though for a very brief period. On October 18, 1970, the ministry was formed by the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal. This government did not last long and in the wake its collapse on April 3, 1971 the Congress government came to power. Two years later, the chief minister, though commanding a comfortable majority in the Assembly, submitted the resignation of his council of ministers to the Governor on June 12, 1973, clearing the way for President's rule in the State again for the third time since the Independence which ended in November, 1973, with Congress government taking the office.

The popular government returned to power again through the general elections held in February, 1974. The district was split into eight constituencies of Bisauli, Gunmaur, Sahaswan, Bilsa, Budaun, Uschat, Binawar and Dataganj. The constituency of Bilsa was declared as reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates. The number of electors was 9,27,175 total votes cast were 5,45,306, the number of valid votes polled being 5,31,185. The percentage of polling was nearly 57.

The statement given below indicates the number of candidates, seats won, and valid votes secured by each contesting party at the elections of 1974 :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	437
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	8	■	1,45,445
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	9	4	1,16,401
Communist Party of India (marxist)	1	—	1,516
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	9	—	51,708
Indian National Congress (Ruling)	8	2	1,51,578
Muslim League	1	—	1,250
Republican Party (Khovergarhe)	6	—	21,492
Shoshit Samaj Dal (Akhilbhartiya)	3	—	8,078
Socialist Party of India	2	—	4,848
Independents	17	—	23,184
Total	71	8	5,31,185

In May, 1977, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved and mid-term polls were held after a month. Three parties the Indian National Congress, the Shoshit Samaj Dal and the Janata Party contested these elections. The last named party was formed as a result of the merger of the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh, the Indian National Congress (Organisation), the Socialist Party and the Congress for Democracy, adopting the symbol of the Bhartiya Lok Dal.

In the general elections of 1977, the district was split into eight constituencies of Bisauli, Gunnaur, Sahaswar, Bilsa, Budaun, Usehat Binawar, and Dataganj. The constituency of Bilsa was reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. The number of electors was 9,60,952, total votes cast were 4,73,493, the number of valid votes polled being 4,66,811. The statement given below indicates the number of candidates, seats won, and valid votes secured by each contesting party of elections of 1977 :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	8	—	1,59,355
Janata Party	8	6	1,70,082
Shoshit Samaj Dal	1	—	1,938
Independents	22	2	1,35,486
Total	39	8	4,66,811

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

For the purpose of representation in the Vidhan Parishad, the district is included in three constituencies, the Rampur-cum-Budaun Local Authorities' constituency, the Bareilly Graduates constituency and the Bareilly Teacher's constituency. A resident of village Mohkampur of the district was elected as member of Vidhan Parishad and his term ended on May 5, 1968. In 1962 a resident of Bisauli; and in 1968 a resident of Ujhani were elected from the Rampur-cum-Budaun Local Authorities' constituency, the year 1974 again returning one of them from the same constituency.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the general elections of 1957, the district comprised two single-member constituencies, named Budaun and Bisauli, with 7,69,284 voters of whom 3,66,605 exercised their right of franchise and 255 votes were declared invalid. The elections were contested by 7 candidates, 6 belonging to political parties namely Jan Sangh, Congress and Praja Socialist parties and one Independent. Both the seats were secured by the Congress.

At the general elections of 1962, the constituencies remained unaltered. There were 7,99,676 electors out of which 4,21,605 cast their votes. The number of invalid votes was 21,002. The elections were contested by ten candidates belonging to different parties. The Budaun seat went to a Jan Sangh candidate and the Congress captured the Bisauli seat.

For the general elections of 1967 the district comprised only one constituency of Budaun which was a single-member constituency. The election was contested by 7 candidates. The number of electors was 5,09,445, out of which 3,09,212 cast their votes. The number of invalid votes was 18,887. The seat was secured by a Jan Sangh candidate.

Party/Independents	1957				1962				1967				1971				1977			
	Con- tes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tants	Seats won	Con- tes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	2	—	84,276	2	1	1,02,346	1	1	1,10,341	1	—	69,367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	68,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhartiya Lok Dal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2,31,556	—	—	—	—	—
Hindu Mahasabha	—	—	—	1	—	9,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian National Congress	2	2	1,54,786	2	1	1,07,559	1	—	54,670	—	—	—	1	—	88,904	—	—	—	—	—
or																				
Indian National Congress (O)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17,033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India National Congress(R)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	90,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praja Socialist Party	2	—	1,10,934	2	—	7,33,52	1	—	41,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republican Party of India	—	—	—	1	—	24,091	1	—	35,637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatantra Party	—	—	—	1	—	51,778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independents	1	—	16,354	1	—	21,636	3	—	43,887	3	—	19,122	1	—	19,803	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	2	3,66,359	10	2	3,90,603	7	1	2,90,825	7	1	2,64,680	3	1	3,40,263	—	—	—	—	—

*R—Ruling

*O—Organisation

On account of rift in the Indian National Congress, in 1969, the Lok Sabha constituted after the general elections of 1967, was dissolved on December 27, 1970 and fresh polls were ordered. The mid-term Lok Sabha elections were held in 1971 and the new Lok Sabha was constituted in March the same year. There were 5,40,645 electors out of which 2,71,265 cast their votes, number of invalid votes was 6,585. The election was contested by seven candidates. The seat went to the Congress (J) i.e. Indian National Congress presided over by Sri Jagjivan Ram later rechristened as Congress (R).

At the general elections of 1977, the constituency of Budaun remained unaltered. The number of electors was 6,02,666, the total votes polled were 3,47,350 and the number of invalid votes were 7,087. The seat went to the Bhartiya Lok Dal candidate.

The statement below gives some relevant details of the elections to the Lok Sabha held in the district from 1957 to 1977 :

Political Parties and Organisations

The various political parties in the district generally function as units of the national political organisations, none being of purely local character. The numerical strength of the membership of these parties varies from time to time. Till the general elections held in 1967, the main political parties in the district were the Indian National Congress, the Akhil Bhartiya Jan Singh and the Praja Socialist. The position under went a change in 1969 with the split of the Congress into two rival Congress groups popularly known as Indian National Congress (Ruling) and Indian National Congress (Organisation).

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Local Publications

The publication of newspapers and periodicals was started in the district sometime in the first quarter of the 17th century with the appearance of *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* better known perhaps as the *Tarikh-i-Budayuni* or *Budauni*. In the beginning of present century three weekly newspapers, known as the *Indian Punch*, the *Alnawi*, and the *Zulkarnain* were published at Budaun. The number has since then swelled considerably and at present following newspapers and periodicals are published from the district :

Name of the newspapers/ magazines	Periodicity	Year of commen- cement	No. of copies in circulation
1	2	3	4
Hindi :			
<i>Budaun Express</i>	Weekly	1967	1,400
<i>Budaun Sandesh</i>	Weekly	1965	1,250
<i>Chetna</i>	Weekly	1955	1,000

1	2	3	4
<i>Parivartan</i>	Weekly	1933	1,720
<i>Rajkan</i>	Weekly	1970	N.S.*
<i>Sahityak Sanket</i>	Weekly	1968	1,100
<i>Samaya Saar</i>	Weekly	1971	225
<i>Shanti Pracharak</i>	Weekly	1964	1,292
<i>Yug Prahari</i>	Weekly	1970	500
<i>U.P. Express</i>	Fortnightly	1970	650
Urdu :			
<i>Shihab</i>	Weekly	1971	N. S.*
<i>Zulqarnain</i>	Weekly	1908	1,250
<i>Masoom Dil</i>	Fortnightly	1970	N.S.*
<i>Sham-e-Waliat</i>	Fortnightly	1970	N.S.*
<i>Momin</i>	Monthly	1932	500
<i>Sheikh Shahi</i>	Monthly	1969	500
Bilingual :			
<i>Gosh Bar Awaz</i>	Weekly	1971	2,000
<i>Hamari Awaz</i>	Weekly	1947	2,000
<i>Quami Sangharsh</i>	Weekly	1971	1,050
<i>Saye</i>	Fortnightly	1962	894
<i>Radio Vigyan</i>	Quarterly	1971	200
Multilingual :			
<i>Film Advisor</i>	Monthly	1971	825

*Not Supplied

Other Periodicals

The popular dailies, weeklies and monthlies which are published outside the district and have circulation in the district are listed below :

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
1	2	3	4

Hindi :

<i>Hindustan</i>	<i>Dharmyug</i>	<i>Sarita</i>	<i>Maya</i>
<i>Tarun Bharat</i>	<i>Saptahik</i>	<i>Mukta</i>	<i>Manohar Kahaniya</i>
<i>Navjeevan</i>	<i>Hindustan</i>	<i>Madhuri</i>	<i>Chandamama</i>

1	2	3	4
<i>Nav Bharat Times</i>			<i>Niharika</i>
<i>Swatantra Bharat</i>			<i>Kadambini</i>
<i>Aaj</i>			<i>Parag</i>
			<i>Lot Pot</i>
English :			
		<i>Filmfare</i>	<i>Imprint</i>
<i>The Statesman</i>	<i>Blitz</i>	<i>Star and Style</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>The Times of India</i>	<i>The Illustrated Weekly of India</i>		<i>Mirror</i>
<i>The Hindustan Times</i>	<i>Sports</i>	<i>Caravan</i>	<i>Reader's Digest</i>
<i>Indian Express</i>	<i>Screen</i>		<i>Picture Post</i>
<i>Northern India Patrika</i>	<i>Pastime</i>	<i>Women's Era</i>	
<i>The Pioneer</i>			
<i>National Herald</i>			
Urdu :			
<i>Milap</i>			<i>Biswin Sadi</i>
<i>Quami Awaz</i>			<i>Shama</i>

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The humanitarian urge to organise voluntary associations or to participate in them to serve some social purpose is traceable in all people everywhere since the dawn of civilisation. With the advent of the British rule and the western system of education in the country, missionary institutions were set up, which gave rise to numerous parallel religious, cultural and social organisations, besides the establishment of hospitals, and educational institutions both technical and general. After the Independence, the government has taken active interest in the organisation and proper functioning of the voluntary cultural and social service organisations.

Though voluntary organisations are free to undertake any welfare scheme, the government ensures that their activities are in harmony with the objectives and policies of the State. This is ensured through providing financial assistance to such organisations and by periodical checks and reviews of their performance and working.

There are a number of such social service organisations engaged in the welfare of children, women, youth, destitutes, the handicapped and Harijans in the district. A brief account of some of the more important ones is given below :

Sri Gandhi Sewa Sadan, Asafpur, Budaun was established in 1935. It has 31 centres in the district. Its main aims are to propagate spinning, weaving and wearing of khadi and to provide employment. In 1961-62 its annual budget was Rs 4,37,500. It had 24 active members and 60 workers. Its income is mainly derived from the sale of khadi and agricultural implements which are produced by it.

A branch of the Uttar Pradesh Bal Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow, functions in the district. It looks after the welfare of children by encouraging primary education, publishing literature for children and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

The U.P. Backward Classes Federation (with headquarters at Lucknow) too has a branch in Budaun. It works for the social, moral, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

Jagat Pyau, Prem Sewa Ashram, was established in the district in 1925, with headquarters at Budaun. It provides free drinking water facility to all and sundry during fairs and melas and to passengers on the railway platforms and bus stations. It also provides food, medical and other types of relief for the needy and the distressed, particularly during natural calamities like floods, droughts, earthquakes etc.



CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Allapur (Pargana, Usehat, Tahsil Dataganj)

Allapur lies near the northern border of the pargana in Lat. $27^{\circ}55'N$ and Long. $79^{\circ}15'E.$, 30 km. north of Usehat and 18 km. south-east of the district headquarters with which it is connected by roads. The place is also connected by roads with Miaoan and Jalalabad.

The place is supposed to derive its name from Ala-ud-din Alam who resigned the throne of Delhi and settled here in 1450 A.D. Ala-ud-din built a mosque here, which was restored during the reign of Aurangzeb, as shown by an inscribed tablet giving the date 1071 Hijri (1660 A.D.). There is a fragment of another inscription, dated 707 Hijri (1307 A.D.), outside the mosque which carry us back to the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji suggesting that the popular derivation of the name of the place is incorrect and the town must have settled at a much earlier date. According to another story Ala-ud-din Alam gave the place to a local poet, named Ala-be-nawa, in reward for a complementary couplet.

The place is administered as a town area and has a population of 9,958 and an area of 714 ha. Markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays. A fair is also held here annually on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts nearly 500 persons.

It possesses a post-office, a police station, an inspection house a dharmsala, a junior and a senior Basic schools and a higher secondary school.

Babrala (Pargana Asadpur, Tahsil Gunnaur)

Babrala lies in Lat. $28^{\circ}16'N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ}24'E.$, on the road leading from Aligarh to Chandausi 4 km. north-west of Gunnaur and 83 km. north-west of Budaun. The place is connected with the tahsil and district headquarters by roads. Other roads lead to Rajpura and Gawan in the north. To the north of the town is railway station of the same name on the Aligarh-Bareilly section of the Northern Railway.

The place has been constituted a town area recently and is electrified. It has a population of 3,974 and an area of 387 ha. It has 2 junior Basic and one senior Basic schools and a higher secondary school, a post and telegraph office, a dispensary and an inspection house maintained by the public works department. There is a regular market in Babrala in which brisk trade is carried on. A fair is held on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts about, 2,000 persons.

Bilsi (Pargana Kot, Tahsil Sahaswan)

The town of Bilsi lies in Lat. $28^{\circ}7'N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ}55'E.$, almost in the middle of the district on the Kachhla-Bisauli metalled road, at a distance of about 25 km. north-west from Budaun and some 15 km.

from Sahaswan. A road which is under construction joins it with Budaun and Islamnagar, while another connects it with Ujhani. To the west of the town flows the Bhainsain river which, after its junction with the Aswar, separates the Kol pargana from Sahaswan.

The town was founded during the time when Budaun was under the sway of the Nawab Vizier of Avadh by one named Jas Ram, under the orders of Bilasi Singh a landowner of the neighbourhood. It was in the beginning called Bilasiganj, but later on, in course of time, came to be known as Bilsī. Before the advent of the railways, the town was one of the principal marks and trading centres in this part of Rohilkhand.

The town consists of two separate localities known as Bilsī Khas and Sahibganj, the latter deriving its name from the indigo business established there under European management which flourished here till the early years of the present century.

It has a population of 10,100 and an area of 0.75 sq. km. The town is administered as a municipality and is electrified, there are a police station, a post and telegraph office, a branch of the State Bank of India, two hospitals and a health centre. For education the town has an intermediate college and 7 junior Basic schools. A bi-weekly market is held on Mondays and Fridays. The commodities traded are among others, wheat, maize, ground-nut and vegetables.

Bisauli (Pargana and Tahsil Bisauli)

Bisauli the headquarters of the pargana as well as the tahsil of the same name, latities in $23^{\circ} 18' N.$ and long. $78^{\circ} 57' E.$, on Budaun-Chandausi State highway at a distance of 37 km. north-west of Budaun. Other roads lead to Asafpur railway station in the north, Dabura railway station in the north-east, Bilsī in the south and Sahaswan in the north-west, with a branch road striking off at some distance from Bisauli eastwards to Islamnagar.

Tradition assigns the foundation of Bisauli to Firoz Shah, but it appears somewhat improbable, and a more plausible identification of the place in question is Beoli, some 13 km. to the south-east. The local derivation of the name Bisauli is from the large number of bamboos that once grew here, but in that case the proper form would be Basauri. Bisauli gained importance under Dunde Khan, the Rohilla chieftain, who about 1750 occupied the large fort, which still stands to the north-west, between the Asafpur and Chandausi roads. The date of the foundation of the fort is doubtful, for the building is of some antiquity and anterior to the days of the Rohillas. The fort is remembered as the scene of the alleged indignities inflicted on the family of Hafiz Rahmat Khan by the Nawab Vizier of Avadh—an incident that assumed much prominence during the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Dunde Khan built several houses in Bisauli, which remained in the possession of his descendants till 1857 when most of them were confiscated for rebellion. One of them now serves as the tahsil building. Dunde Khan also erected a mosque, an *imambara* and a serai. His tomb stands to the south of the town on a commanding spot overlooking the broad valley of Sot.

Bisauli was important mint town of Shah Alam II, the recorded dates on coins being 1768-69 A.D. During the Rohilla war Bisauli was occupied by British troops.

Bisauli is administered as a town area and has a population of 10,923 and an area of 574 ha. It possesses 11 junior and 2 senior Basic schools, 1 higher secondary school, a police-station and a post and telegraph office. It also contains a health centre, 1 family planning centre, a dharmshala and an inspection house maintained by public works department. Markets are held, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Two fairs are held one on the occasion of Dasahra and the other on Janmashthami which attract nearly 4,000 and 2,000 persons respectively.

The place is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name having 79 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya panchayats*.

Budaun (Pargana and Tahsil Budaun)

Budaun the district headquarters town lies in Lat. 28° 2' N. and Long. 79° 7' E., on the Bareilly-Etah metalled roads, at a distance of about 48 km. south-west from Bareilly. It lies on the main line of the Kasganj-Katlgodam section of the North-Eastern Railway (metre-gauge). Important roads lead from Budaun to Dataganj, Bisauli, Bilsil, Baksena, Kasganj (district Etah), Qadar Chowk, Uschat and Farrukhabad. Different parts of the town and the railway station are interconnected by a number of good roads maintained by the municipal board.

The town is situated on raised ground about one and a half kilometre to the east of the Sot (Yar-i-Wafadar) river. The town consists of two distinct portions, the Qila or old city and the new city. The former, as its name implies, was originally a fortress, and remains of its ramparts are still to be seen on the north, south and west faces. Those on the south stand out most prominently and are crowned with good masonry houses, while the fortifications on the west and north are skirted by a rampart road or boulevard.

The new city, to the south and east of the Qila covers a much larger area and consists of a large number of *muhallas*, the more noted among them being known after the name of their founders. One of these was built by the famous Avadh nobleman, Tikait Rai, another by Maulvi Tafazzul Husain, a third by Mr. Fagan, one time collector of the district, and a fourth by Mr. Carmichael, also a Collector and settlement officer of Budaun for some time. The last is the principal market of the city consisting of large circular space in the middle of the town, from which four wide streets radiate being lined with good shops.

The town is noted for its rich historical traditions and old buildings and monuments. Herein rest numerous muslim saints, martyrs and Auliya, the more notable being Khwaja Saiyid Abdullah Ghaznavi, Badruddin Hazrat Wilayat, Khwaja Saiyid Ahmad Bukhari (father of renowned saint Nizamuddin Auliya), Khwaja Hasan Sheikh Shahi, popularly known as Sultan-ul-Arifin, and Sheikh Abu Bakr Mu-i-tab.¹

1. Khan, Zia Ali : *Mardan-i-Khuda* (Lucknow, 1976) pp. 26-27

The early history of the place can not be described with any definiteness or precision. The fort, the decadent remains of which are still to be seen, is variously assigned by local traditions, to Raja Buddh or to Ajaipal, one of his Rathor successors. It however, seems more probable that the builder of the fort was one Lakhanpal, after whom the neighbouring village of Lakhanpur was named. A fair is also held at this place every year in honour of Saiyid Salar Masaud whose date comes to about 1020 A.D. It is said that the walls of the fort were built of limestone and bricks and were so broad and solid that four chariots could stand abreast on them. There were originally three gates: the northern called Bhartaul, the eastern named Marhi, and the southern known as Sotha. It was near the Marhi gate that Burhan Katil, an officer in the army of either Saiyid Salar or Quth-ud-din Aibak, was buried and since then the place is corruptly called Burchankhattal.

The oldest Muslim building is probably the Idgah of Shams-ud-din Ilutmish, the first governor of Budaun, from 1202 to 1209 A.D. Its remains stand at a distance of about 2 km. from the western outskirts of the old city, and consist of massive brick wall, 91.4 metres in length. Its top was adorned with ornamented lines, which now no longer exist. There was, it so appears, a long inscription over the central mihrab, though now it is covered with cement plaster and only a few letters are visible. To the right of the minber or pulpit is fragment of an inscription of one line, apparently an extract from the *Quran*. Close by is an ancient shrine dedicated to Badr-ud-din Hazrat Wilayat, which has recently been renovated and turned into a beautiful monument. It possesses three Arabic inscriptions, two of which are dated 981 Hijri and belong to the time of Akbar, while the third is said to be of 391 Hijri, clearly a date far too early to be correct, being 18 years before Mahmud's raid.

Ilutmish left his mark on Budaun in a more conspicuous manner, as he was responsible for, if he did not complete, the famous Jami Masjid. It stands on higher part of the old city, in the Maulvi tola muhalla. It is said that it was built on the site of an old stone temple in as much as, the materials used for building this mosque appear to be the spoils of some destroyed temple or temples. The mosque measures nearly 85.3 metres across from north to south and about 69 metres from the face of the western external wall to the front of the eastern gate. Thus in point of size the mosque rivals those of Jaunpur and ranks among the largest Muslim buildings in northern India. It has a very spacious court yard and in the centre is a tank, some 8.5 metres square. On the west side of the court yard is the mosque proper 22.8 metres in depth and extending over the whole breadth of the building. It is divided into three portions, the central chamber being 13.2 metres square, with massive walls about 5 m. thick, and roofed by a large dome. On either side is a long vaulted chamber, each divided into five bays longitudinally and four laterally by heavy piers. The central chamber is 21 m. in height internally, but at 9.4 m. from the floor it becomes octagonal in shape, the sides being arched and recessed. The walls are pierced on the east, north and south by arched openings 5.5 m. in width, and on the west is a deep mihrab, flanked by two short carved pillars, which were apparently taken from the old Hindu temple. The eastern arch is hidden from view by an immense propylon, which even screens the dome. It measures some 16 m. in height and 18.75 m. in breadth. In the

centre there is a large archway 10.8 m. in height, and within which is a second 8 m. to the crown, giving access to the central chamber. The archway is ornamented with cut-brickwork, which forms one of the most striking features of the mosque, but much of it is now concealed behind plaster and cement which have been liberally applied from time to time. The propylon was added in 1604 by Sheikh Khuba Koka, the foster brother of Jahangir, as recorded in an inscription on the right side of the inner arch. The dome, which rises above the ground to a height of some 27.4 m. including the gilded finial, was also restored, or rather rebuilt by the same Khuba or Qutb-ud-din Khan, in 1671. It is made of *kankar* blocks, which have also been employed for the lower courses of the mosque generally, the rest being of brick, either carved or else decorated with blue encaustic tiles. Round the courtyard on the north, south and east runs a row of cloisters, divided by piers into two aisles and roofed by brick barrel vaults, except in the north and south angles which were covered with domes. A dome also stood in the rear of each of the north, south, and east entrance gateways. The whole of these outer buildings fell into dilapidated condition, but of late years they have been repaired. Over the doorway is an inscription of two lines giving the date 620 Hijri (1223 A.D.) during the reign of Iltutmish, the actual construction of the mosque being carried out under the supervision of the Sultans' son, Rukn-ud-din. Another inscription over the northern doorway records that the mosque was restored during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in 1326. Externally the walls of the mosque are very plain, being relieved, only by lines of simple brick moulding, but the small bastioned towers at the four corners are richly ornamented with various patterns of geometric tracery. Attached to the main door of the mosque is an iron chain, which in former days was used for the trial by ordeal of suspected criminals. It was supposed that the touch of the guilty would cause the chain to shrink away from the contaminating hand, but that the innocent could touch it with impunity.

Several other buildings in the town belong to the same period. Among these mention may be made of the Dargah of Miranji Shahid, the reputed tutor of Saiyid Salar, which stands in the Saiyid bara *muhalla*, near the north gate of the old city and bears an Arabic inscription of Iltutmish and another of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, dated 728 Hijri (1328 A.D.) the mosque of Ahmad Khandan, built in 633 Hijri (1236 A.D.) during the reign of Rukn-ud-din, standing nearly 2 km. north-east of the city on the Bareilly road near the village of Khera; the house of Bundi-wala in the Sotha *muhalla*, with an inscription of Iltutmish and the tomb of Alham Shahid, also with an inscription of Iltutmish. To the same dynasty belong the mosque of Dada Hamid, built by Nasir-ud-din Mahmud in 648 Hijri (1250 A.D.), and the *dargah* of Sultanji, dating from the same reign. Several monument belong to later period, including the Nai Ziarat, dating 700 Hijri (1301 A.D.), the tomb of Azam Shahid, dating 771 Hijri and the tomb of Shah-zadi, dated 796 Hijri (1394 A.D.). There are a number of mausoleums related to the family of Alaaddin Alam, the last Saiyid Sultan of Delhi, who abdicated in favour of Bahlul Lodi, and ended his days in retirement at Budaun. That of this monarch and his wife stands to the west of the town. It is a building 7.7 m. square, possessing two inscriptions with the dates 1472 and 1477 A.D. That of his mother, Makhduma Jahan, lies to the south of Budaun, and bears an inscription over the doorway with the date 1461. To the

south of this is the tomb of one of Alaudin's sons. On the eastern outskirts of the town is the mausoleum of Fatch Khan, the son of Firoz Shah. It is a square building, ornamented with blue glazed tiles and over the eastern door is a long slab bearing an inscription dated 860 Hijri (1456 A.D.). Other notable persons, who are buried at Budaun and whose tombs are still extant are Daulat Khan Lodhi, so often mentioned in the imperial history, and Ikhlas Khan, the grandson of Qutb-ud-din who restored the great mosque. Ikhlas Khan was a soldier of distinction and contemporary of Shah Jahan. His mausoleum stands about one and a half kilometre east of the city on a slight eminence. It is a square brick structure with four substantial turrets at the corners, the building was used as a jail by the British after the freedom struggle of 1857. The tomb of Chinmi, the sister of Ikhlas Khan is an octagonal building, highly decorated and in good preservation standing about half a kilometre to the west of the glamorous mosque. There are many other tombs though of no architectural or historical importance in the neighbourhood of the town. But they contain the remains of persons of renown, famed in olden days for their piety or learning, whose presence won for Budaun the honoured title of Piranshahr or the city of saints. Such are the mausoleums of Shah Jhanda, dated 868 Hijri, (1464 A.D.) Sheikh Afrid, Shah Ujala, Saiyid Ahmad Shah, and Sheikh Jalal, built by Jahangir in 1018 (1609 A.D.) Hijri and the *dargah* of Yahya Khan built by Islam Shah in 957 Hijri (155 A.D.).

During the days of later Mughals Budaun lapsed into comparative insignificance as the seat of government was removed to Bareilly. Aurangzeb built the Badaun Masjid and the Khurma Masjid in 1080 Hijri (1669 A.D.) and 1092 Hijri (1681 A.D.), respectively, while the mosque of Nizamuddin was constructed by Muhammad Shah in 1140 Hijri (1728 A.D.). When Budaun passed into the hands of the Rohillas, it was entrusted to Fatch Khan Khansaman. He built a bridge over the sot, to replace the old original structure erected in the days of Shah Jahan and destroyed by lightning. The new bridge was restored about 1840, but was subsequently swept away by floods in recent years necessitating construction of a new bridge on the Sot.

The town is administered as a municipality since 1862. It has a population of 72,204 and an area of 2.49 sq. km. Besides being electrified and having a regular piped water-supply the town possesses a degree college, 4 intermediate colleges and 16 junior Basic schools. For providing medical and health facilities there are four hospitals and one health and family planning centre. There are ample post and telegraph facilities and also a telephone exchange in the town. There are two branches each of the State Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank and a branch each of the Central Bank of India, the Bank of Baroda, the Allahabad Bank, the Banaras State Bank and the Bareilly Corporation Bank.

Being the headquarters of the district the office of the Collector, the superintendent of police, the court of the district judge and the offices of various other district level officers are also situated in the town. For facility of visitors the town has two dak bungalows.

Dataganj (Pargana Salempur, Tahsil Dataganj)

Dataganj, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 28° 2' N. and Long. 79° 24' E., on the road from

Budaun to Bela Dandi ferry on the Ramganga and thence to Fatehganj and Shahjahanpur, at a distance of 29 km. east of Budaun. Other roads radiate to Sadullahganj in the north and Baksena and Usehat in the south-west.

The place is of comparatively recent origin, having been selected as the headquarters of the tahsil in 1833. It has a population of 7,701 and covers an area of 0.49 sq. km.

The town is being administered as a town area and is electrified. It has a post and telegraph office, a police-station, 2 hospitals, a health centre, a family planning centre and 3 junior and 2 senior Basic schools. The town also possesses a dharmshala, an inspection house (maintained by the Zila Parishad) and two commercial banks. Markets are held on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The main items of export are sugar-cane, oil-seeds and ground-nut. A fair is held on the occasion of Dasahra which is attended by about 5,000 persons.

It is the headquarters of a development block of the same name having 70 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Gunnaur (Pargana Asadpur, Tahsil Gunnaur)

The place, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 28° 14' N. and Long. 78° 27' E., on the Budaun-Anupshahr road at a distance of 78 km. north-west of Budaun. The Ganga flows 5 km. south of the town. It is connected by a road with Babrala railway-station 5 km. away.

Gunnaur was the headquarters of a *mahal* under Akbar, but its early history is purely legendary. Local tradition states that in ancient times Gunnaur was called Bahmanpuri, a name derived from the circumstance that some Brahmana held it revenue-free from a local king of Majhaura. About thirteenth century, a Persian pilgrim, named Sheikh Tahir Majid-ud-din, better known as Makhdum Sahib, settled here with his two disciples, Taj-ud-din and Muizz-ud-din and the king of Majhaura, after being impressed by the saint bestowed the village on him. The tomb of Makhdum Sahib is still an object of great veneration.

The place is administered as a town area and is electrified. It has a population of 8,838 and an area of 35 ha. It possesses, a police-station a post and telegraph office, a hospital, a family planning centre and an inspection house. There are 4 junior and 3 senior Basic schools and a higher secondary school in the town. Markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays. A fair is held on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts about 7,000 persons. The tomb and the mosque of Makhdum Sahib attract a large number of people who come to pay respect to the holy saint on every Thursday.

It is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name having 77 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Islamnagar (Pargana Islamnagar, Tahsil Bisauli)

Islamnagar, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 28°20' N. and Long. 78°44' E., on the Budaun-Sambhal road, 22 km. west of Bisauli and 57 km. north-west of the district headquarters,

close to the Moradabad border. It is well-connected with the tahsil and the district headquarters by roads. Other roads lead west to Asadpur and the Bulandshahr district, north to Chandausi, and south to Sahaswan.

The place is of considerable antiquity, and is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as Neodhana, said to be a corruption of the old name Hinudhna. It was called Islamnagar by Rustam Khan Dakhani, a governor of Sambhal in the days of Shahjahan, after the name of his son, Islam Khan. A local tradition, though without any foundation, states that the name was changed after an officer of the time of Iltutmish. In May, 1858, Islamnagar was the scene of a skirmish between a body of freedom fighters and the troops of the Nawab of Rampur, the latter being victorious.

Islamnagar is administered as a town area and is electrified. It has a population of 10,385 and an area of 660 ha. It has 2 hospitals, a police-station, a post and telegraph office and dharmsala. The town also possesses a junior Basic and 2 higher secondary schools. Markets are held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays. Two big fairs are held, one on the occasion of Dasahra and the other on Janmashtami each registering an average attendance of 3,000 persons.

Islamnagar is the headquarters of a development block of the same name having 77 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *nyaya* panchayats.

Kakora (Pargana Ujhani, Tahsil Budaun)

Kakora is a place of considerable importance, lying in Lat. 27° 53' N. and Long. 79° 8' E., on the bank of the Ganga. It lies on a metalled road at a distance of about 23 km. south-west from Budaun and 16 km. south from Ujhani, with which also it is connected by a road. To the east lies Qadar Chowk, which has a police-station and to the north is situated Jalalpur.

The place has a population of 5,646 and an area of 1754 ha. and is particularly known for a bathing fair, which takes place here on the full moon day of Kartik, and is hailed as one of the biggest fair of north India and attracts as many as 3,00,000 persons from all parts of the country. The fair is held on the banks of the Ganga whose channel occasionally changes its course and the fair site is changed accordingly. The fair lasts for nearly a fortnight or so and a flourishing township develops here. Thousands of shops are opened and a brisk trade is carried on in cloth, metal articles, leather goods, bullock carts, cattle and agricultural implements. A special force of police is sent here to preserve law and order during the fair, and special conservancy arrangements are made under the direction of a *mela*-officer specially appointed by the government for the purpose. There are a post-office and three junior Basic schools here.

Kakrala (Pargana Usehat, Tahsil Dataganj)

The town of Kakrala is situated on the Budaun-Usehat road at a distance of 20 km. south-west of the tahsil headquarters and 18 km. south-east of the district headquarters in Lat. 27° 53' N. and Long. 79° 12' E.

Kakrala is said to be a corruption of Kankrala which derived its name from the *kankar* or calcareous limestone which abounds here. During the days when Budaun was under the nawab vizier of Avadh it was included in the revenue-free *jagir* of Yusuf Ali Khan. In 1805, it was granted revenue-free to Jangi Khan, a Rohilla chieftain, who had deserted the service of Holkar for that of the East India Company and served the British well in the Maratha war of 1803. Kakrala is memorable as having been the scene of an engagement which took place in 1858 between the British troops and the freedom fighters in which General Penny was killed.

The town is administered as a municipality which for civic administration is divided into 10 wards and is electrified. It has a population of 14,460 and an area of 2.59 sq. km. Markets are held on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. It possesses a post-office, a police-station, 6 junior and one senior Basic schools and a higher secondary school.

Qadar Chawk (Pargana Ujhani, Tahsil Budaun)

A small village lying in Lat. 27° 52' N. and Long. 79° 5' E. some 5 km. north of the Ganga and about 20 km. to the south of Budaun, with which it is connected by a metalled road. It derives its name from Ghulam Qadir, the famous Rohilla leader, who built a fort here the ruins of which may still be seen to the south of the village. Qadar Chawk, which has a population of 2,070 and an area of 1,056 ha., possesses a police-station, a post-office, a junior and 3 senior Basic schools and one higher secondary school. It has a branch of the State Bank of India. It is the headquarters of a development block being inaugurated in 1962, and possessing 59 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *nyaya* panchayats. A fair is held here annually in the month of October, attended by over a thousand people.

Rajpura (Pargana Rajpura, Tahsil Gunnaur)

The headquarters of the pargana of the same name Rajpura is a considerable village lying in Lat. 28° 20' N. and Long. 78° 24' E., on the road leading from Gunnaur to Gawan, at a distance of some 13 km. north-west of the tahsil headquarters and 90 km. north-west of Budaun. East of the village flows the river Mahawa.

The village is said to have been founded in the time of Akbar by Dharam Singh, the then head of the Bargujar Rajputs of the pargana. It has a population of 2,535 and an area of 426 ha. Rajpura has a junior and a senior Basic schools, a hospital, a family planning centre, a post-office and a police-station. Markets are held here on Mondays. A small fair takes place on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts about 1,500 persons.

It is the headquarters of a development block of the same name containing 85 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Sahaswan (Pargana and Tahsil Sahaswan)

Headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, Sahaswan is a large town standing a short distance from the left bank of the Mahawa river situated in Lat. 28° 4' N. and Long. 78° 45' E., at a distance of about 4

km. from district headquarters. The town is built on either side of the road from Budaun and Ujhani to Gunnaur. It is well connected by roads to Bisauli, Bilsa and Islamnagar, and to the banks of the Ganga on way to Kasganj in Etah. The town is in reality a collection of numerous scattered villages which constitute various *muhallas*.

The town is of undoubted antiquity, and tradition relates that it was founded by a Hindu king named Sahasrabahu who according to an account was the king of Sankisa, and came here on a hunting expedition. He is said to have built the fort and town, and to have been afterward killed by famous Parasurama. It appears certain that there was a considerable town here even before the coming of the Muslims. A very ancient temple stands on the banks of the Dhand *Jhil*, between the lake and the Bisauli road, which is held in great veneration. Attached to it is a bathing tank, where a religious fair takes place, in the month of Phalguna. The old muslim buildings include three mosques and several tombs. The oldest is that of a religious mendicant known as Miyan Sahib, standing in Bhagta Nagla, while another, called the Rauza Piranpir, is to be seen in Patti Yaqin Muhammad.

The proximity of the town to the *jhil* and dense forests in the olden days afforded ideal site for hunting and excursion. It is perhaps one of the reasons that the British rulers selected it as the headquarters of the district of Budaun in 1824 but abandoned it in 1838 due to climate and fixed the headquarters permanently at Budaun. Sahaswan then lapsed into insignificance. The place is no more of commercial importance, but was very well known for its *itr* or *otto* of roses, jasmine, and *kevr*a (screw-pine).

The place is administered as a municipality since 1872 and has a population of 27,266 and an area of 9.71 sq. km. It is electrified and is provided with a police-station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a male and a female hospitals and a veterinary hospital. There are also 15 junior Basic schools, 2 intermediate colleges, one inspection house under the control of the Zila Parishad, one *dharmshala* and a branch each of the State Bank of India, the Land Development Bank and the District Co-operative Bank. A bi-weekly market is held dealing mainly in food-grains.

It is the headquarters of a development block of the same name which includes 109 *gaon sabhas* and 12 *nyaya* panchayats.

Ujhani (Pargana Ujhani, Tahsil Budaun)

Ujhani is a town of considerable size, lying in Lat. 28° 0' N. and Long. 79° 1' E., about 13 km. south-west of the district headquarters on a metalled road leading from Bareilly *via* Budaun to Kaehhla on the Ganga. Another metalled road connects it with Sahaswan, while another which is under construction, leads to Bilsa. It is a railway station on the Bareilly Kasganj section of the North-eastern Railway. Ujhani, once presented a flourishing appearance, being surrounded by groves on three sides and sand hills on the west.

The place is almost devoid of any definite history and all that is known about its past is merely local tradition which states that it was first called Paparia, from the many *pipal* trees which grew here and still give their name to Pipaltola, one of the *muhallas*. It was originally colonised, as is generally believed, by Ghosis from the neighbourhood

of Agra nearly 1,400 years ago, and the name was changed to Ujhani by Raja Mahipal, a native of Ujjain, who had settled here. The etymology is extremely doubtful, and in all probability more recent than the name. However, with the emergence of muslim conquerors, it became a muslim settlement; there is an old Inambara, an old cemetery in Bahadurganj known as the Qadam Rasul or footprint of the prophet, and an old shrine of some muslim saint styled the Naugaza Pir. In later days Ujhani became the residence of Abdullah Khan, the second son of the great Rohilla leader, Ali Muhammad, who, along with his brother Faizullah Khan, enriched Ujhani with several buildings. He was buried in a large incomplete tomb standing on the outskirts of the town. The town is also associated with the name of Bahadur Singh son of an official of the Avadh government, who shortly after the British Rule, raised, though unsuccessfully a banner of revolt to throw off the foreign rule. Bahadur Singh was captured but later pardoned and allowed to return to Ujhani.

Being a considerable municipal town Ujhani is divided into 6 wards and 13 *muhallas* and has a population of 22,140 and an area of 5.18 sq. km. It is electrified and has a post-office, a telephone exchange, a police-station and piped water-supply. There is a higher secondary school and a public library in the town. Markets are held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays and important commodities of trade are wheat, oil-seeds and vegetables. The town is served by a branch each of the State Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank, the Banaras State Bank and the Bareilly Corporation Bank.

In the month of Asvina each year a big Ramlila fair is organised which attracts no less than 10 thousand people.

Ujhani is the headquarters of a development block of the same name having 89 *gaon sabhas* and 11 *nyaya panchayat*.

Usehat (Pargana Usehat, Tahsil Dataganj)

The headquarters of the pargana of the same name, Usehat lies in Lat. 27° 47' N. and Long. 79° 14' E., on the Budaun-Farrukhabad road, 32 km. south-west of Dataganj and 29 km. south-east of the district headquarters. It is connected with the tahsil headquarters by a road running through Miao and continuing south-west from the village to Bichaura Ghat on the Ganga.

Usehat is a historical place containing the remains of an old fort and a mosque which were built by Fateh Khan Khansaman who gained its possession after the defeat of the Bangash Pathans by Rohillas near Budaun in 1748. The rohilla dominion lasted here till 1774, when it was seized by the Nawab vizier of Avadh and in 1801 it was ceded to the British.

The place is electrified and is administered as a town area. It has a population of 3,905 and an area of 537 ha. There are a junior and a senior Basic schools, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre and 3 dispensaries. It also has a police-station, a post-office and an inspection house maintained by the Zila Parishad. Markets are held twice a week on every Tuesday and Saturday. A small cattle fair is also held here on Saturdays. A religious fair is held on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts about 3,000 persons.

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

- 1 pie=0.52 naya paise
- 1 pice=1.56 naya paise

Linear Measure

- 1 inch=2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot=30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard=91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile=1.61 kilometres

Square Measures

- 1 square foot=0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard=0.886 square metre
- 1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre=0.405 hectare

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
- 1 seer*=0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

- 1 tola=11.66 grams
- 1 chhatak=58.82 grams
- 1 seer* (80 tolas)=938.10 grams
- 1 maund*=37.32 kilograms
- 1 ounce (Aviordupois)=28.35 grams
- 1 pound (Aviordupois)=453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight=50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms= 1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

$$\text{Fahrenheit} = 9/5^{\circ} \text{ Centigrade} + 32$$

*As defined in Indian Standards of Weight Act 1929.



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GLOSSARY

<i>Achakan</i>	: Knee-length coat
<i>Allas</i>	: Cotton silk mixed cloth
<i>Atta</i>	: Flour
<i>Atta Chakki</i>	: Small flour mill
<i>Ayas</i>	: Untrained midwives
<i>Ban</i>	: Twipe made of <i>moonj</i>
<i>Bhajan</i>	: Devotional songs
<i>Bhakti</i>	: Devotion
<i>Charpoy</i>	: Common Indian bedstead
<i>Churidar</i>	: Tight fitting pyjama
<i>Dal</i>	: Pulse
<i>Dari</i>	: A type of carpet
<i>Dupatta</i>	: Long scarf for head and shoulder
<i>Gurara</i>	: Very full, long divided skirt
<i>Gaon Sabha</i>	: Village assembly
<i>Gulbadan</i>	: Cotton-silk mixed cloth
<i>Gur</i>	: Unrefined cane sugar (jaggery)
<i>Imambara</i>	: Building for performance of Islamic (Shia) ceremonies
<i>Jagat Seths</i>	: Bankers
<i>Kathas</i>	: Mythological or religious stories
<i>Kavi-Sammelan</i>	: Symposium of poets (Hindi)
<i>Khandsalasi</i>	: Dealer in indigenous sugar
<i>Khandsari</i>	: Indigenous sugar
<i>Khutbah</i>	: Mohammedan prayer and sermon delivered in the mosque on Friday
<i>Kirtan</i>	: Recitation of names and attribute of deities
<i>Maida</i>	: Fine flour
<i>Mandis</i>	: Wholesale markets
<i>Moonj</i>	: Long reed of which ropes are made
<i>Munsif</i>	: Subordinate Judge
<i>Natak</i>	: Drama
<i>Niwar</i>	: Cotton tape
<i>Nyaya</i>	: Justice
<i>Panch</i>	: Committee of five persons
<i>Pankha</i>	: Fan
<i>Rab</i>	: Raw indigenous sugar
<i>Sahukars</i>	: Bankers
<i>Sarpanch</i>	: Presiding officer
<i>Shramdan</i>	: Voluntary labour
<i>Waqf</i>	: Endowment (usually religious or charitable)



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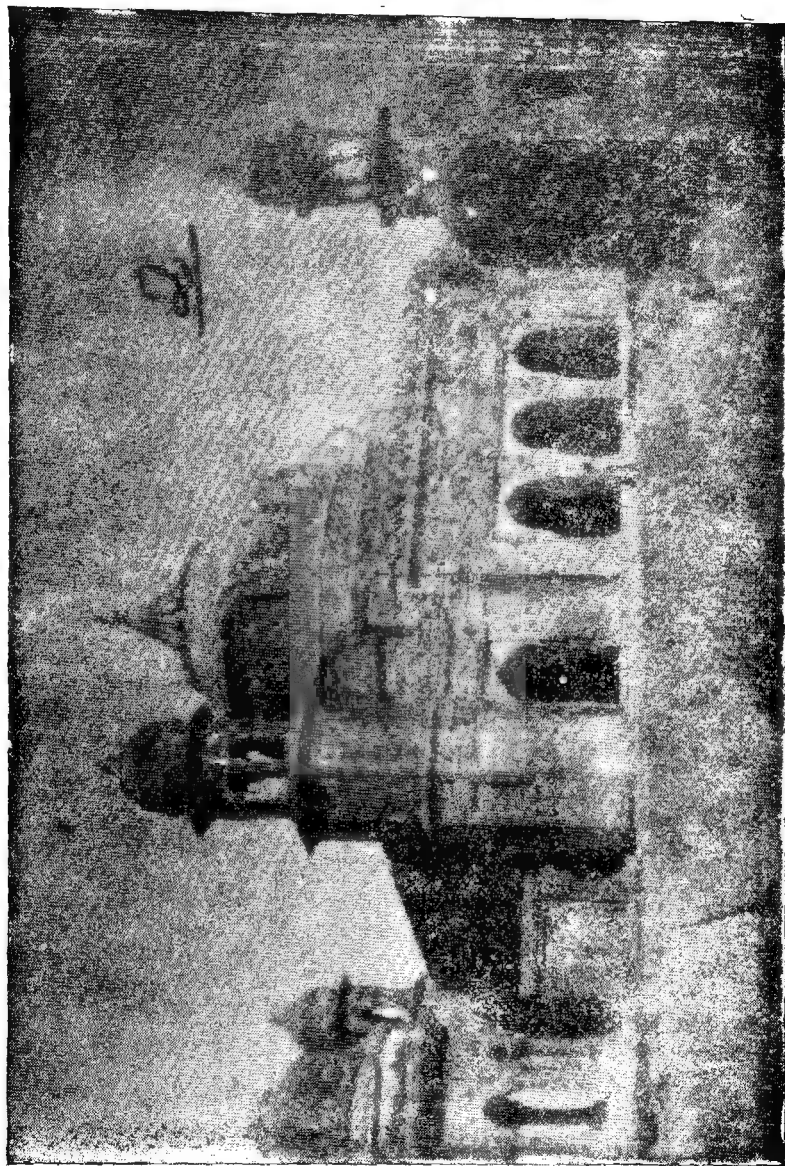
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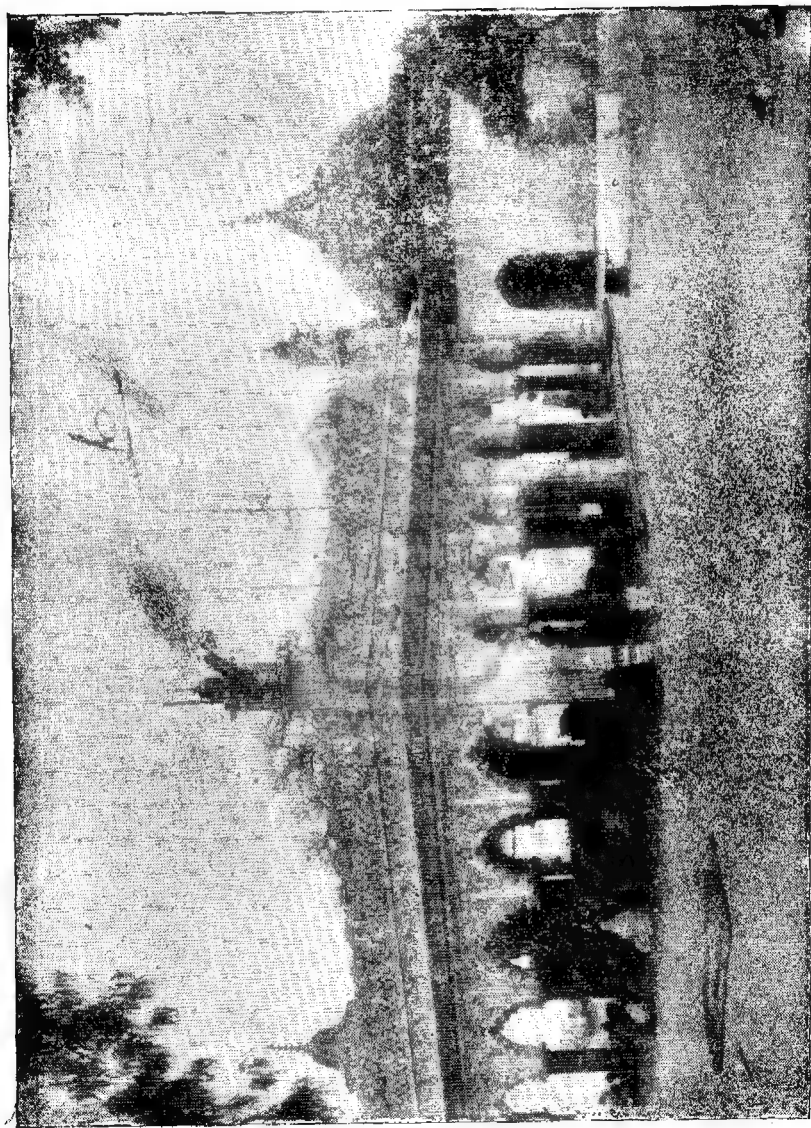
Mausoleum of Ikhlas Khan



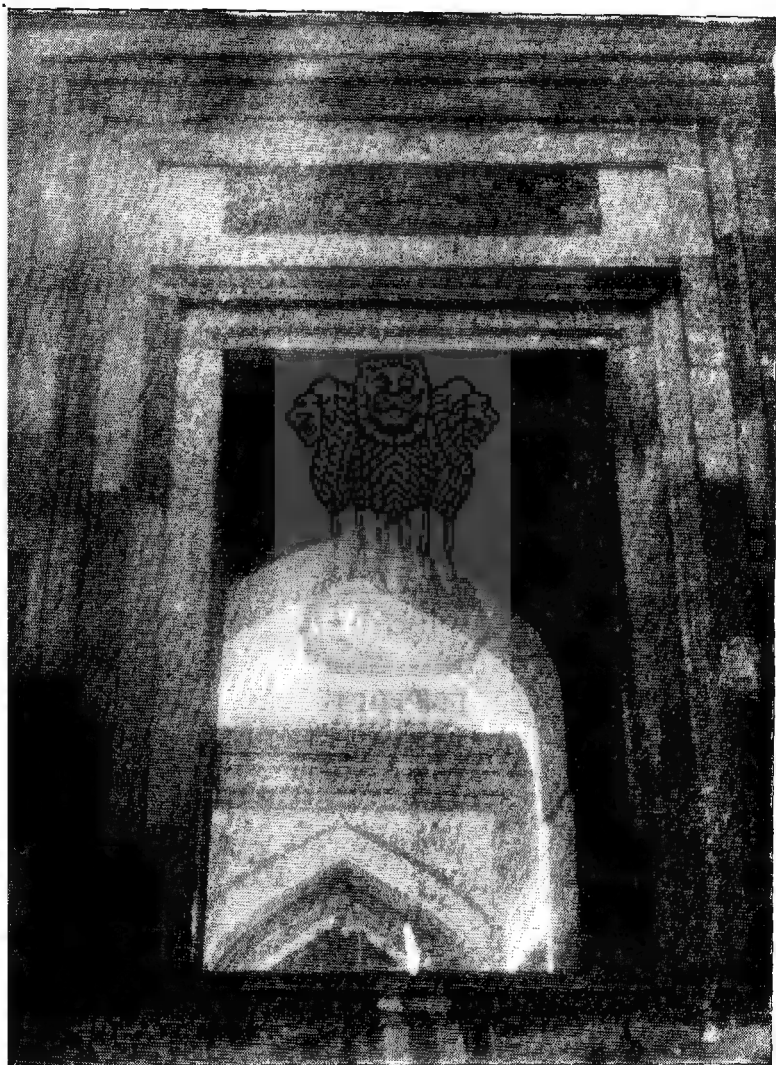
Gurukula Suryakunda Mahavidyalaya



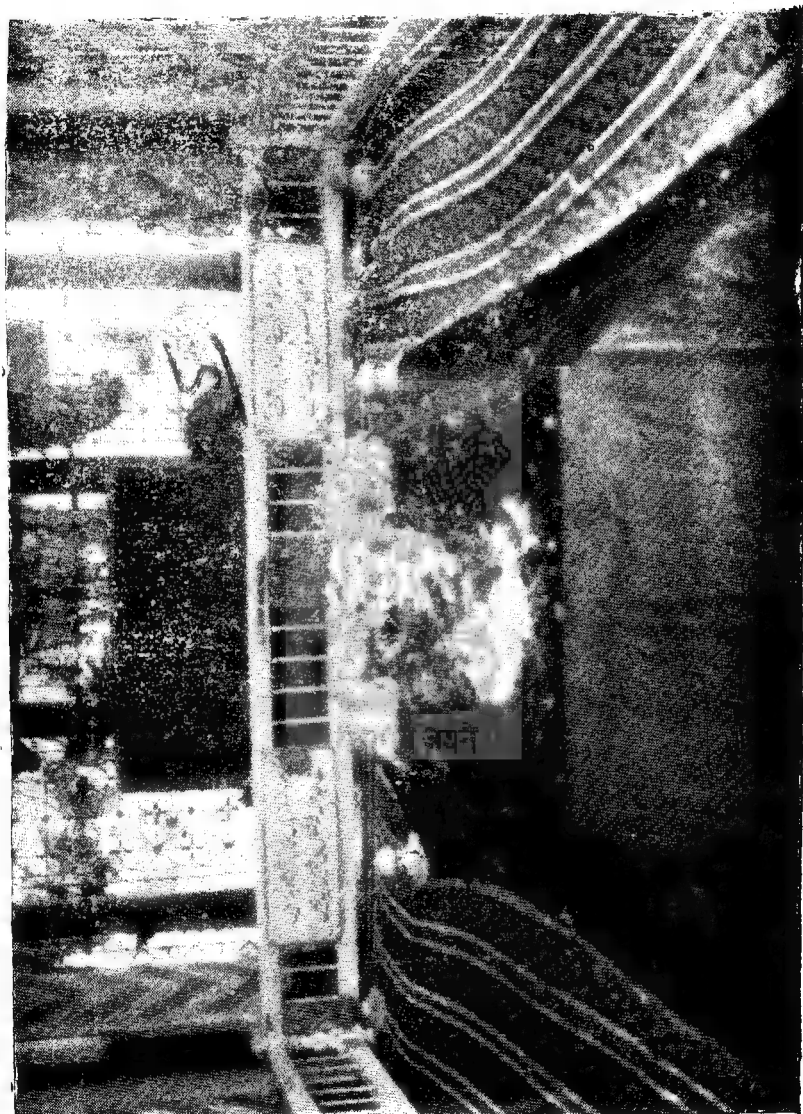
Shrine of Khwaja Saiyid Ahmad Bukhari (father of Saint Nizamuddin Auliya)



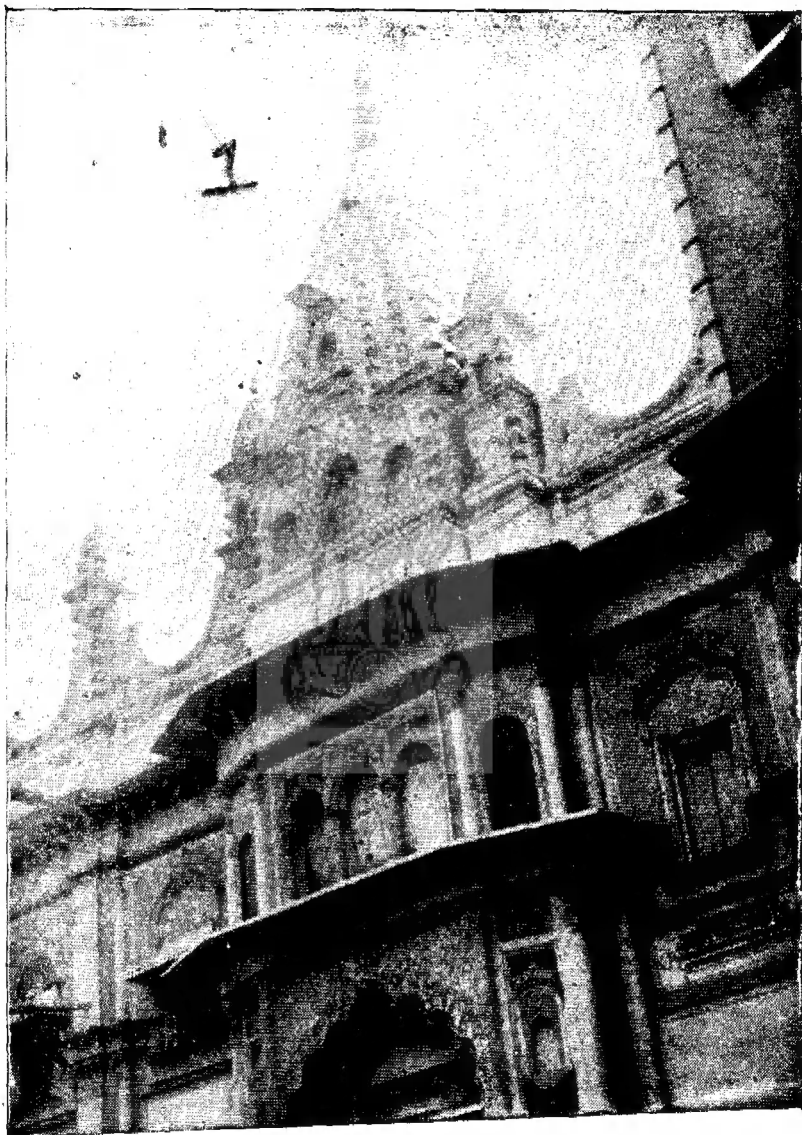
**Shrine of Khwaja Hasan Sheikh Shahi, popularly known as
Sultan-ul-Arifin (Bari Ziarat)**



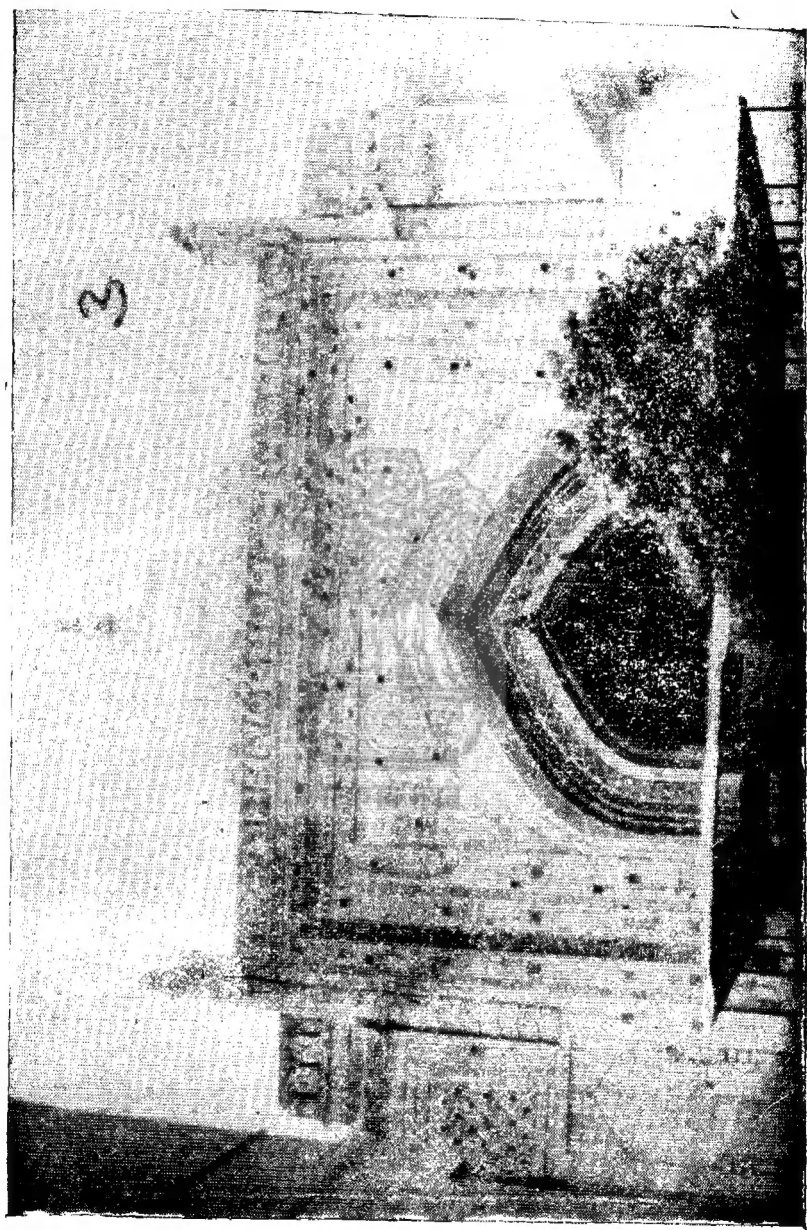
Main Gate of Jami Masjid



Shrine of Badr-ud-din Hazrat Wllayat (Chotl Ziarat)



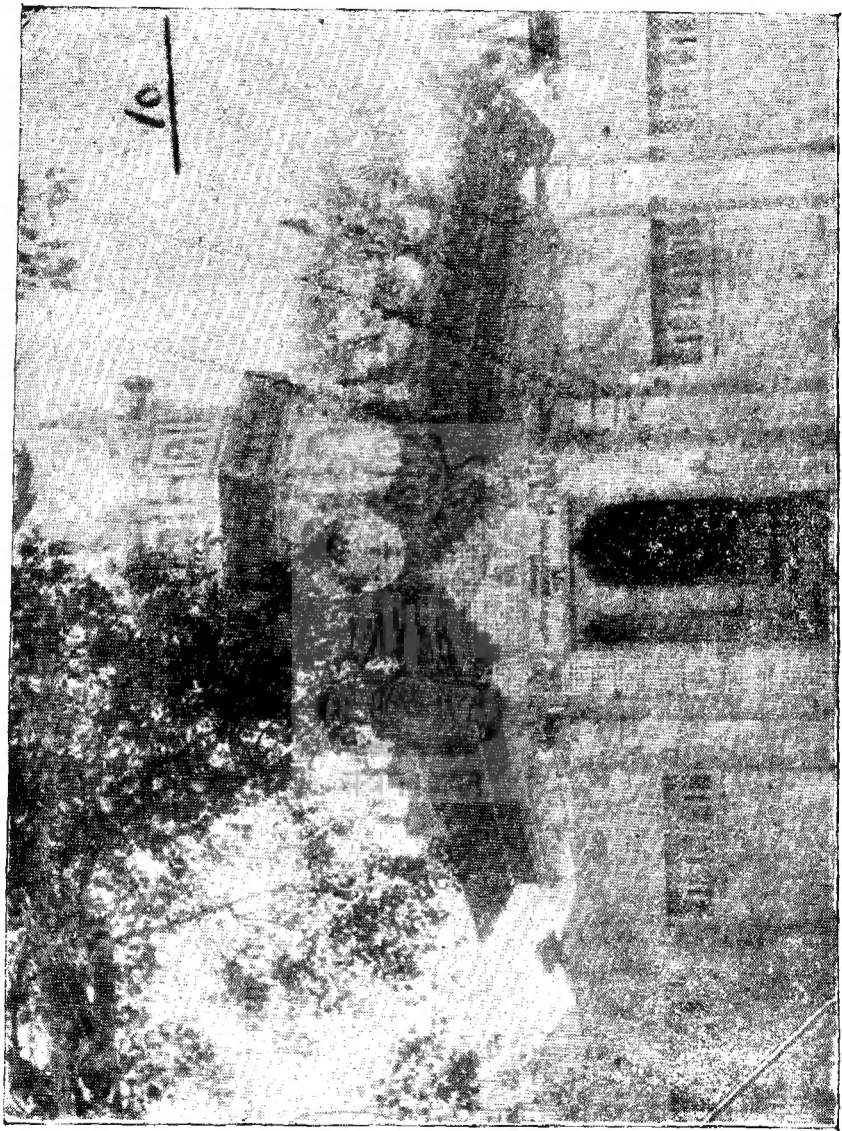
Naubat Rai Temple (dedicated to Chitragupta)



Jami Masjid



Sati Mandir at Suryakunda



Lala Har Prasad Temple (dedicated to Shiva)